BY ORDER OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL * FORWARDED
BENGAL SECRETARIAT
LIBRARY.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

BY

SIR A. P. MACDONNELL, K. C. S. I.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Nagpur:

February 1894.

PRINTED AT THE SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1894.

[PRICE TWO RUPEES.]

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

	Page.
Introduction	i—iv
General Summary—	
Relations with Feudatory States...	v
Police	vi
Criminal Justice	*ib.*
Jails	vii
Civil Justice	*ib.*
Vital Statistics	viii
Dispensaries	*ib.*
Vaccination	ix
Education	*ib.*
Survey and Settlement	x
Weather, Crops and Prices	*ib.*
Forests	*ib.*
Trade	xi
Public Works	xii
Revenue and Finance	*ib.*
Excise	xiii
Stamps	*ib.*
Registration	xiv

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—Physical and Political Geography, &c.—	
Physical features of the Country, Area, Climate, &c. ...	1
Historical Summary	10
Form of Administration	16
Character of Land Tenure	20
System of Survey and Settlement	27
Civil Divisions of British Territory	33
Census	34
Changes in the Administration	57
Relations with Feudatory States	*ib.*
CHAPTER II.—Administration of the Land—	
Survey and Settlement	60
Waste Lands	61
Wards Estates	62
CHAPTER III.—Protection—	
Legislative Authority	67
Course of Legislation	*ib.*
Police	*ib.*
Criminal Justice	72
Prisons	74
Civil Justice	79
Registration	83
Municipal Administration	84
Local Boards	86
Military	88
CHAPTER IV.—Production and Distribution—	
Agriculture	90
Weather and Crops	92
Horticulture	94
Forests	98

	Page.
Mines and Quarries	103
Manufactures	104
Trade	105
Public Works	111
Industries	116
State Railways	*ib.*

CHAPTER V.—Revenue and Finance—

A.—Revenue—

Land Revenue	122
Opium	*ib.*
Stamps	*ib.*
Excise	123
Provincial Rates	*ib.*
Assessed Taxes	124
Forest	*ib.*
Registration	*ib.*
Tributes from Native States	125
Interest	*ib.*
Post Office	*ib.*
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	126
Law and Justice—Jails	*ib.*
Police	127
Education	*ib.*
Medical	128
Scientific and other Minor Departments	*ib.*
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	129
Stationery and Printing	*ib.*
Miscellaneous	130
Civil Works	*ib.*
Public Works Department Revenue	*ib.*

B.—Expenditure—

Refunds and Drawbacks	132
Assignments and Compensations	*ib.*
Land Revenue	133
Stamps	134
Excise	*ib.*
Assessed Taxes	*ib.*
Forest	*ib.*
Registration	135
Interest	*ib.*
Post Office	*ib.*
General Administration	136
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	137
Law and Justice—Jails	138
Police	*ib.*
Education	140
Medical	141
Political	142
Scientific and other Minor Departments	*ib.*
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	143
Stationery and Printing	*ib.*
Miscellaneous	144
Famine Relief	145
Civil Works	*ib.*
Public Works Department Expenditure	*ib.*

C.—Local Funds—

Incorporated Local Funds	146
Patwari Fund	*ib.*
Municipal Funds	147
Excluded Local Funds	148

PAGE.

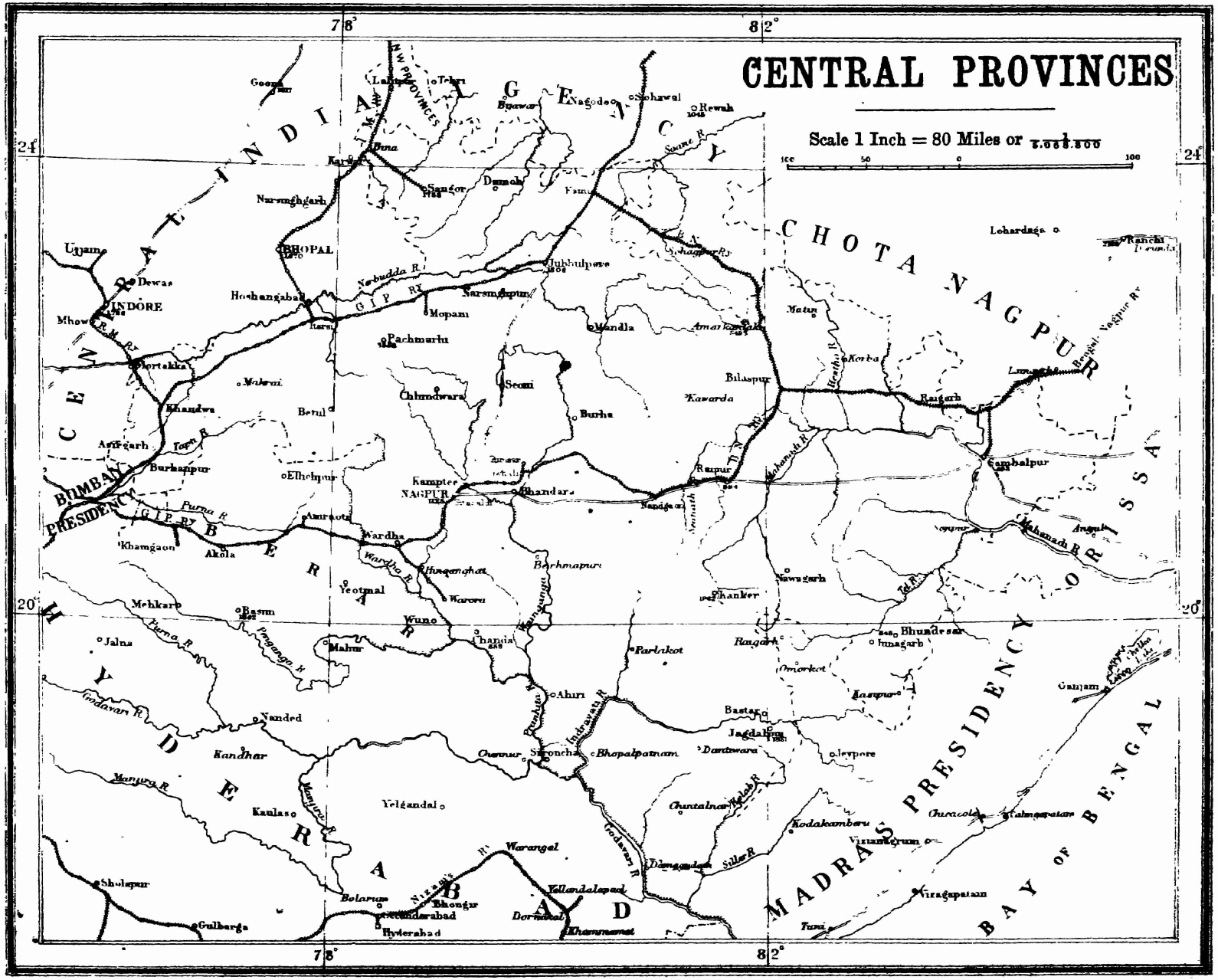
CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES—

Census 149
Births and Deaths ... ... *ib.*
Medical Relief 151
Treatment of the Insane 152
Vaccination 154

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION—

General system of Public Instruction 155
Education 167
Literature and the Press 175
Literary Societies 176
Arts and Sciences ... ... *ib.*

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY 177



BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

Reg No. 707, Ch. Comr., C. P.—Oct. 28—400

Litho., S. I. S., Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Central Provinces.

FOR 1892-93.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

In the second part of this Report, detailed facts and figures are given for the calendar year 1892 respecting the Judicial, Jail, Police and Medical Departments; for the agricultural year 1891-92, for the Agricultural Department; for the forest year 1892-93, regarding the Forest Department, and for the official year 1892-93 in respect of the remaining Departments, with the exception of the portions devoted to Municipal and Local Board administration, the period dealt with in each case depending on the dates prescribed for the submission of the various Annual Reports by Heads of Departments. Owing to the late submission of the Municipal and District Council Reports, it has been impossible to include them in the present report. The facts and figures given refer therefore to the official year 1891-92. As the results of the Census taken in February 1891 have now been published (in the Provincial Census Report), the standard reference sections (1 to 6) of Chapter I of Part II have, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, been re-written. A summary of the results of the Census of 1891 has been embodied in the same chapter. The standard section on Education (Section I of Chapter VII) has also been re-cast.

2. Before entering on the administrative details of the year 1892-93, the principal facts which illustrate the progress of the Province during the decade that has elapsed since the standard sections were last revised may be briefly noticed.

3. The population of the Central Provinces has, during the interval, increased from 11½ to nearly 13 millions. The total acreage under cultivation has simultaneously risen from 15,516,800 to 18,037,800. Railway communication has been extended to the eastern confines of the Province and onward to Calcutta, broad-gauge being substituted for the short metre-gauge line which in 1882 was open for a few miles out of Nagpur. Branch lines have been opened to Katni on the north and to Sambalpur on the south. A complete system of Provincial roads has been planned and partly executed. A new colliery is being worked at Umaria. Pottery works have been started at Jubbulpore. Factories of all kinds numbered only 2 in 1882, and are now 16. The value of the commercial traffic of the country reached Rs. 10,15,61,866 in 1892-93, as compared with Rs. 5,73,46,961, which is the average of the five years beginning in 1883. The total revenue (Imperial, Provincial and Local) of the Province has

risen from Rs. 1,28,58,000 (in round figures) in 1882-83 to Rs. 1,57,55,000 in 1892-93; and the expenditure from Rs. 70,09,000 to Rs. 81,61,000. Schools have increased in number from 1,565 to 2,210; and scholars from 89,506 to 135,225. Colleges have increased by 1, High Schools by 7, English Middle Schools from 54 to 72, and Primary Schools from 1,457 to 1,918. There are now 30 libraries and literary societies, against 16 in 1882; 10 Vernacular and English newspapers have come into existence; and 9 districts have private printing presses. Dispensaries, which numbered 82 at the beginning of the decade, are now 110, and the number of patients treated has risen from 592,843 to 972,427. Changes have occurred in the system of registration, which prevent a direct comparison of the crime statistics of 1892 with those of 1882; but a review of the figures from 1887 to 1892 shows that the offences against property were somewhat less numerous in the last-named than in the first-named year. The total number of persons disposed of by Magistrates was 43,000 in 1892 and 41,540 in 1891, as compared with 41,423 in 1882. The daily average number of persons in confinement in the jails of the Province was 4,155 ten years ago and 4,747 in 1892. In view of the fact that the strength of the Police force has been reduced from 8,384 (the total in 1882) to 8,073, while the population has increased, these particulars speak well for the orderly character of the people. The strength of the Magistracy has risen (chiefly through the appointment of more Honorary Magistrates) from 178 to 332. The number of civil suits instituted in 1882 was 92,648, while in the year under review it was 101,498. Civil tribunals now number 203, as compared with 156 at the beginning of the decade; and whereas the local Bar included only 7 Barristers and 66 Pleaders in 1882, it has now the imposing strength of 24 Advocates (of whom 17 are Barristers) and 138 Pleaders. The number of Municipalities has decreased from 61 to 55; but, on the other hand, District Councils and Local Boards are now in existence under a scheme of Local Self-Government which had not been formulated ten years ago. Of the 20 Military officers who were members of the Commission in 1883, only 8 now remain. Within the last twenty months two native gentlemen (Statutory Civilians) have for the first time in the history of the Province been appointed to district charges.

With the growth of population and business the administrative staff has necessarily been increased, though not in all respects in proportion to the increase in work. The *cadre* of Assistant Commissioners has been raised from 13 to 18, but this standard has not as yet been worked up to. There are 8 Assistant District Superintendents of Police, instead of 2. The 33 Extra-Assistant Commissioners of 1882 have added 11 to their number. Twenty-two Munsiffs have come to the relief of Tahsildars overburdened with civil work. Two Assistant Sessions Judges represent an inadequate addition to the superior Courts of law. Fourteen Assistant Surgeons and 156 Hospital Assistants and Native Doctors do the work performed by 10 Assistant Surgeons and 95 Hospital Assistant and Native Doctors in 1882. A Settlement Department has come into existence, and the Secretariat has been strengthened by the addition of a Revenue Secretary and an Under Secretary.

4. The charge of the Province was held throughout the year 1892-93 by Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K. C. S. I. The chief administrative measures of the year may be summed up as follows. The Provincial Civil Service was organised upon the basis prescribed by the Government of India; and two native gentlemen (Statutory Civilians) were appointed to the charge of districts.

Primary education was set upon a new and promising path by the establishment (with the assistance of a Provincial grant) of numerous aided schools. The system of Local Audit for the accounts of District Councils, Municipalities and Court of Wards estates was adopted and applied in practice. Local Self-Government was extended to the zamindari areas of Chhattisgarh and Chanda. A new Public Works Division was established. The superior Police staff was strengthened by the appointment of two new Assistant District Superintendents, and "Court Inspectors" were appointed to every district. The substitution of Provincial for private police was carried to completion in the zamindaris of Chhattisgarh.

5. The scheme for the Provincial Civil Service was published in the Provincial Gazette on the 22nd February 1893. It provides for the transfer to that service of 1 District Headship, 2 posts of Assistant Commissioner, 1 post of Registrar, 1 post of Assistant to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, and 2 Small Cause Court Judgeships; while the number of Extra-Assistant Commissionerships (excluding these appointments) is fixed at 44. The posts of Registrar and of Assistant to the Settlement Commissioner, and the Small Cause Court Judgeships have already been transferred to the Provincial Service, in accordance with this scheme; and the two posts of Assistant Commissioner will be made over as soon as the prior claims of civilians now in the service have been met. A Statutory Civilian is in charge of a district, it being held that his claim is prior to that of existing members of the Provincial Service. Special qualifications for admission to the Provincial Civil Service were prescribed when the scheme was published; and Tahsildars, Munsiffs and Naib-Tahsildars were declared to belong to the Subordinate Civil Service, recruited upon a different basis.

6. As was stated in last year's Report, the sum of Rs. 25,000 was allotted from Provincial revenues at the beginning of 1892-93 to the different District Councils for the opening of new Primary schools upon the "Combined" system. This system of grants-in-aid is so called because it combines a fixed monthly grant (or subsistence allowance) to the schoolmaster, with a result grant proportioned to his success in training scholars up to the examination standard. As many as 300 Vernacular Primary Schools were opened during the year upon this basis, in villages where there was a demand for education; and the number of Vernacular Primary School pupils has increased by nearly 23 per cent.

7. The system of Local Audit of the accounts of local bodies was planned by Sir A. MacDonnell upon the lines of the similar scheme which has, the Chief Commissioner understands, been for some time operative in Bengal. The establishment includes four travelling Auditors (one for each Division) under the supervision and control of an Examiner; and its cost is partly met by a percentage rate levied from the local bodies and estates with whose accounts it deals. The Auditors visit all the district headquarters and municipal towns in their respective Divisions, and subject the accounts of District Councils, Municipal Committees, Court of Wards estates and Government factories to a searching examination. The reports furnished by the Auditors are scrutinised by the Examiner before being passed on to the Chief Commissioner. Copies of the audit-memoranda are furnished to the local bodies or officers concerned. By this plan any defalcations, any faulty

system of accounts, and any breaches of standing orders are brought, without fail, to the notice of the Administration, which can at once call for explanations or issue the necessary orders for remedying what is wrong. The Chief Commissioner has been much impressed by the practical advantages of this system, which is a decided improvement upon the old procedure of audit by Commissioners and the Comptroller's Office at Nagpur.

8. The zamindaris of the Chhattisgarh Division and of Chanda have hitherto been excluded from the operation of the Local Self-Government Act. They have now been brought within its scope, the zamindaris being treated as "circles" under section 3 of the Act, and either formed into independent groups under a Local Board, consisting of the zamindars themselves as representatives of their "circles" or linked with existing groups—according as considerations of locality and convenience dictated. By this plan the zamindars acquire the dignity and responsibilities of Local Board members without in any way impairing their control over their estates.

9. In order to establish more effective access between the head-quarters of the several districts situated on the Satpura Range, Sir A. MacDonnell decided to connect them by metalled roads, and to establish a new Public Works Division (termed the "Plateau Roads Division") for the execution of this scheme and for the development of communications on the plateau generally. At the same time the demand for improved communications in the Feudatory States which lie to the east of the Province led to the formation of a special establishment to deal exclusively with public works in States and zamindaris under management in the Chhattisgarh Division. The cost is met from the funds of the estates concerned, and the staff is regarded as on foreign service. The benefits resulting from the opening up of these comparatively inaccessible tracts will be felt not only in these Provinces, but in the territories of the Madras Presidency, upon which some of the States abut.

10. In connection with the proposals of the Government of India for recruiting in England a certain proportion of the superior Police staff, Sir A. MacDonnell brought to notice the weakness of the establishment of Assistant Superintendents of Police, and obtained sanction to its being increased from 6 to 8.

The two additional officers were recruited from among the Gentlemen Inspectors serving in the Burma Police; and have joined their appointments since the close of the year.

11. Under the orders contained in Notification No. 787, dated the 18th February 1887, no officer of Police of lower rank than an Inspector could conduct the prosecution of police cases before a Magistrate. The reduction in the number of Inspectors which accompanied the revision of the scale of pay of the Police force rendered it difficult for them to perform this duty; and, after consulting Commissioners of Divisions, Sir A. MacDonnell came to the conclusion that an officer of the class of Sub-Inspector should be appointed to each district, under the title of "Court Inspector," for the performance at head-quarters of the work connected with the prosecution of important criminal cases in the Magistrates' Courts. The sanction of the Government of India was therefore obtained to a modification of existing orders; and by Notification No. 4001, dated the 25th May 1893, Sub-Inspectors have been authorized to

conduct the prosecution of criminal cases in the Courts of Magistrates. A "Court Inspector" (of the grade of Sub-Inspector) has now been appointed to each district.

12. From the 1st September 1892, the Police management of certain zamindaris in the Chhattisgarh Division was assumed, under the orders of the Government of India, by the district authorities; and the strength of the Provincial Police force was, with a view to this step, increased by 2 Sub-Inspectors, 34 Head-constables and 154 constables.

A scheme was brought into effect during the year by which the Mounted Police are employed to patrol selected highroads instead of being retained at head-quarters and used as station messengers. The *sowars* are to be called in during the rains for instruction in drill and musketry.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

13. The following General Summary presents in a brief form the leading facts and figures detailed in Sections 7 and 8 of Chapter I and in Chapters II to VIII of Part II of this Report.

Relations with Feudatory States.

14. To take Political matters first in order. Of the seven Feudatory States in the Central Provinces which are administered by their own Chiefs, the only one which gave trouble during the year was Chhuikhadan. Here an empty treasury, unpaid public servants and general financial disorder made interference necessary. The Chief was at first obstructive, but ultimately allowed the necessary reforms to be initiated, and conferred on his Diwan the executive and judicial powers which he had hitherto withheld.

The Chief of Nandgaon received the title of Raja Bahadur on the 1st of January, in recognition of his liberality and public spirit in the matter of the Raipur Water-Works and the Water-Works at Raj-Nandgaon.

15. The sanction of the Government of India was obtained during the year to the Kanker State being taken under management, owing to the mental aberration of the Maharaja. On the other hand, the administration of the Sakti State was made over to Rup Narain Singh, son of the deposed Chief.

16. The people in the Feudatory States are reported to be, in general, contented. The marked rise in agricultural prices which the railway and the development of trade have brought about has added to the means of the cultivating classes and raised the standard of comfort. There are large tracts of fertile land still uncultivated; but as yet it is only in the neighbourhood of the railway and of the main trade routes that a demand for land is springing up.

17. Education continues to make some progress, 19 new schools having been opened during the year. Pandhri has in all States replaced the petty taxes formerly in force. Rules have been issued defining the duties of Police officers in States under management and the powers of control exercised by the chief Executive officers. A scale of armament for the Police of each State has been determined. Suitable jail accommodation has now been everywhere

provided. Settlement work was in progress during the year in 12 out of the 15 Chiefships. In nearly every State the fixed expenditure is much less than the normal receipts; and annual budgets are framed and observed. Raigarh paid off its debt during the year, and the last instalment of the loans due by Kalahandi, Bastar and Rehrakhol will probably be liquidated before 1894.

18. Passing to matters of internal administration, the first subject calling for notice is the work of those departments which deal with the maintenance of public order and the administration of justice. First among these is the Police Department.

Police.

19. Excluding public and local nuisances, the number of offences reported in 1892 was 21,933, as compared with 20,857 in the preceding year. This increase of 1,076 cases is almost entirely due to a rise in the number of offences against property, the total of which had been declining for two years past. The prevalence of cholera in several districts and of high prices in others led to the commission of a large number of small thefts. A considerable percentage of the robberies reported were also of a very petty character. At the beginning of the fourth quarter of the year two large zamindaris, aggregating over 3,000 square miles of territory, were added to the charge of the *Khalsa* Police, and the reported crime from this area has increased the Provincial total. Dacoities (true cases) numbered 26, as compared with 22 in the preceding year; but in only two districts—Saugor and Bilaspur—were they the work of professionals. In both these districts police action against dacoits was attended with marked success, their notorious leaders having been captured in Saugor, while two large bands were apprehended in the Bilaspur District.

20. The number of cases investigated by the police rose from 18,442 (in 1891) to 19,165. The percentage of cases investigated to cases reported at the same time fell from 78·16 to 77·86, and of cases convicted to cases investigated from 58·58 to 56·93. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by the police decreased from 77·87 to 75·29. The percentage of stolen property recovered was 33, as against 34 in the previous year. These unfavourable results must be in great measure attributed to the petty character of the offences against property, which formed the bulk of the criminal record of the year.

Criminal Justice.

21. The number of criminal cases which came before Magistrates was 30,145, as compared with 28,941 in the preceding year. 2,839 cases were rejected under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and 339 were declared false. The balance of 'true' cases—26,967—exceeds by 640 only the total for 1891. This increase results chiefly from a rise of 454 in the number of offences against property, under the influence of the causes referred to in paragraph 19 above. The total number of accused persons disposed of by the Magistrates was 43,000, against 41,540 in the preceding year. Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of 69·1 per cent. of these, and Honorary Magistrates of 30·9 (as against 29·9 in the previous year). The percentage of convictions was 54·3, as compared with 56·2 in 1891 and 54·9 in 1890.

22. The total number of persons punished in Magisterial Courts was 23,534, or 8 more than in the preceding year. Owing to the increase in petty thefts committed by juveniles or by indigent persons, the proportion of light sentences of whipping (10 stripes and under) increased from 7·3 to 8·7; while that of light fines decreased from 85·4 to 83·2. Sentences of imprison-

ment passed by Magistrates numbered 6,052, as against 6,514 in the preceding year.

23. The average duration in police cases was 5·8 days, as against 5·4 in 1891; and in complaint cases 24·2, as against 28·4. The average duration of cases tried by Courts of Session was 68 days, as compared with 46·7 in 1891 and 48·1 in 1890. The cause in the case of the Additional Sessions Judges appears to have been the unduly crowded state of the files.

The number of appeals disposed of by all classes of Courts rose from 2,694 to 2,897.

Jails.

24. The number of convicts imprisoned during the year was 6,760, as compared with 7,316 in 1891; and the daily average number of prisoners of all kinds in confinement was 4,747. The fact that fewer sentences of imprisonment were passed by the Courts (light whippings being more frequently resorted to) has been already mentioned. The higher daily average of prisoners is due to the larger number of long-term prisoners remaining over from the previous year at the commencement of 1892. Of the 6,760 convicts admitted to jail, 4,918, or 72·7 per cent., were under sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months. Last year the percentage was 74. Sentences not exceeding three months show, on the whole, a satisfactory decrease.

25. The number of punishments of all kinds awarded to prisoners was 5,276, as compared with 3,867 in the previous year; and the ratio of punishments per cent. to the total number of prisoners rose from 29·91 to 41·86. Of the 5,276 punishments, 3,599 were "Minor" and 1,591 "Major" punishments. No fewer than 1,079 of the "Major" punishments were awarded by the Superintendent of the Nagpur Central Jail—an officer who has since been transferred to another appointment. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 175 cases, the proportion to the grand total of punishments being 3·31. Resort to corporal punishment is decreasing.

26. The vital statistics show that there was a large increase in 1892, as compared with 1891, in the number of prisoners admitted to hospital, and an increase (though not in the same degree) in the daily average number sick and in the number of deaths. The daily average number of convicts sick was in the ratio of 32·2 *per mille* (as against 28·4 *per mille* in 1891). The total number of deaths rose from 137 (in 1891) to 204. Cholera was exceedingly virulent in Chhattisgarh during 1892, and 112 deaths from that disease occurred in the three jails of that Division. Fever and pneumonia were prevalent in the Central Jails of Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

Civil Justice.

27. The number of Civil Courts open at the end of 1892 was 203, as against 199 at the close of the preceding year. The number of suits instituted rose to 101,498. In 1891, the total had fallen to 95,249, after exceeding 100,000 for a period of seven successive years. The number of cases disposed of rose from 94,153 to 100,819. The number pending at the year's end was 11,070, as against 10,391 in 1891 and 9,295 in 1890. Cases pending for over four months were, however, fewer (445 as against 510), and the increase in arrears is attributed to the heaviness of the judicial work of three districts, the staff of which has since been strengthened. The relief afforded to Deputy Commissioners by the appointment of Civil Judges is further evidenced by the

decline in the number of suits disposed of by the former from 77 to 66. In eight districts Deputy Commissioners did no Original Civil work at all.

28. The number of first appeals instituted in 1892 is 7,458, as compared with 6,801 in the preceding year. Deputy Commissioners were relieved by Civil Judges of nearly 1,200 more cases than in 1891—trying only 1,881 regular appeals and 75 miscellaneous appeals, against 2,872 and 217 respectively. From the point of view of general administration this is an excellent result; but more of the time thus gained might with advantage have been given to the supervision of the working of the Subordinate Courts. The need for this supervision is indicated by the increase in the number of hearings in contested cases and the rise in the duration of uncontested cases.

The Civil Judicial business disposed of by Commissioners during the year consisted of only seven appeals. Sanction was given at the close of 1891 to the appointment of two Judicial Assistants to Commissioners. The appointments were made with effect from the 1st January 1892; and the officers selected to fill them disposed of 345 civil appeals. The Judicial Assistants are also Additional Sessions Judges, and the criminal business on their files was so considerable as to interfere with the punctual discharge of their duties as Courts of Civil Appeal. Application has accordingly been made to the Government of India for sanction to the appointment of two more Divisional Judges.

29. Departing slightly from the order of subjects observed in Part II of this Report, the health and public instruction of the people of the Province may be dealt with next in succession, Vital Statistics and Medical Relief taking precedence of Education.

Vital Statistics.

30. The number of births registered in 1892 was 364,745, or 15,173 less than in 1891. There has not been so low a birth-rate (38·39 per thousand) recorded since 1886; and the number of births is less than the total of 1882. The number of deaths registered was 324,348, or 10,984 in excess of the previous year. The excess is entirely due to the severe prevalence of cholera in a few districts. The climatic conditions—excessive heat and drought followed by heavy rainfall within a limited period—were very similar to those which characterised the year 1889, when cholera was more destructive than in the year under review. The mortality was high from March to September, and the number of victims to the disease was 39,972. The highest death-rate (46·66 per thousand) was reached in the Raipur District, in which the deaths from cholera were 16,919, as compared with 1,840 in the previous year. The number of deaths from small-pox, on the other hand, was 995 only. The Chhattisgarh Division and Saugor suffered a little from this disease, but elsewhere the mortality caused by it was trifling—a fact which speaks well for the vaccination work of the Province. The mortality from fever (the greatest scourge of the Province) was smaller in 1892 than in the preceding year, the deaths registered as due to this cause numbering 188,017, or 2,533 less than in 1891.

Dispensaries.

31. The number of Dispensaries of all kinds open at the close of the year was 110, as compared with 111 at the close of 1891; another Dispensary has since the close of the year, however, been opened in the Raipur District. There was an increase in the attendance of both in-door and out-door patients, the total attendance amounting to 972,427, against 912,876 in the previous year. There was an increase of 1,906 in the number of surgical operations.

Particular attention is being paid to the necessity of preventing in-door Dispensaries from degenerating into poor-houses for the homeless sick, whereby respectable persons are kept out of them, and subscriptions languish. Orders have issued for the construction of refuges for sick travellers apart from the Dispensary wards.

Vaccination.

32. The Vaccination returns show a decrease of 9,400 in the number of operations as compared with the work of the previous year. The decrease occurred partly in primary operations, and partly in re-vaccinations; but was greater in the latter. This result is to a certain extent due to the introduction of the new system of animal vaccination, the opposition to which in some of the districts appears, however, to be rapidly disappearing as experience is gained of the convenience attending it. It is noticeable that the number of infants successfully vaccinated has increased steadily from year to year, until the remarkable result has been attained that three-fourths of the infants surviving to the age of twelve months have been vaccinated.

Education.

33. Public Schools have increased from 1,908 to 2,210, or by 15 per cent., and pupils from 114,157 to 135,225, or by 18 per cent. Colleges and High Schools remain the same in number. Vernacular Middle Schools have increased by 19, and English Middle Schools have decreased by 1. The number of Primary Schools for boys on the 31st March 1893 was 1,776 with 100,560 pupils, as compared with 1,493 schools and 83,683 pupils on the corresponding date of the year 1892. Schools of this class have thus increased by nearly 19 per cent., and pupils by a little over 20 per cent. The increase is greater than has been shown in any previous 20 years in the educational history of the Province. The circumstances under which it has occurred have been explained in the introduction to this summary. In order to provide an adequate teaching staff to meet the further development of Primary education, training classes for village schoolmasters have been attached to the principal Vernacular Middle Schools in each district, bonuses being offered to the head-masters who succeed in passing students by the Teacher's Certificate Examination. With the increase in schools and schoolmasters an increase in the inspecting agency is essential, and proposals for strengthening the inspectorate have been submitted to the Government of India.

34. With regard to Secondary education an increase in the number of Middle and High Schools is not at present wanted. What is needed is the provision of suitable boarding accommodation for students who come from a distance. Steps have been taken to open boarding-houses at Raipur, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Seoni; and the importance of the matter has been impressed on all District Councils and Municipalities.

35. The publication of the rules for admission to the Provincial Civil Service, following upon the issue (in November 1890) of rules for admission to the Subordinate Civil Service and of rules (in November 1891) for admission to the service of District Councils and Municipal Committees—in all of which educational qualifications are insisted on—constitutes a very practical endowment of higher education; and what is now to be aimed at is the encouragement of a practical as distinguished from a purely literary training. A small step in this direction was taken during the year by placing the "School Final Examination" of the Allahabad University on a par with the ordinary Matriculation

Examination for the purpose of the rules for admission to ministerial appointments in the public service.

36. The total expenditure on Education in 1892-93 was Rs. 8,67,439, as compared with Rs. 8,63,900 in the preceding year. Of the total expenditure 37·6 per cent. was met from Provincial funds, as against 44 per cent. in 1891. Fee receipts show a large rise—from Rs. 95,969 to Rs. 1,03,351—owing partly to the operation of the new scale of fees and partly to the opening of new schools.

37. The Departments connected with Production and Distribution—that is to say, Agriculture, Forest, Trade and Public Works—are the next to claim attention. As the administration of the land is closely connected with agriculture, the work done by the Survey and Settlement Department may be fittingly noticed in this place.

Survey and Settlement.

38. During the year the assessments which had been sanctioned for the whole of the Damoh and parts of the Saugor, Jubbulpore, Wardha and Nagpur Districts were brought into practical effect by being formally announced to the people. Assessment work was in progress in seven districts, and according to the present programme settlement operations in the Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Wardha Districts will be completed by the 31st March 1894. Excluding the gradual re-survey of zamindari villages in the Chhattisgarh Division, cadastral survey preparatory to settlement was in progress in five districts, the total outturn being 3,731 square miles, and the average cost rate per square mile Rs. 33. By the end of the current year, the cadastral survey of the whole malguzari area, with the exception of a portion of the Mandla District, will have been completed.

The gradual survey of the more well-established villages of the zamindari estates in the Chhattisgarh Division was taken in hand after the completion of the recent settlements in the districts of that Division, in the course of which these estates were settled in summary fashion only. The total area surveyed was 655 square miles, at a rate per square mile varying from Rs. 26 to Rs. 30.

The ryotwari settlement of waste lands in the Charwa tract of the Hoshangabad District has given satisfactory results. Over 100 square miles of land have been allotted. Similar operations have been undertaken in the Nimar District.

Weather, Crops and Prices.

39. The rains commenced in good time and the rainfall was again generally above the average. Abnormally heavy rain occurred in October in the northerly districts, which was of great benefit to the rabi sowings. Good rain fell in January, but the prospects of a bumper crop were ruined by wet weather in February and March, which brought on a widespread attack of rust. The rice, cotton and linseed crops were fairly satisfactory, but the wheat crop throughout the Provinces was about 10 per cent. below the average. Prices throughout the year were as a rule high.

Forests.

40. The total area administered by the Forest Department during the year (10,124 square miles in the Northern Circle and 9,889 in the Southern Circle) differs slightly only from the totals of the previous year, such changes

as have occurred being due either to correction of areas previously recorded, or to small additions to or exclusions from reserved forest made for the purpose of providing larger *nistar* areas for villages. Good progress has been made in the Northern Circle as regards the excision of forest areas for purposes of cultivation, but little has been done in the Southern Circle in this direction as yet.

The areas under fire protection amounted to 5,634 square miles, as against 3,870 in 1891-92. The percentage of area successfully protected came to 99, as against 94.

Forest Survey operations were in progress during the year in Raipur, Bhandhara, Balaghat, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur; while the Survey of India party was at work in Nimar.

The forest income during the year was Rs. 14,48,508, against Rs. 13,59,890 in 1891-92; and the expenditure rose from Rs. 8,03,916 in that year to Rs. 9,79,590. As the figures for the current year are for the 15 months ending on 30th June 1893, no real comparison is possible. For the financial year 1892-93, however, the figures for receipts are Rs. 6,19,873 in the Northern Circle and Rs. 6,10,981 in the Southern Circle, as against Rs. 6,69,720, and Rs. 6,90,179 in the previous year. The falling off is ascribed in the Northern Circle to the effect of the new grazing rules and to the fact that no timber was removed by departmental agency; while in the Southern Circle it is said that intending purchasers of forest produce hung back in the belief that there would be a further lowering of forest rates.

Among the most important administrative changes made during the year were the inauguration of a Provincial Working Scheme in anticipation of the elaboration of a regular Working-Plan, and the reduction of grazing rates, coupled with the abolition of the distinction between forest and forest in respect of grazing.

A Working-Plans officer was employed in the Southern Circle during the year, but no Working-Plan has as yet been sanctioned in this or in the Northern Circle. Several plans were submitted to the Conservator of the latter Circle, but were found defective. A proposal to appoint a junior officer in each Forest Division as special Working-Plans officer has been recently approved by the Chief Commissioner. In the Northern Circle 248 village supply Coppice-working Circles have been opened, their boundaries defined and coupes for the forward fellings of 1893-94 marked off. A considerable amount of valuation fellings has also been done departmentally with a view to gaining a more accurate knowledge of the average outturn per acre of forest.

Trade.

41. The total imports of the year amounted to 77½ lakhs maunds valued at 406½ lakhs rupees, and the exports to 170 lakhs maunds of the value of 609 lakhs rupees. Imports have been increasing steadily during the past three years. Exports, consisting as they do mainly of raw produce, vary very much with fluctuations of season. The opening up, however, of the Chhattisgarh country by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has produced an increase, in 1891-92 and 1892-93, of 54 and 41 lakhs maunds of exports. Owing to the continuous rise in agricultural prices the value of the export trade has at the same time increased very largely. The coal traffic has expanded and the trade in iron and in kerosine oil shows a remarkable growth. Contrary to common opinion, the export of cotton has been increasing, the statistics disproving the idea that the extended cultivation

of short-stapled cotton is lessening the demand for Central Provinces produce. The extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Calcutta has not as yet diverted any part of the Chhattisgarh wheat trade from Bombay, although the Chhattisgarh districts lie well to the Calcutta side of the midway point. The export of rice is now second only to the wheat trade and during the year under report represented a value of over a crore of rupees. Half of the rice exported was consigned to Bombay, Calcutta receiving about a sixth. The internal trade of the Provinces was considerably in excess of that of the year preceding. The export of Nagpur Mill-made cotton goods to Chhattisgarh accounted for $18\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs rupees, and the traffic in rice from Chhattisgarh was valued at $19\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs rupees.

Public Works.

42. The expenditure on public works was only slightly in excess of the previous year's total. The new Law Courts were commenced in May 1892, and by the close of the year two-thirds of the work had been finished. Since the close of the year the work has been completed, and the building was opened by the Chief Commissioner in August last. Accommodation has been provided in the building for the Courts of the Judicial Commissioner, Commissioner and Sessions Judge, and the offices of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, the Conservator of Forests, and the Inspector of Education, Southern Circle. Additions and alterations were also made during the year to the District Courts of Nagpur, Seoni, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Raipur and Bilaspur.

The outlay during the year on "Original Works—Communications" was chiefly incurred on the establishing of the Plateau Roads Division—having its head-quarters at Chhindwara. This Division was formed for the purpose of carrying out extensions and improvements in the system of roads connecting the Sadar Station of Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat and Mandla, between which there has hitherto been no direct communication.

The Balram Dass Water-Works in the Feudatory State of Nandgaon were completed, the commencement of which had been formally inaugurated by the Chief Commissioner on the 10th December 1892.

There was a falling off in the total output from the Warora Colliery of 5,751 tons. The decrease is ascribed to the reduction in the demand by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

The output from the Umaria Colliery exceeded the demand, the balance in coal remaining at the end of the year amounting to 8,354 tons.

Revenue and Finance.

43. Passing finally to the subject of Revenue and Finance it is to be noted that the Provincial Revenue of the year was Rs. 55,66,094, as against Rs. 81,87,791 in 1891-92. This apparent diminution is partly due to the fact that under the terms of the last Provincial contract the land revenue was wholly Provincial, and a contribution to Imperial revenues, fixed for each year of the contract, was deducted from the gross amount of land revenue credited as the Imperial share. Under the terms of the new contract, however, which came into force on the 1st April 1892, only one-fourth of the land revenue is Provincial, and a lump assignment of Rs. 22,05,000 is made from Imperial to Provincial revenues. Inter-Provincial adjustments are also discontinued under the new contract. After adding the lump assignment of Rs. 22,05,000 to Land Revenue and excluding the contributions to and from Local revenues, the actual Provincial revenue and expenditure of the year 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 77,71,094 and Rs. 79,07,669 respectively, as compared with Rs. 81,87,791 and Rs. 79,44,014

for the year 1891-92. The decrease in revenue was partly due to a falling off of over Rs. 64,000 in Forest revenues, principally owing to the unseasonable weather, which prevented people from resorting to the forest during the carting season. Receipts under the head "Education" were smaller by Rs. 65,000, owing to the transfer of a number of schools within municipal limits to municipal management and also to the discontinuance of the sale of books at the Government Book Depôt on its transfer to private agency. Jails showed a decrease of nearly Rs. 21,000, mainly due to the abolition of the School of Industry.

Expenditure fell by a little over Rs. 36,000; an increase under Land Revenue, Forest, Stamps, General Administration and Police being counterbalanced by a decrease of 2½ lakhs under the Public Works Department. The increase under Land Revenue is chiefly owing to greater expenditure on Settlement operations, the cost of which varies from year to year. The increase under Police is due to re-organization of the District Police, which came into effect from the 1st May 1892. Other smaller increases which occurred arose from the revised adjustment of revenue and expenditure under the terms of the new contract.

The final outcome of the year's transactions is that the Provincial balance has decreased from Rs. 20,54,339 on the 1st April 1892 to Rs. 18,32,006 on the 31st March 1893. It is still upwards of 10 lakhs in excess of the minimum fixed by the Government of India.

Excise.

44. The net revenue in the Excise Department shows a small increase during 1892-93 compared with the increase in the previous year, which amounted to over Rs. 1,10,000 over the net revenue of 1890-91. This diminished increase seems to indicate that the culminating point has been reached. The rise in the receipts from country liquor continued in spite of the closing of 32 stills and 90 shops, and was accompanied by the introduction of a much stricter control over the manufacture and sale of country liquor in the Nimar District by the introduction of the bonded warehouse system of issuing spirits from bond on payment of duty according to strength. This system has since the close of the year been introduced into the Nagpur District, and preparations are being made to introduce it into other selected districts with effect from the 1st April 1894.

Special enquiries were made throughout the Province as to whether the use of ganja was supplanting that of country liquor or opium. The amount of ganja sold during the year under review has increased from 1,156 maunds to 1,194 maunds, but receipts from country liquor have expanded to a greater extent than those from ganja, and the classes of people who use ganja and opium, respectively, are, in these Provinces, it is said, distinct from one another and are not recruited from each other's ranks. The apparent reason for the increase in ganja consumption is the growing use of the Government drug in the large zamindari and feudatory areas of Chhattisgarh and the more effective check placed on smuggling in some of the Khalsa districts.

Stamps.

45. The gross receipts from Stamp Revenue in 1892-93 differed by only Rs. 4,708, or less than 1 per cent., from those of the previous year. Such slight falling off as occurred was due to diminished receipts from judicial stamps, the income under which head during 1891-92 was, owing to the Courts having been open throughout the year, unusually large. The total is still, however, considerably larger than in 1890-91 or any of the three preceding years. The increased

activity which was noticed last year in enforcing the provisions of the Stamp Act was not maintained in 1892-93, the number of documents impounded being only 558 as compared with 918 in 1891-92.

Registration.

46. The gross income of the Registration Department was Rs. 1,12,129, as against Rs. 1,10,986 in the previous year. The number of Registration Offices increased by two, and the total number of registrations rose from 29,790 to 31,103, the increase being spread over all districts except five. The class of special salaried Sub-Registrars is slowly but steadily replacing the class of *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars, and wherever the change is introduced an improvement in work and income usually follows. Six more Sub-Registrars of the former class were appointed during the year.

NAGPUR:
The 10th February 1894.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—15-2-94—325.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, &c.

1.—Physical features of the country, area, climate and chief staples.

1. The Central Provinces lie between the 18th and the 25th degree of north latitude, and extend from the 76th to the 86th degree of east longitude; they stretch from Bundelkhand to the north to the Madras Presidency in the south, from the frontier of Bengal in the east to independent Malwa and to the Deccan in the west; the extreme length from north to south is 500 miles, and the breadth from east to west 600 miles. Their area is 115,936 square miles, of which 86,501 are purely British territory, and the remainder the territory of dependent Native Chiefs. Of the ancient divisions of India, they comprise portions of Hindustan and Malwa, and nearly the whole of Gondwana, but include no portion of the Deccan proper. They are bounded on the north by the independent States of Bundelkhand, of which the principal are Tehri and Panna; on the west and north-west by the British district of Chanderi Lalatpur belonging to the North-Western Provinces, by Bhopal, by Holkar's territory and Khandesh, by Berar and the Nizam's dominions; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, and by the Madras district of Rajamandri; on the east by the Jeypur Chiefship under Madras jurisdiction, by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mahals and by the Rewa State. The Central Provinces therefore occupy a vast tract of country in the centre of the Peninsula. They are enclosed on nearly every side by foreign territory and are cut off geographically from other British Provinces.

2. Geographically the Provinces are divided into two parts by the Satpura range of hills that runs south of the Nerbudda river from east to west. The range embraces within itself considerable tracts of table land which have been formed into districts, and speaking generally the Province is divided into districts north of the Satpuras, districts on the Satpura plateaus, and districts south of the Satpuras. Commencing at the lofty plateau of Amarkantak, the range extends westwards as far as the Western Coast. From Amarkantak an outer ridge runs south-west for about one hundred miles to a point known as the Saletekri hills in the Balaghat district, thus forming, as it were, the head of the range which, narrowing as it proceeds westward from a broad tableland to two parallel ridges bounding on either side the valley of the Tapti, ends, so far as this Province is concerned, at the famous hill fortress of Asirgarh. Beyond this point the Raj Pipla hills, which separate the valley of the Nerbudda from that of the Tapti, complete the chain as far as the Western Ghats. The mean elevation of the range is about 2,500 feet above the sea, but many of the peaks and some of the tablelands have an elevation of more than 3,500 feet. The plateaus of Amarkantak and Chauradadar in the easterly Mandla district rise to a height of nearly 3,500 feet, the height of the hill of Khamla in the Betul district in the west of the Province is 3,700 feet; the general height

of the Chikalda hills overlooking the Berar plain still further to the west, is estimated at 3,700 feet; and the Pachmarhi hills east of Betul rising abruptly from the Nerbudda valley culminate in Dhupgarh at an elevation of 4,500 feet. Just east of Asirgarh there is a break in the range, through which the Railway from Bombay to Jubbulpore and the road to Central India pass, at which the elevation is not more than 1,240 feet above the sea. West of Asirgarh the range is continued through Khandesh to the Western Ghats by a belt of mountainous country, 40 to 50 miles in breadth, at an average height at the crest of the chain of but a little under 2,000 feet above the sea, while many peaks rise above 3,000 feet, and some as high as 4,000 feet. The whole length of the range is scarcely less than 600 miles, while the breadth diminishes from 100 miles at its head across Balaghat and Mandla to the narrow ridges of Nimar. On the tablelands of this range east of Asirgarh lie the districts of Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat and Mandla.

North of the range, low hills, offshoots of the Satpuras, form the south-eastern boundary of the Jubbulpore district and stretching northward approach the Kaimur hills, which with the Bhanrer hills—both branches of the Vindhyan range—bound Jubbulpore to the north and west and form the eastern scarp of the plateau on which lie the districts of Damoh and Saugor, the most northerly in the Province. These ranges attain a height of 2,500 feet.

Extending eastward from Amarkantak to within a few miles of the Eastern Coast a succession of ranges of mountains, which are offshoots of the Vindhyan chain, separate the Sambalpur plain, the most easterly portion of the Central Provinces, from Chota Nagpur.

To the south the Province is shut in by the wide mountainous tract which stretches from the Bay of Bengal through Bastar to the Godavari, and west of that river is continued onward to the rocky ridges and plateaus of Khandesh by a succession of ranges that enclose the plain of Berar along its southern border.

3. The plain country of the Province lies in two great divisions to the north and south of the great central range of mountains. North of the Satpuras we have the rich valley of the Nerbudda, which may be said to commence towards the north of the Jubbulpore district, and to extend westward through the district of Narsinghpur as far as the western limit of Hoshangabad, a distance of nearly 300 miles. The elevation of the valley above the sea falls from 1,400 feet at Jubbulpore to 1,120 at Hoshangabad. In breadth it is about 30 miles, extending between the Satpuras and the southern scarp of the Vindhyas. This great plain, 10,613 square miles in extent, contains for the most part land of the greatest fertility cultivated with wheat, cotton and sugar-cane. The continuation of the valley west of Hoshangabad forms the northern portion of the district of Nimar, the further limit of which touches the Khandesh district of the Bombay Presidency. Towards the river, though rich in parts, the tract of country is wild and desolate, but nearer the base of the hill range the country forms itself into a large natural basin of fertile land which is highly cultivated.

South of the Satpuras and of the ranges that run eastward towards the Bay of Bengal and complete the central chain of mountains, we have first, beginning from the east, Sambalpur, which with all its Native States and Zamindaris extends over an area of 16,000 square miles, and may be considered

the central basin of the Mahanadi. Separated from Sambalpur by ranges of hills running southward from the central chain lies the great plain of Chhattisgarh at a mean elevation above the sea of 1,000 feet; it has an area of 24,000 square miles and forms the upper basin of the Mahanadi. Further to the west, and again divided off by hills, is the great plain of Nagpur, extending over 24,000 square miles. Its general surface inclines towards the south from 1,000 feet above the sea at Nagpur to 750 feet at Chanda.

4. The principal rivers which, with their tributaries, drain this wide region, are the Nerbudda, the Mahanadi, the Wainganga and the Wardha.

The Nerbudda, rising in the high tableland of Amarkantak, for the first two hundred miles of its course winds among the Mandla hills, which form the head of the Satpura range; then, at Jubbulpore, passing through the rocky gorge known as the "marble rocks," it enters its proper valley between the Vindhyan and Satpura ranges; and, bordered closely by them the whole way, pursues a nearly direct westerly course for 500 miles to the Gulf of Cambay. It receives the whole drainage of the northern slopes of the Satpuras, the watershed of the Vindhyan tableland which bounds its valley to the north being almost entirely northward. Confined in a narrow valley between two ranges of hills, the Nerbudda presents the general characteristics of a mountain stream. From the great declivity of its bed and the nature of its tributaries it has no great depth of water excepting in the monsoon, and it is almost everywhere fordable in the hot weather. It flows between lofty banks from 40 to 100 feet in height, in some places formed of rock, in others of deep alluvial deposit. Its bed along the greater part of its length is a sheet of basalt, seldom exceeding 150 yards in width, which has been upheaved in ridges which cross it diagonally. These elevations occur every few miles, and cause natural barriers, above which the water remains in pools more or less deep, but in which the current is slack in the dry weather. The feeders of the Nerbudda are numerous, but they are all mountain torrents, rising in the neighbouring hills and having short courses; comparatively few retain a running stream throughout the year, and by far the greater number present in the hot weather only a succession of stagnant pools.

The Mahanadi rises in the wild mountains of Bastar that close in the Chhattisgarh plain to the south. In the first part of its course, taking a northerly direction, it drains the eastern portion of that plain; then a little above Seorinarain it receives the waters which its first great affluent, the Seonath, has collected from the western portion of the plain; thence flowing for a while due eastward, its stream is augmented by the drainage of the hills of Uprora, Korba, and the ranges that separate Sambalpur from Chota Nagpur. At Padampur it turns towards the south, and, struggling through masses of rock, flows past the town of Sambalpur to Sonpur. In this section of its course it is joined by several tributaries which drain the plain of Sambalpur and the mountainous country to the south. From Sonpur it pursues a tortuous course among ridges and rocky crags towards the range of the Eastern ghat mountains, which it pierces by a gorge 40 miles in length. Emerging from the hills, it expands its bed and spreads itself over sands till it reaches Cuttack, where the delta commences by which its waters find their way into the Bay of Bengal. In the upper part of its course, in the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur, it has a broad sandy bed, but in its course through the Sambalpur territory it is more confined among rocks. A mighty river in the rains, and navigable, as far as Seorinarain,

for a few weeks after they have ceased, its stream falls rapidly, and in the hot months becomes fordable every few miles of its course within the bounds of this Province.

The Wainganga, rising in the Seoni plateau, winds among the hills of the central portion of that district towards its eastern border. A few miles east of Keolari it receives the Thanwar, and then turning southward, it emerges by a rocky gorge into the Nagpur plain, and continues its course due south through the Balaghat district; then traversing the districts of Bhandara and Chanda, it joins the Wardha fifty miles below the town of Chanda. It, with its affluents, drains the southern slopes of the Satpuras west of Mandla as far as the plateau of Multai, and also the greater part of the Nagpur plain. In the Seoni and Balaghat districts, its bed is a continuous sheet of basalt containing water in deep pools separated by broad basaltic barriers, in the indentations of which the divided stream trickles in the hot weather. In its course through the Nagpur plain it receives many large affluents, and flows for the most part over a broad sandy bed, interrupted here and there by rocky barriers. Its whole length, from its source to its junction with the Wardha, is about 350 miles. In the rains it is navigable for nearly two hundred miles of its course, but in the hot weather is almost everywhere fordable.

The Wardha, rising in the Satpuras between Nagpur and Betul, some seventy miles north-west of the former town, and flowing south-east, separates the districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda from Berar and the Nizam's dominions. Its first great affluent is the Painganga, which drains the eastern and southern portions of the plain of Berar; this it receives a little above the town of Chanda, one hundred and ninety miles from its source. Sixty-four miles lower down it joins the Wainganga, and the united stream, flowing onward in the same direction for sixty miles under the name of the Pranhita, falls into the Godavari at Sironcha. Through the whole of its course above its junction with the Painganga the Wardha flows in a deep and rocky bed. In the monsoon it becomes a furious torrent, but in the hot months, in the upper part of its course, it retains little more than a succession of nearly stagnant pools, and is everywhere fordable.

This description of the four great rivers of the Province shows the rapid drainage of the country. All of them receive the drainage of immense areas, and have a course of several hundreds of miles; they are navigable for long distances during the rains; but their sources and the greater part of their catchment basins lie at a great elevation above the sea. The surface of a great part of the country through which they flow is rocky, and the fall towards the sea rapid, and they all flow in deep beds many feet below the level of the country which they drain. As, ordinarily, no rain sufficient to affect the water-supply falls between the cessation of one rainy season and the commencement of another, the streams annually run very low; even the large rivers become everywhere fordable, while the rivers of secondary magnitude are reduced to rivulets flowing in the middle of broad belts of sand or trickling over masses of rock.

5. Generally, the Central Provinces may be said to be a mountainous country in which hill and plain, plateau and valley alternate with each other. The northern districts which rest upon the Vindhyan range form a hilly and undulating country; to the south comes the Nerbudda valley between the Vindhyan and Satpura ranges, with hills always in view; then the Satpuras with their wide

Nerbudda, and to the south of them the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh plains separated from each other by hills and bounded by hill and forest in the south.

The slopes on both sides of the great central range of hills are covered with dense forest, and wide tracts of forest occur in the plain country south of the range; in fact there is not a district of the Province which has not many thousands of its acres covered by jungle and forest. On the other hand, in many parts of the Province the absence of trees forms a characteristic feature of the scenery. In the wide central area of the Chhattisgarh plain, or the uplands of the Satpuras, and over a great part of the Wardha valley, there is often scarcely a tree to be seen for miles.

6. The geological formation of the country presents very great variety, and can hardly be described without going into great detail; but it may be said, generally, that the superficial stratum covering the great Satpura range is trappean, though in parts of Balaghat, Seoni, Chhindwara and Betul crystalline rocks are uppermost, and over the Pachmarhi hills the sandstone also is uncovered. The Nerbudda valley contains a deep deposit of alluvium. North of the Nerbudda, trap again prevails over the Saugor district, while over the district of Damoh and the northern part of Jubbulpore are found the Vindhyan series of hard sandstone, limestone and shale. To the north-east of Jubbulpore and south of Rewa there is a strip of the coal-bearing series of sandstone, and these appear again in Korba to the north-east of Chhattisgarh. South of the great central range the crystalline rocks prevail in Sambalpur. The Vindhyan series underlie 12,000 square miles of the plain of Chhattisgarh, where they are mostly covered by deep beds of laterite. To the west of this, in the district of Bhandara and the northern part of Chanda, the crystalline rocks prevail, while to the south of Chanda and extending for some distance into Berar the coal-bearing series are again found. Over the western part of the plain of Nagpur and the greater part of Berar overflowing trap forms the superficial rock.

7. The climate, soil and cultivation vary greatly in different portions of the Province; and for purposes of description it is necessary to group the Provincial area in the following main physical divisions:—

Physical Division.		*Districts included.*
(1) The Vindhyan Division	...	Saugor and Damoh.
(2) The Nerbudda Valley	...	Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad.
(3) The Tapti Valley	...	Nimar.
(4) The Satpura districts	...	Mandla, Seoni, Chhindwara and Betul.
(5) The Nagpur plain	...	Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat.
(6) Chhattisgarh	...	Raipur and Bilaspur.
(7) The Uriya country	...	Sambalpur.

8. *Vindhyan Division.*—The Vindhyan division covers about a sixteenth part of the total area of the Province, and next to the Nerbudda valley it contains the largest proportion of cultivation. The climate of both Saugor and Damoh is salubrious, and the temperature is lower than in the districts of the Nerbudda valley. The staple crop of this part of the country is wheat, which in Saugor is grown in 59 per cent. of the cultivated area, and in Damoh in 43 per cent. Gram and other food-grains are extensively produced.

9. *The Nerbudda Valley.*—This valley is, perhaps, the most fertile tract in the Province; it has been described as in the cold weather "green from end to end with wheat." This is its staple product, more specially in Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad, where 46 and 57 per cent. respectively of the cultivated area is under wheat. In Jubbulpore there is also a considerable amount of rice cultivation and gram, and other food-grains as well as oil-seeds are extensively grown. Narsinghpur produces, besides wheat, sugarcane, cotton, gram, and the minor cereals; in Hoshangabad the crops are similar, but amongst oil-seeds, til is largely cultivated. Jubbulpore, from its elevated situation, has a generally lower temperature and more salubrious climate than either Narsinghpur or Hoshangabad; all three districts enjoy a regular rainfall.

10. *Nimar.*—The northern part of this district is much broken by low irregular hills, and is in consequence sparsely cultivated. The southern part, in the Tapti valley, is more open and cultivated, especially towards the west, where commences the rich alluvial plain that stretches into Khandesh. The rainfall is considerably lighter than further up the Nerbudda. The heat in the valleys of the Tapti and Nerbudda is severe during April and May; but at other seasons the air is cool and clear, and the climate salubrious, except in the jungle parts which are malarious during the latter part of the year. The chief crops grown in Nimar are juar and other cereals; they are for the most part kharif or monsoon crops, the lighter soil of the district being less adapted for the growing of winter wheat than the richer lands of the higher Nerbudda valley. Cotton and til occupy 18 and 9 per cent. of the cultivated area respectively.

11. *The Satpura Districts.*—Of these the most northerly is Mandla, which may be described as a mountainous tract comprising the valleys of many rivers. These valleys are extremely rich, containing frequently large tracts of fine black soil, but the inaccessibility of the country and its known unhealthiness have somewhat deterred settlers from entering the district. The population is largely aboriginal, and a great part of the cultivation is of the rudest possible description. The main crops are wheat, rice, kodo, kudki and other grains. Five-sixths of the area of the district is waste and forest land. South-west of Mandla lies the district of Seoni, consisting to a great extent of finely-cultivated plateaus and fertile valleys. The tablelands of Seoni and Lakhnadon have a varying height of from 1,800 to 2,200 feet; they are well cultivated, clear of jungle, and their temperature is always moderate. The soil of two-thirds of the cultivated area of the district, including all the loftier plateaus, is black soil; towards the south the surface contains a large proportion of clay, and rice is the crop mostly grown; but in the rest of the district the chief produce is wheat. Other cereals and pulses are also grown in large quantities; they represent about a third of the total cultivation of the district. To the east of Seoni comes the Chhindwara district. It has two distinct natural sub-divisions, the hill country above the slope of the Satpuras and a tract of low land beneath them to the south. The north of the district is occupied by zamindaris covering an area of 1,597 square miles; the whole of this part is mountainous and very sparsely cultivated. The remainder of the part above the ghats consists of a regular succession of hill and fertile valley, formed by the small ranges which cross its surface in a general direction east and west. The slopes of the Satpuras which intervene between the highlands and lowlands of the district are for the most part

[illegible] with forest; below them lies a well-cultivated tract resembling the plain of Nagpur and Berar, on which it borders. The climate above the ghats is temperate and healthy, the elevation being in parts very considerable. The highest uplands are 2,500 feet above sea-level, but there are many points much higher; Chhindwara on the second level is 2,200 feet, and the third step above the ghats is about 1,900 feet, or 800 feet above Nagpur. The crops grown are wheat, juar and other grains; cotton occupies 9 and oil-seeds 14 per cent. of the cultivated area. Betul comprises the western part of the Satpura plateau. The district has a mean elevation of 2,000 feet and possesses in the open and cultivated parts a salubrious climate: but in the denser jungles malaria is prevalent after the rains. The richest tract is the part in which the chief town of Betul stands. To the south lies an undulating plateau, extending over the whole of the southern face of the district, and finally merging into the wild and broken line of ghats, which lead down to the lower country of the plains. To the north and west the country is poor and little cultivated, the western portion specially being a mass of hill and jungle inhabited by Gonds and Korkus. The principal agricultural staples of the district are wheat and pulses, but sugarcane is also an important product. The large proportion of "other crops" shown in the statement is due mainly to the great extent of area entered in the agricultural returns as under fodder crops.

Of the Satpura country the best part has been seen to be the open tablelands of Seoni, Chhindwara and Betul. Of the rest the greater portion consists of hill and forest, and the population, except in the richer valleys, is scanty and backward. The combined area of the hill districts is 16,708 square miles, or one-seventh of the area of the Province.

12. *The Nagpur plain.* The extreme western portion of this Maratha country, comprising the northern part of Wardha and the western part of Nagpur, is broken and hilly, being intersected by spurs running out from the range of the Satpuras. The surface of these hills is in general rugged and stony, but the valleys and lowlands intersecting and adjoining them are extremely fertile and are rich with corn and garden cultivation. Further down the Wardha valley, along the left bank of the river, lies a rich cotton-producing country, comprising the whole southern portion of the Wardha district, and extending east across the border of Nagpur and south into the north-west corner of Chanda. Of the whole cultivated area of Wardha, a third is sown with cotton, the other chief crops being juar, wheat and linseed, comprising a fourth, a fifth, and a seventh respectively of the total cultivation of the district. Next to Wardha comes the district of Nagpur. Hilly in the north and west, the centre and east of the district is a vast cultivated expanse; even here, however, its surface is hardly ever level, low detached hills and ridges jutting up in places above the plain. The drainage of this tract finds its way into the Wainganga, while the streams that drain the more broken country to the west of the district run to the Wardha. The mean elevation above the sea of the plain country is 1,000 feet in its central portion, lessening to below 900 feet towards the Wardha and Wainganga. The prevailing soil of the Nagpur district is the black cotton soil; and the principal crops grown are wheat, occupying 30 per cent., juar 25, cotton 12, linseed 10, and other grains and pulses 10 per cent., of the cultivated area. In point of climate, Nagpur and Wardha resemble one another; Nagpur, as will be seen, receives a slightly higher rainfall. The cold of the winter season is never severe, and in the hot weather, which lasts from April until

about the middle of June, the heat during the day is excessive; the mean temperature is therefore higher than in many other parts of India of the same height above the sea-level, but the climate of the districts is not considered unhealthy.

Passing east into the district of Bhandara in the valley of the Wainganga, we enter what has been called the Lake region of Nagpur. The surface of the district is diversified; in the west and north-west it is comparatively open, but in the interior the low country is crossed by several small ranges, branches of the Satpuras, running generally in a southerly direction and thickly covered with forest. To the east lies a belt of hill and jungle which, fringing the open lands of Chhattisgarh, separates the valley of the Mahanadi from the basin of the Godavari and its affluents. Lakes and tanks are numerous all through the district, but the chief exist in the southern tracts, scattered about wherever spurs of ranges, slopes, streams, or even inequalities of the ground render their formation possible. With the extensive irrigation thus available, the staple produce of the country is rice, with which 53 per cent. of the cultivated area is sown. Other crops are wheat, gram, and other cereals, besides linseed and sugarcane. The open country to the west of the Wainganga is comparatively healthy, but to the south and east fever prevails during the closing months of the year, as might be expected in a damp country where the numerous hills and rivers attract rain, where the jungles are still extensive, and where so much of the area is down with rice cultivation. To the north of Bhandara is situated the district of Balaghat, containing two well-marked natural divisions, the first forming the eastern part of the central plateau of the Satpuras, the second consisting of a rich lowland tract lying along the south of the district in the valley of the Wainganga. The first of these tracts is a vast undulating tableland broken into numerous valleys by irregular ranges of hills. The general height of these valleys is about 800 or 900 feet above the plains below and nearly 2,000 feet above the sea. By far the greater part of these highlands is covered with dense jungle, and there is a sparse population, consisting largely of Gonds and Baigas. The lowland portion of Balaghat is a fertile well-watered country, closely resembling the district of Bhandara which it adjoins. Rice is the principal product. Malaria is rife in the upland parts of the district for a considerable portion of the year.

The fifth and largest of the districts of the Nagpur plain is Chanda, covering an area of 10,749 square miles. Except in the extreme west, hills are thickly dotted over the whole face of the country, sometimes in detached ranges, sometimes rising isolated from the plain; east of the Wainganga they increase in height and form a broad tableland some 2,000 feet above the sea at the highest point. The district is thickly wooded. The soil over the greater portion of Chanda is red or sandy; as the Wardha and Wainganga are neared it changes to belts of heavy black loam and of yellow loam on the left bank of the Pranhita. Rice is the chief product, more especially in the southern part of the district; wheat, juar, cotton and pulses are also grown. The climate differs little from that of the Nagpur country, but in the fall of the year fever of a malarious type is prevalent all over the district.

The Nagpur plain may be looked upon as containing two well-defined tracts: the first, comprising the districts of Wardha, Nagpur and the north-west corner of Chanda, being essentially a dry crop country; while Bhandara

Balaghat and the remainder of Chanda, which form the second tract, are in the main rice-producing.

13. *Chhattisgarh.*—The sixth division of the Province is the plain of Chhattisgarh, forming the upper basin of the Mahanadi and its tributaries. The whole of this tract is surrounded by ranges of hills, offshoots of the great central chain which, in the extensive zamindaris of Bilaspur, skirts the plain country on the north. Below the hills to the west and south there is a broad belt of fertile black soil, embracing the western portion of the Bilaspur district, the Feudatory States of Kawardha, Chhuikhadan, Khairagarh and Nandgaon, and the southern border of Raipur. The centre of Chhattisgarh is an undulating cultivated plain intersected by numerous streams and copiously supplied with tanks. In this tract lies the greater portion of the khalsa or Government lands of the Raipur and Bilaspur districts. The Mahanadi flows along its eastern border, pursuing a north-easterly direction; on the right bank the hills come close to the stream, leaving but a small share of fertile plain between them and the river. Further to the east the whole country, comprising the southern and eastern zamindaris of Raipur, is hilly and covered with jungle. South of the Chhattisgarh plain lie the Feudatory States of Kankar and Bastar, both of them mountainous and sparsely inhabited by aboriginal races. The best parts of the latter dependency are those to the north-east and south-west, where the country is less hilly than in the north and centre. Of the immense tract that has just been described, covering an area of 37,448 square miles, it is only the great central plain that is thickly peopled and highly cultivated. The combined area of the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur—omitting the Raipur and Bilaspur tahsil zamindaris—and of the five States of Nandgaon, Khairagarh, Chhuikhadan, Kawardha and Sakti, which form the central plain, amounts to 15,514 square miles, out of which 7,410, or about 47·8 per cent., are under cultivation. Rice is the staple produce of the greater part of the country, but wheat, kodo and other food-grains and pulses are also grown. Linseed is another important staple; cotton is confined to the black soil tract to the west of Chhattisgarh, but its cultivation has of late years decreased, the little of it that is produced coming chiefly from the Native States. The average rainfall is 51 inches in Raipur and 46 in Bilaspur. The hills encircling the country generally ensure an adequate or nearly adequate supply of water, which is readily stored in the numberless tanks which are scattered over Chhattisgarh, so that a season of scarcity is very seldom known. Cholera and fever are the great scourges of the plain, the former frequently occurring in the hot weather, while fever is very prevalent towards the close of the rains. In the great hill tracts to the north and south the malaria at this season is of a virulent type.

14. *The Uria Country.*—The last division of the Province occupies the basin of the Central Mahanadi and of the streams which, taking their rise in the hilly barrier which separates the Uria country from Chhattisgarh, flow east into the main river. In the north-west corner of the tract, on the left bank of the Mahanadi, lies the Native State of Raigarh; the southern portion towards the river is fertile and well cultivated, but the northern and eastern parts are a mass of hill and jungle. Across the Mahanadi is Sarangarh; the State, except in the south and east, is generally level and well cultivated. Lower down the river, which divides it in two, lies the district of Sambalpur, the greater part of which is an undulating plain, out of which in places rise low ranges of hills. More than half the area of Sambalpur is occupied by zamindaris, the most important

of which, Borasambhar and Phuljhar, situated on its eastern border, contain large tracts of forest. The khalsa is generally well cultivated, more especially in the portion that lies to the south of the Mahanadi: the jungle has been almost completely cleared, and the country presents a well-settled appearance. Leaving Sambalpur the Mahanadi enters Sonpur, rather more than half of which is situated on its right or southern bank. The surface of the State is for the most part flat, and more than three-fifths of the total area is under cultivation. The north-eastern corner of the Uria country is occupied by the States of Bamra and Rairakhol. The southern portion of the Bamra State is covered with hill and forest, but in the north-west and centre the land is fertile and well cultivated. To the south of Sambalpur, situated in the valley of the Tel, a tributary of the Mahanadi, are the important States of Patna and Kalahandi. In both there are extensive level tracts, but a large proportion of the land is waste, the wildest part being the eastern half of Kalahandi, which lies along the range of the Eastern Ghats. Throughout the country which has been described the main crop grown is rice; in the khalsa portion of Sambalpur, for which alone returns are available, it occupies more than three-fourths of the total cultivated land. On the higher grounds, pulses, til and cotton are grown. Sambalpur possesses an abundant rainfall, the registered average being the highest in the Province. The Uria country has the reputation of being unhealthy; fever is prevalent from September to November, and, as in Chhattisgarh, cholera frequently makes its appearance.

2.—*Historical Summary.*

15. The early history of the Central Provinces would be the history of Gondwana, of the tribes who peopled India before the Aryans effected any settlement therein; but hemmed in all sides by mountain ranges and deep forests it is not wonderful that until comparatively modern times this central part of the Peninsula should have remained isolated from the rest of India. The Ramayana represents the hero Rama traversing the dense forest covering the interior of the Peninsula, and numerous are the places in the Central Provinces identified with the wanderings of Rama and Sita: but we cannot treat local legends as history, and early Hindu scriptures have nothing to tell of Gondwana. At a remote period, however, various Rajput races established themselves in certain localities and must have founded kingdoms of some importance. Thus the Haihayas, the Pramaras, and the Chauhans all claim to have ruled over the Nerbudda Valley. The claim of the first two rests on something more than mere assertion, for the Pramara kingdom of Malwa is well known, and there is sufficient probability that it extended over the Nerbudda Valley between the 11th and 13th centuries; the Haihayas must have preceded them and have been replaced by them. Another branch of the Haihaya Rajputs ruled at Ratanpur in Chhattisgarh until overthrown by the Marathas in the 18th century. To the south of the Satpura range a branch of the Pramaras established itself for a time at least somewhere in the present Nagpur Province at the period when the Haihayas were at Jubbulpore. Lastly, a Yavana dynasty is said to have made itself strong on the Seoni plateau of the Satpuras at a period antecedent even to that of the Rajput races mentioned above. But, after all, a few inscriptions and ancient ruins are all we have to go upon, and they afford but scanty material for re-constructing the past. Whether these kingdoms were simply military

kingdoms, established over an inferior race by a few adventurous conquerors, or whether they were the first results of a movement pushing the Aryan races to the south and east, because their borders had become too strait for them, it seems clear that the conquerors were swallowed up by the conquered, and that the lower race assimilated to itself the superior element, for as time goes on certain Gond kingdoms replace all other dynasties and divide between them the whole of Gondwana.

16. Until then it must be supposed that the Gonds remained divided into a large number of sects and clans each under its petty Chief: but in the history of all nations there comes a time when clans are merged in a nation and patriarchal rule is replaced by kingly power. This period set in for the Gonds about the 15th or 16th century. It was in the 16th century that the Chief of Garha Mandla extended his dominion so as to include Saugor and Damoh on the Vindhyan plateau, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Jubbulpore in the Nerbudda Valley and the Seoni portion of the Satpuras. About the same time the Haihaya rulers of Ratanpur step into notice, and a little later the Gond Chiefs of Deogarh in the Satpuras make themselves scarcely less powerful than their brother chieftains of Mandla. The kings of Chanda in the extreme south, and Kherla on the western Satpura plateau, make up the four Gond rulers. It is by some considered doubtful whether the Kherla dynasty, which rose into power sooner than the others, was Gond or not, and their rule at any rate lasted but a short time. Embroiled in wars with the Bahmani kings of the Deccan and the Mohammadan princes of Malwa they ceased to exist before the end of the 15th century. The other kingdoms flourished, or perhaps it may be now correct to say existed, for a longer period. Garha Mandla acknowledged the supremacy of the Moghal Emperors, and Deogarh and Chanda also tendered their submission to the imperial power, but they all remained practically independent, their remoteness and inaccessibility doubtless preventing anything like interference in their affairs. Eventually the Deogarh prince turned Mohammadan, taking his independence, which was threatened, as the reward of his conversion, and it was not till the advent of the Marathas that the Gond rule came to an end.

17. Their rule was of a careless and peaceful nature, and their form of government of a feudal kind. The land was divided among smaller Chiefs, who were bound to maintain a number of followers and accompany the king when he went to war, but under such easy and unambitious princes, the feudal obligations of the subordinate Chiefs were not severe. It was during this period that Hindu immigrants first settled themselves permanently in the Nerbudda valley and in the interior. Coming at first in small numbers they were peaceably received by the Gonds, who readily assigned them lands and leave to cultivate them, and were content with a trifling return in kind. Gradually their numbers were increased by fresh settlers who in time became a formidable body, and before advancing cultivation the Gond Chiefs with their followers retired slowly to the hills and jungles, abandoning their former villages to the Hindu agriculturists. In Deogarh Hindu immigration received direct encouragement from the Gond ruler; and after the Gond prince Bakht Buland turned Mussulman he is said to have tempted Hindu cultivators and artificers to settle among his people by liberal promises and grants of land, and to have employed Mussulmans and Hindus in administering the country. Chanda remained more isolated from this movement, situated as it was in the remote south, but even there

Hindu settlers could not fail to penetrate, though in smaller numbers. In time the new race thus peacefully admitted must have acquired predominance over the inferior and almost stationary Gonds, but the incursions of Marathas brought about in a few years what might have taken many to effect.

18. It must not be supposed that the whole of the present area of the Central Provinces was parcelled out among these Gond Chiefs, and the limits of their kingdoms remained for long fixed or unchanged. The Mohammadan princes and generals settled in Malwa occupied at times some of the finest parts of the Nerbudda valley, chiefly in the Hoshangabad district. It could not but be either that with an Imperial seat of Government at Burhanpur, the country within a considerable radius was entirely under the Imperial Government: but in reality until the Marathas came the Gond kings or petty local Chiefs alternately relaxed and tightened their hold on these territories, and there was no other settled or recognized government.

19. After the Maratha incursions began, the history of the Province is part of the history of the Marathas. Raghoji Bhonsla, the founder of the Bhonsla State, received an order from the Peshwa in 1737, directing him to collect the Chauth of Berar and Gondwana, and in the following year he came to Nagpur, where he found the descendants of Bakht Buland divided against themselves; Wali Shah, an illegitimate son of Bakht Buland, having usurped the supreme power on the death of Chand Sultan, his legitimate brother, to the exclusion of that brother's sons. Raghoji at once took a part in the family war, put Wali Shah to death, and received, as an acknowledgment of his services, several districts on the Wainganga, besides a large sum of money. By 1743 Raghoji had managed to acquire the whole of the Deogarh kingdom, had penetrated into Chhattisgarh and rendered it tributary, and within the next ten years Chhattisgarh and Sambalpur and even Cuttack were added to the Bhonsla State, in which the Chanda kingdom was also merged. Raghoji's successor, Janoji, consolidated the various conquests made by Raghoji, and the two wars in which he was engaged with the Peshwa and the Nizam left his territory undiminished. The next Raja was Raghoji II, whose father, Madhoji, for a time acted as Regent. During his regency, Mandla and the upper Nerbudda valley were nominally added to the Nagpur dominions by a treaty with the Peshwa, and before the century closed Raghoji had acquired Hoshangabad and established himself in the Saugor districts. But the Bhonsla Raja was to suffer a reverse. In 1803 he combined with Scindia to oppose the British, was defeated, and had to cede Cuttack, Sambalpur and Berar, agreeing at the same time to receive a British Resident at his Court. Deogarh, Chhattisgarh, Chanda and the districts on the Nerbudda were all that was left to him. Sambalpur was afterwards restored, only to be ceded again after a few years. During his reign the people fell upon evil days. Under the first Bhonsla Rajas justice was well administered, crimes few, the revenues flourishing, the troops regularly paid and therefore contented, the ryots left to pursue their peaceful occupation; but afterwards, partly during the regency of Madhoji, chiefly under Raghoji II, times changed. The Bhonsla armies had met with reverses. The revenues of the reduced state had fallen from nearly a crore of rupees to sixty lakhs. The Raja would not rest content with his diminished income. He rack-rented the patels and cultivators, put up villages for sale to the highest bidder, withheld the pay of the troops, giving their wages often partly in the

shape of goods instead of money, and plundered the wealthy. Taxes were put upon almost every act of life, on every article bought or sold, and the Courts of Justice were used to fill the Exchequer. Not only did the rulers neglect to protect their people from the attacks of the Pindaris whose ranks were recruited from among those who had been plundered by them and reduced to beggary, but they actually supported them, receiving assistance from them in those times when they were engaged in warfare with each other. Add to these robber bands the Gonds and other hill tribes who had been rendered desperate and driven from their old possessions and who made forays on the villages within their reach, and some idea can be formed of the wretched state of the mass of the people. The Pindaris plundered, devastated and burnt throughout the country, growing so bold as to advance even to Nagpur and burn one of its suburbs. The mud forts seen to the present day in almost every village speak of the time when the cultivators might at any moment be called from their fields, and obliged to seek refuge in their roughly constructed forts, while they saw their fields devastated, their houses burnt, and their cattle driven away; and this went on throughout the length and breadth of the country until the robber hordes were finally put down by the determined efforts of British Officers.

20. Raghoji died in 1816, and his son Parsoji succeeded him: but, blind, lame and paralyzed, he was soon made away with by Apa Sahib, a nephew of the late Raja, who next ascended the throne. Up to this time Apa Sahib had been studiously cordial in his relations with the Resident and the British Government. He had managed to become Regent while Parsoji lived, but he knew there was a strong party against him headed by Baka Bai, widow of Raghoji II, and he did all in his power to secure the Resident's support. Thus in 1816 a treaty was signed whereby the British were to maintain six battalions of infantry with cavalry and artillery, while the Regent agreed that Parsoji should pay a subsidy of 7½ lakhs of rupees per annum and furnish a contingent of horse and foot. The contingent was found useless in the campaign against the Pindaris undertaken in the ensuing cold season, and in January 1817 Parsoji died, poisoned, as it was afterwards found out, at the instigation of Apa Sahib. After he had become Raja, Apa Sahib entered into negotiations with agents of the Peshwa: he coquetted with Scindia and encouraged the Pindaris, proceeding so far as to receive into his presence emissaries of the notorious robber Chitu and to confer on them dresses of honour. Outwardly he was still full of protestations of good faith and good-will towards the British, but he gradually continued to collect a considerable body of troops round Nagpur, and the Resident in haste sent to summon back the British troops from the neighbourhood of Hoshangabad, calling in such small forces as were nearer at hand. On the 14th of November the news reached Nagpur that the Peshwa had broken through his engagements with the British; and on the 24th the Raja informed the Resident that the Peshwa had sent him a khillut, with a golden standard and the title of Senapati. He intimated his of intention receiving in public the investiture with the title and honours on the following day. The Resident remonstrated in vain, and on the day following the Raja having been publicly invested with the title and honours, proceeded to join his camp at Takli and placed himself at the head of his troops. This was tantamount to a declaration of war, and the small British force without further delay occupied the hill of Sitabaldi, while expresses were sent off to bring up the Deccan Army from Berar. On the night of the 26th the Nagpur troops commenced an attack

Hindu settlers could not fail to penetrate, though in smaller numbers. In time the new race thus peacefully admitted must have acquired predominance over the inferior and almost stationary Gonds, but the incursions of Marathas brought about in a few years what might have taken many to effect.

18. It must not be supposed that the whole of the present area of the Central Provinces was parcelled out among these Gond Chiefs, and the limits of their kingdoms remained for long fixed or unchanged. The Mohammadan princes and generals settled in Malwa occupied at times some of the finest parts of the Nerbudda valley, chiefly in the Hoshangabad district. It could not but be either that with an Imperial seat of Government at Burhanpur, the country within a considerable radius was entirely under the Imperial Government: but in reality until the Marathas came the Gond kings or petty local Chiefs alternately relaxed and tightened their hold on these territories, and there was no other settled or recognized government.

19. After the Maratha incursions began, the history of the Province is part of the history of the Marathas. Raghoji Bhonsla, the founder of the Bhonsla State, received an order from the Peshwa in 1737, directing him to collect the Chauth of Berar and Gondwana, and in the following year he came to Nagpur, where he found the descendants of Bakht Buland divided against themselves; Wali Shah, an illegitimate son of Bakht Buland, having usurped the supreme power on the death of Chand Sultan, his legitimate brother, to the exclusion of that brother's sons. Raghoji at once took a part in the family war, put Wali Shah to death, and received, as an acknowledgment of his services, several districts on the Wainganga, besides a large sum of money. By 1743 Raghoji had managed to acquire the whole of the Deogarh kingdom, had penetrated into Chhattisgarh and rendered it tributary, and within the next ten years Chhattisgarh and Sambalpur and even Cuttack were added to the Bhonsla State, in which the Chanda kingdom was also merged. Raghoji's successor, Janoji, consolidated the various conquests made by Raghoji, and the two wars in which he was engaged with the Peshwa and the Nizam left his territory undiminished. The next Raja was Raghoji II, whose father, Madhoji, for a time acted as Regent. During his regency, Mandla and the upper Nerbudda valley were nominally added to the Nagpur dominions by a treaty with the Peshwa, and before the century closed Raghoji had acquired Hoshangabad and established himself in the Saugor districts. But the Bhonsla Raja was to suffer a reverse In 1803 he combined with Scindia to oppose the British, was defeated, and had to cede Cuttack, Sambalpur and Berar, agreeing at the same time to receive a British Resident at his Court. Deogarh, Chhattisgarh, Chanda and the districts on the Nerbudda were all that was left to him. Sambalpur was afterwards restored, only to be ceded again after a few years. During his reign the people fell upon evil days. Under the first Bhonsla Rajas justice was well administered, crimes few, the revenues flourishing, the troops regularly paid and therefore contented, the ryots left to pursue their peaceful occupation; but afterwards, partly during the regency of Madhoji, chiefly under Raghoji II, times changed. The Bhonsla armies had met with reverses. The revenues of the reduced state had fallen from nearly a crore of rupees to sixty lakhs. The Raja would not rest content with his diminished income. He rack-rented the patels and cultivators, put up villages for sale to the highest bidder, withheld the pay of the troops, giving their wages often partly in the

shape of goods instead of money, and plundered the wealthy. Taxes were put upon almost every act of life, on every article bought or sold, and the Courts of Justice were used to fill the Exchequer. Not only did the rulers neglect to protect their people from the attacks of the Pindaris whose ranks were recruited from among those who had been plundered by them and reduced to beggary, but they actually supported them, receiving assistance from them in those times when they were engaged in warfare with each other. Add to these robber bands the Gonds and other hill tribes who had been rendered desperate and driven from their old possessions and who made forays on the villages within their reach, and some idea can be formed of the wretched state of the mass of the people. The Pindaris plundered, devastated and burnt throughout the country, growing so bold as to advance even to Nagpur and burn one of its suburbs. The mud forts seen to the present day in almost every village speak of the time when the cultivators might at any moment be called from their fields, and obliged to seek refuge in their roughly constructed forts, while they saw their fields devastated, their houses burnt, and their cattle driven away; and this went on throughout the length and breadth of the country until the robber hordes were finally put down by the determined efforts of British Officers.

20. Raghoji died in 1816, and his son Parsoji succeeded him: but, blind, lame and paralyzed, he was soon made away with by Apa Sahib, a nephew of the late Raja, who next ascended the throne. Up to this time Apa Sahib had been studiously cordial in his relations with the Resident and the British Government. He had managed to become Regent while Parsoji lived, but he knew there was a strong party against him headed by Baka Bai, widow of Raghoji II, and he did all in his power to secure the Resident's support. Thus in 1816 a treaty was signed whereby the British were to maintain six battalions of infantry with cavalry and artillery, while the Regent agreed that Parsoji should pay a subsidy of 7½ lakhs of rupees per annum and furnish a contingent of horse and foot. The contingent was found useless in the campaign against the Pindaris undertaken in the ensuing cold season, and in January 1817 Parsoji died, poisoned, as it was afterwards found out, at the instigation of Apa Sahib. After he had become Raja, Apa Sahib entered into negotiations with agents of the Peshwa: he coquetted with Scindia and encouraged the Pindaris, proceeding so far as to receive into his presence emissaries of the notorious robber Chitu and to confer on them dresses of honour. Outwardly he was still full of protestations of good faith and good-will towards the British, but he gradually continued to collect a considerable body of troops round Nagpur, and the Resident in haste sent to summon back the British troops from the neighbourhood of Hoshangabad, calling in such small forces as were nearer at hand. On the 14th of November the news reached Nagpur that the Peshwa had broken through his engagements with the British; and on the 24th the Raja informed the Resident that the Peshwa had sent him a khillut, with a golden standard and the title of Senapati. He intimated his of intention receiving in public the investiture with the title and honours on the following day. The Resident remonstrated in vain, and on the day. following the Raja having been publicly invested with the title and honours, proceeded to join his camp at Takli and placed himself at the head of his troops. This was tantamount to a declaration of war, and the small British force without further delay occupied the hill of Sitabaldi, while expresses were sent off to bring up the Deccan Army from Berar. On the night of the 26th the Nagpur troops commenced an attack

on the hill, and the fight continued on the 27th, resulting in the utter defeat of the Raja's large force. Apa Sahib now hastened to disown any connection with the action of the troops, but the Resident refused to treat with him, and on reinforcements coming in rapidly, the Resident on the 15th December demanded the unconditional surrender of the Raja and the disbandment of his troops. Apa Sahib surrendered, but his troops prepared for resistance; they were attacked and routed, but some who had made themselves strong in the city did not capitulate till the 30th December.

After the reduction of the city the Resident entered into a provisional engagement to retain Apa Sahib on the throne on the following condition :—

"That he should cede all his territories to the northward of the Nerbudda as well as certain possessions on the southern bank and all his rights in Berar, Gawilgarh, Sirguja and Jushpur in lieu of the subsidy and contingent; that the civil and military affairs of his Government should be settled by ministers in the confidence of the British Government according to the advice of the Resident; that the Raja with his family should reside in the palace at Nagpur under the protection of the British troops; that the arrears of the subsidy should be paid up until the final transfer of the above-mentioned territories had taken place; that any forts in the territory which we might wish to occupy should immediately be given up; that the person whom he described as principally resisting his orders should, if possible, be seized and delivered up to the British Government, and that the two hills of Sitabaldi with the bazars and an adequate portion of land adjoining should be ceded to the British Government, which should be at liberty to erect on them such military works as might be deemed necessary."

On this condition Apa Sahib was permitted to return to his palace on the 9th January.

But no sooner had the British troops moved from Nagpur, than Apa Sahib renewed his intrigues, raised the Gonds, and sent secret instructions to the Kiladars not to surrender the forts which they were holding; and finally he applied to the Peshwa for assistance. Even within a day's march of Nagpur the Gonds were burning the villages belonging to the Baka Bai, the Raja's political opponent. The Resident now determined to arrest the Raja, and successfully effected his capture. He despatched him under escort towards Allahabad, but on the road Apa Sahib managed to corrupt his guards and he escaped in the dress of a sepoy. He fled to the Mahadeo hills where he joined Chitu, the Pindari leader, and ultimately made his way to the Panjab, whence he never returned. After the flight of Apa Sahib, Raghoji III, a minor, was placed on the throne by British authority. During the long minority and regency which ensued the Government was virtually conducted by the Resident, Sir Richard Jenkins. Some European officers were appointed to superintend the several districts, and a regular staff of native officials was appointed. The administration was superior to anything previously known, and it lasted till 1830, when the Government was assumed by the Raja himself. His reign was marked by no striking events, and he died in 1853, without heirs, begotten or adopted, when the kingdom lapsed to the British Government.

21. The transfer was accomplished without any excitement, the people showing no disinclination to the change of rule, but having on the contrary an agreeable recollection of the time when the country was administered by the Resident during the minority of the last Raja. Among the courtiers and connections of the Bhonsla family the assumption of the Government by the British was naturally unpopular, but they soon began to busy themselves about the pensions and allowances they were to receive, and nothing occurred to disturb

the inauguration of the new order of things. The Resident became Commissioner of the newly acquired Province, the system in force in the Panjab was introduced with slight modifications, and for the next seven or eight years the plan of re-organization and settlement quietly pursued its course. The mutiny in 1857 was at Nagpur a flash in the pan. There was disaffection among the Nagpur Irregular Cavalry and an understanding between them and some of the Mohammadans in the city, but their plans were foiled. The other troops at Sitabaldi were faithful, and the Kamptee force was also untainted with disloyalty. Six Native Officers of the Cavalry and two Mohammadan gentlemen of position and influence in the city were found guilty of attempted rebellion and were executed, and therewith ended all danger. In the districts of Chanda, Raipur and Sambalpur some of the smaller zamindars took to plundering with their followers, but they met with no support and were put down. At Raipur an unsuccessful attempt at a rising was made in January 1858 by a party of troops cantoned there.

After the mutiny year, preparations were made for effecting the land revenue settlement of the Province and for further improving the administrative and fiscal system, but little had been done up to the end of 1861, when the Nagpur Province ceased to be a separate Administration.

22. The story of the conquest of the northern parts of the Province by the Marathas may be more briefly told.

They were invited in 1733 to Saugor by Chhatrasal, the Chief of Panna, who held a large portion of the Saugor district. Hard pressed by Mohammad Khan Bangash, Governor of Allahabad and Malwa, he asked assistance of the Peshwa, who was not slow to afford it, and thereby acquire a footing. On Chhatrasal's death in 1735, he left one-third of his kingdom to the Peshwa, who sent an agent to take charge of his heritage. Thus commenced the rule of the Maratha Pandits of Saugor. They continued to hold office hereditarily, and in time the districts of Damoh, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur came under their sway.

In 1742 the Peshwa had marched up the Nerbudda valley to attack Mandla, and he is said to have laid waste the country east of Jubbulpore, but a permanent footing was only acquired in part of the Hoshangabad district. Meanwhile, the Bhonslas were pushing up in the same direction, and between 1 40 and 1775 the Bhonslas and the Bhopal rulers divided between them the principal part of the Hoshangabad district. At a somewhat later date warfare between the Bhopal and Maratha generals became almost incessant. In 1805, Scindia appeared on the scene and took Seoni in Hoshangabad; but three years afterwards he restored it to Nagpur. Finally, in 1808, the Bhonsla forces drove those of Bhopal beyond the Nerbudda. Before this the Bhonslas had managed to expel the Saugor family from Narsinghpur and Jubbulpore and to establish themselves in their place, thus securing to themselves almost the whole valley. At first the upper part of the valley escaped the misery which the lower part suffered from the constant warfare between the Bhopal and Nagpur forces and the impartial plundering of the Pindaris, who had waxed strong in that turbulent time; but at length the upper part was drawn into the vortex, and then oppression and extortion, rack-renting and judicial spoliation became rife throughout the Nerbudda territory of the Bhonslas. The cession of the Bhonsla territory in the Nerbudda valley has already been mentioned above,

and a treaty with the Peshwa in 1817 gave to the British those districts also which were nominally his. British rule in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories thus commences from 1818.

23. The administration of the territories then acquired by the British was not in the beginning altogether successful; the earlier land revenue settlements proved too heavy, the people were impoverished, no progress was made, and though there was peace and order, and an impartial administration of justice, there can be no question that the earlier years of the British rule pressed heavily on the people. The time came when the mistakes that had been made were recognized, and with more liberal settlements prosperity returned. This time came sooner in the Nerbudda than in the Saugor districts, but at the present time the oldest British possessions in the Province are probably the most thriving.

24. The Saugor and Nerbudda territories were from time to time placed under different Governments. Originally under the Supreme Government, they were afterwards placed under the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra. Again in 1842 the general control of them was invested in a Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent, in direct communication with the Supreme Government. Again at a later date the general jurisdiction was once more entrusted to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The period was not one of unbroken quiet. In 1842 occurred what is known as the Bundela rising. It was chiefly confined to the Saugor district, and originated in an attempt to execute some decrees of a Civil Court on some landholders in the Saugor district. They resisted execution, killed the Police, burnt and plundered several towns; some Gond Chiefs joined in the rising, rebellion became general and extended to the neighbouring districts. It was not till the following year that the leaders were arrested and punished and the outbreak entirely quelled. The Province was afterwards re-organized, and an entirely new body of officers appointed. Fifteen years afterwards occurred the Mutiny of 1857.

25. After the Mutiny, the question of the better administration of the Provinces of Nagpur and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, adjoining each other, but both cut off from other British territory, came before the Government of India for consideration, and it was determined to weld the two into one Province under a Chief Commissioner in direct subordination to the Supreme Government. The Government Resolution which brought about the change is dated the 2nd November 1861.

3.—*Form of Administration.*

26. The Administration of the Central Provinces is conducted by a Chief Commissioner on behalf of the Governor-General of India in Council as the Local Government of the territories in question. His Provincial staff consists of—

(1) Members of the Indian Civil Service, filling the cadre posts shown below.

(2) Members of the Provincial Civil Service.

(3) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service.

(4) District and Assistant Superintendents of Police.

(5) Officers specially recruited for the service of Departments requiring special knowledge—Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry.

Under Act XXXII of 1867 the Governor-General of India in Council has delegated to the Chief Commissioner the powers of a Local Government under Act V of 1861 (Police), save as to the appointment of Inspector-General of Police. The Chief Commissioner has also been authorised by the Government of India (with a restriction as to first appointments of *Europeans*) to make appointments and promotions in the Commission up to and including Deputy Commissioners of the 1st Class; appointments and promotions in the Education and Settlement Departments, excluding the posts of Inspector-General of Education and Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture; and appointments and promotions in the Provincial Civil Service. In the case of offices carrying a rate of pay not exceeding Rs. 250 a month, the Chief Commissioner's power of making appointments and promotions is unrestricted.

27. The cadre posts reserved, in future, for officers of the Indian Civil Service* and constituting the Central Provinces "Commission" are the following:—

Administration ...	Chief Commissioner. Two Secretaries. One Assistant Commissioner as Under Secretary. Four Commissioners of Divisions.	8
High Court (Judicial Commissioner)	...	1
District Judges (Judicial Assistants to Commissioners)	...	2
Heads of Districts (Deputy Commissioners)	...	17
Sub-Divisional charges (Assistant Commissioners)	...	16
General ...	Commissioner of Excise. Inspector-General of Police. Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture. Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories.	4
	Total	48

28. The Provincial Civil Service is composed of "Natives of India" selected according to rules approved by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State. The following posts have been allotted for this service:—†

1	Deputy Commissionership.
2	Small Cause Court Judgeships.
1	Post of Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court.
1	„ Assistant to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.
2	Posts of Assistant Commissioner.
44	„ Extra-Assistant Commissioner.
51	

* Eight posts in the Commission are still held by Military officers; four are held by "Uncovenanted" officers; and two by "Statutory Civilians".

† Subject to claims of certain officers in the Commission recruited before the reservation was made.

29. The Subordinate Civil Service is recruited from natives of the Central Provinces who fulfil a certain educational standard, and includes the following posts :—

50	Tahsildars.
22	Munsiffs.
48	Naib-Tahsildars.
120	

30. District and Assistant District Superintendents of Police are recruited partly in England and partly in India. There are 18 District Superintendents of Police and 8 Assistants. With the exception of some head-quarters Inspectors and European Sergeants, the subordinate officers of the Police force are all natives of India.

31. The work of the following branches of the Administration of the Province is vested in special officers :—

Department.	Provincial Head of the Department.	Departmental Executive Officer (District or Divisional).
Public Works	Chief Engineer	Executive Engineer of the Public Works Division.
Settlements and Agriculture	Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture	Settlement Officer.
Excise, Assessed Taxes and Stamps	Commissioner of Excise and of Miscellaneous Revenue.	Deputy Commissioner.
Education	Inspector-General of Education	Circle Inspector of Schools.
Police and Prisons	Inspector-General of Police and Prisons	District Superintendent of Police and Superintendent of the Jail.
Medical relief, Sanitation and Vaccination.	The Administrative Medical Officer.	Civil Surgeon.
Forests.	Conservators of Forests, Northern and Southern Circles.	Forest Divisional Officer.

The Postal and Telegraph services are controlled by officers of the Imperial service. In the department of Finance, the Chief Commissioner has the guidance of a Comptroller appointed by the Government of India. The Provincial Chief Engineer is also Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department.

32. Next in the scale of executive authority to the Chief Commissioner come the Commissioners of Divisions, whose charges in three cases include five districts—in one (Chhattisgarh) only three. They are selected from among the members of the Commission, and they are responsible for the general administration of their respective Divisions.

33. The unit in the executive scheme is the Deputy Commissioner, whose duties are very various. He is the Chief Magistrate of a district, averaging in these Provinces 4,806 square miles in extent, and has special criminal powers of imprisonment up to seven years in certain cases. His original civil jurisdiction is unlimited in amount; and he exercises a general supervision over the

working of the Subordinate Civil Courts. He is also chief of the police; chief collector of revenue; conservator of the district forests; supervisor of popular education; marriage registrar; and head of the local agencies for the management of roads, ferries, encamping-grounds, public gardens, rest-houses and other public buildings not of an imperial character. These duties branch into many others too numerous to mention, but it may safely be said that the miscellaneous work of a Deputy Commissioner of a leading district often occupies more time than his regular duties. His district staff includes (*a*) one or more Assistant Commissioners (the *Sub-Divisional Officers* entered in the cadre of the Commission), (*b*) one or more Extra-Assistant Commissioners (members of the Provincial Civil Service), (*c*) a District Superintendent of Police, and (*d*) Tahsildars, Munsiffs and Naib-Tahsildars (members of the Subordinate Civil Service). The members of this staff (excepting the District Superintendent of Police) all exercise judicial powers, civil or magisterial, or both. He is assisted in matters requiring engineering knowledge by the Executive Engineer of the Division. For the charge of the forests he has the aid of a Forest Divisional Officer. In medical matters he has the services of a Civil Surgeon, who also, as a rule, holds executive charge of the District Jail. In the control of education he is aided by a Deputy Inspector of Schools. Of the 18 Deputy Commissionerships in the Province, 17 are reserved for members of the Commission, and one has been assigned to the Provincial Civil Service.

84. There is as yet no complete separation of judicial from executive charges. The only officers whose work is exclusively of a judicial character are:—

(*a*) The Judicial Commissioner (or High Court Judge).
(*b*) The two Judicial Assistants to Commissioners.
(*c*) Certain members of the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services who are entrusted with civil judicial work only.

The powers of the Civil Courts are regulated by Act XVI of 1885, Section 4 of which runs as follows:—

"Besides the Courts of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887. . . . . there shall be the following classes of Civil Courts, namely:—

(*a*) the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.
(*b*) " " Commissioner.
(*c*) " " Deputy Commissioner.
(*d*) " " Assistant Commissioner of the first class.
(*e*) " " " " " second class
(*f*) " " " " " third class.
(*g*) " " Tahsildar of the first class.
(*h*) " " " " second class."

By Section 12 the Chief Commissioner may by order in writing invest any person with all or any of the powers of the Courts (*b*), (*c*), (*g*) or (*h*) above. Persons invested with powers of the Court of a Commissioner are styled "Judicial Assistants to the Commissioner." Two members of the Indian Civil Service have, as already noted, been appointed Judicial Assistants, and have relieved Commissioners of all their civil work. Persons invested with powers of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner are styled "Civil Judges." Nearly every district in the Province has now a Civil Judge, selected from the ranks of the Provincial Civil Service; and Deputy Commissioners have thus been relieved

of the major portion of their civil judicial work. Persons invested with powers of the Court of a Tahsildar are styled "Munsiffs." The number of Munsiffs is now 22. They are members of the Subordinate Civil Service; and their appointment has enabled Tahsildars to devote more time to those revenue and executive functions which are of the essence of their duties.

The two Judicial Assistants are also Assistant Sessions Judges and share with Commissioners the sessions work of the Divisions to which they are attached. District Magistrates are assisted in the disposal of criminal business by the Assistant Commissioners, Extra-Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars, most of whom exercise magisterial powers.

Before dismissing the subject of judicial administration it should be mentioned that much assistance has been rendered to the regular judicial staff, and justice has been in many cases brought home to the doors of the people, by the appointment of native Honorary Magistrates. Of these gentlemen there are now 219 in the Province, most of whom are landholders. A considerable proportion, however, belongs to the merchant and banker class. The honour is highly appreciated and eagerly sought, and it is but rarely that those to whom it is awarded are accused of abusing their powers.

35. Under the operation of the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act (I of 1883) and the Central Provinces Municipal Act (XVIII of 1889) the Administration has enlisted the services of a large number of native gentlemen in the supervision of education, pounds, dispensaries and the construction of local works of public utility. Each district has its Local Boards and District Council, composed of elected representatives and members nominated by Government. There are 55 Municipalities whose affairs are managed by Municipal Committees, the majority of whose members are elected by the citizens.

4.—*Character of Land Tenures.*

36. The commencement of British rule found most villages of the open country in the hands of lessees (*patels* or *thekadars*) who held farms of the village land revenue from Government—generally for short periods. A single lessee often held the farms of several villages; but, speaking generally, under this system each village was let on a separate lease, and was held by a separate lessee of its own. Villages so managed were collectively known as the *khalsa*. But a very large area (over two-fifths of the whole, including a large proportion of the wilder portions of the Provinces) was held by persons whose rights were of a more substantial character, and who by grant or long prescription were possessed of groups of villages or tracts over which they claimed rights amounting in many respects to the proprietary status of English law. The tenure seems to have originally been in all cases a service tenure, and closely approximated in its incidents to certain features of the feudal system. And where the actual rendering of service had become obsolete, a trace of the original obligations of the tenure survived in the fact that its holder rendered to the Government less than a full land revenue assessment—in other words, that his money payment only represented a part of his responsibilities. Estates of this class are known

talukdaris or *jagirdaris* in the north of the Provinces, and as *zamindaris* in the south. The families possessing them mostly represent clans or races which held ruling power in the past, and a very large number are of aboriginal descent. They are most numerous and important in the south-east corner of the Provinces. Of the tract included in the Chhattisgarh Division no less than four-fifths were held on zamindari tenure, and the area so held in the Chanda District was nearly one-half of the total.

37. A third class of villages were originally *khalsa*, but had come into the hands of persons or religious foundations to whom their revenue had been specially granted by the State. It is not easy to determine in all cases how far these grants included the ownership of the land in addition to the right to appropriate its revenue. But it is clear that generally those grantees (known generally as *muafidars*) held a far stronger position than the ordinary *khalsa* lessee, and indeed many of the grants expressly convey full out-and-out proprietorship of the soil.

The policy adopted at the Settlement of 1863 altogether relieved the Government of responsibility for enquiring into the precise extent of these various rights. It was decided to recognize as full proprietors all persons in possession of villages, whether as lessees, zamindars or muafidars. In the case of lessees such recognition amounted to a free grant of proprietorship; the concession was less in the case of zamindars or muafidars, but still amounted to a considerable augmentation of their powers. It added to pre-existing privileges the right to sell or mortgage them to others, and in this way introduced an innovation of very far-reaching effect.

38. Fifteen of the zamindari (or talukdari) estates were considered to be of sufficient importance to warrant their being constituted Feudatory States—that is to say, being altogether excluded from British India. The Chiefs hold on conditions of loyalty and good government, but are nominally free from direct interference save in the case of death sentences, which require the Chief Commissioner's confirmation. But as a matter of fact the Government has exercised a very large amount of control, owing mainly to the frequency with which the States have been taken under direct management, either from the minority or the misconduct of the Chief. Of the fifteen States, nine are now practically managed by Government officials, and only two have escaped direct management during the past 30 years. One of these States (Makrai) lies in the Hoshangabad District; the remainder are situated in the Chhattisgarh tract. They cover an aggregate area of 29,435 square miles, and pay to Government a land revenue tribute of Rs. 2,44,800. Their land revenue payments are in most cases liable to periodical enhancement.

The zamindars or talukdars who were simply declared proprietors of their estates received very different treatment in different cases. Talukdari estates in the northern districts, which formed the old "Saugor-Nerbudda" territories and came under British rule 36 years earlier than the rest of the Provinces, had by the time of the 1863 Settlement lost most of their distinctive features, and were simply settled with the talukdar, village by village, on the system followed in the khalsa, preserving, however, any claims to hold at less than a full revenue payment. On the other hand, the jagirs of Hoshangabad

and Chhindwara and the zamindaris of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh country were settled by estates, not by villages, and in Chhindwara and Chanda a patent was conferred on each holder defining the incidents and privileges of his tenure and establishing an entail, the estate being inalienable, and not liable to partition. Similar restrictions were placed on the tenure of the Bilaspur zamindars, and have lately (at the recent re-settlement) been extended to the zamindars of Raipur and Sambalpur. The numerous and important zamindari estates in the Bhandara and Balaghat districts are on the other hand held free of special conditions—probably by an accidental omission—and are *primâ facie* liable to the ordinary rules of Hindu Law so far as transfer and succession are concerned. It may be added that the legal effect of the restrictions imposed by Government on the zamindari tenure is not quite free from doubt, but that they are absolutely necessary if it is desired to maintain the present families in possession. The zamindars as a class are ignorant and improvident, and under the ordinary law would speedily allow indebtedness to bring their estates to the hammer.

It has been already mentioned that the talukdari or zamindari status was subject to the obligation of military or police service. At the same time it generally carried some special privileges (which may be regarded as functions of the ruling power held by delegation), the most prominent of which were the rights to administer excise and levy a tax on traders (Pandhri). In the northern districts, the talukdars were relieved from police duties and deprived of their excise privileges (on payment of compensation) while the country was under the jurisdiction of the North-Western Provinces Government. The zamindars of Bhandara and Balaghat were similarly treated at or shortly after the settlement of 1863. Most of the Chhattisgarh zamindars retained their police responsibilities until the recent re-settlement, but have now been relieved of them; and the only estates the tenure of which at present comprises powers of police administration are the zamindaris of Chanda and the jagirdaris of Chhindwara and Hoshangabad. In the matter of excise, the policy of Government has been to leave the monopoly in the zamindar's hands in the case of remote or jungly estates, but to effect a radical change in the basis of his management. His monopoly is to be derived from a farm of the excise specially granted to him by Government and to be no longer regarded as an incident of the zamindari tenure. The only districts in which zamindars now manage excise are Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur, Chanda, Chhindwara and Hoshangabad, and the new system has been introduced into all but the two last-named, compensation having been given for the curtailment of profit and of authority.

39. The effect of the general grant of proprietary rights was of course much wider in the case of *khalsa* than of zamindari villages: it did not merely extend or confirm rights which were at the time in existence, but created completely new rights, converting a leasehold into practically a freehold tenure, the holders of which are now known as *malguzars*. The character and circumstances of the persons who profited by this concession differed very greatly in different districts. Originally no doubt the men who held the revenue farm of a village would as a rule be one of the village cultivators—*primus inter pares*—and would be in a position to really represent the village in its dealings with the Government. But under a stringent system of revenue farming such men

would gradually give place to outside speculators, and it is a deplorable fact that under the first 30 years of British administration in the Saugor-Nerbudda territories a very large number of villages came in this way into the hands of money-lenders. Similar transfers were also very numerous in the Nagpur country during the last days of Native rule; and hence it came about that the grant of proprietary rights which was intended to benefit the land-holding classes was in great measure a concession to the money-lending interest. A striking instance of this is given by the fine estates held by the well-known Marwari banker of Jubbulpore. To indicate the extent to which the grant of proprietary rights missed its aim in the cultivating classes it may be mentioned that out of 560 villages selected at random in the Nagpur and Wardha districts, nearly a third are owned by Brahmins.

It is probable that the revenue farm of each village was originally granted to a single person, but it is clear that sharing was recognized,—in other words that a farm could be held by a family as well as by an individual. Sharers in the village farm were admitted to a share in its proprietorship. But in a very large proportion of cases the grant of proprietary rights to malguzars resulted in the creation of a single proprietor for each village. It should be added that in some places—especially on the Bundelkhand border to the north and in the Wardha district of the Nagpur country—the claims to proprietary rights were found to be shared amongst a numerous body of persons connected with one another by family ties under a system of village management which showed some similarity to that of the *bhaya-chara* communities of Northern India. During the 30 years which have passed since the malguzars were made proprietors division of land or profits has been practically unchecked, and the most recent statistics show that the ownership of 27,724 villages is shared between 78,242 persons, giving an average of 2·8 sharers for each village.

In one of the 18 districts—Sambalpur—the policy of converting village farmers into proprietors, although formally enunciated, was not carried into effect. Much difficulty was experienced in this district in carrying out the operations of Settlement, which were incomplete by a time (1872) when the policy of conferring proprietary rights had come to be gravely doubted. After much consideration a compromise was effected. The farmers who had been promised proprietary rights were given these rights, but only in their demesne (locally known as *bhogra*) lands, and as regards the rest of the village area their position remained that of farmers (or thekadars) with a right to hold the farm undisturbed, so long as they paid the revenue. The village farm (or theka) follows the ownership of the bhogra lands, and can then be transferred or partitioned by transfer or partition of these lands.

40. A peculiar variety of the malguzari tenure is that in which the rights of the malguzar are shared in by a "superior proprietor". This tenure was introduced principally in order to protect from aggression men holding villages in talukdaris or zamindaris whose claims to remain in possession might be injuriously affected by the recognition of the absolute ownership of the zamindar. The most numerous class of persons made "inferior proprietors" were relations of the zamindar holding villages for maintenance, but in some cases the status was granted to deserving lessees who had earned a title to their villages

by founding or improving them. The number of lessees of this stamp to whom this protection was given was in some districts very small, and wholesale ejectments at the suit of the zamindar ensued, which have now been checked by the provision enabling a Settlement Officer to grant a village lessee in a zamindari a "protected status", under which he is secure from disturbance so long as he pays a fair rent. Speaking generally, villages held by inferior proprietors are managed entirely by them, the superior proprietor receiving an annual sum over and above the revenue (called *malikana*) in satisfaction of his claims.

41. The third class of proprietary villages—those originally held by revenue grantees (*muafidars*)—call for but little notice, as the wholesale grant of proprietary rights left their holders in no higher position than that of ordinary malguzars, apart from the revenue concession enjoyed by them. Villages of this class are most numerous in the Nagpur country, where, during the last days of Native rule, court favourites and others were able to secure grants of village revenues on extraordinarily slender grounds. When the village is held on a quit-rent fixed in perpetuity the grant is known as a "makta" or "ubari", and as a "mokasa" when the whole of the revenue is held by the assignee. Generally speaking, the grants of revenue were made subject to good behaviour and are personal and inalienable. But conferral of the malguzari tenure made the proprietorship of the assignee in the village lands—apart from their revenue—transferable at his will, and the assignee can realize money by selling his lands, though Government is at liberty to call upon the purchaser for a full revenue in cases where the original assignment of revenue was of a personal character. A large proportion of these *muafi* villages were originally held as religious endowments, and managed by a trustee. This trustee was not unfrequently made the recipient of proprietary rights, in which case the object of the original grant has of course been defeated. This error has not been made in the Sambalpur district, where grants of this description are very numerous; and by recognizing nothing beyond a grant of revenue in the so-called "Dewattar" villages the Government has effectually guarded against wholesale misappropriation by the manager of the day.

42. The areas held by Feudatory Chiefs or by private persons in proprietary right are :—

	Square miles.
Feudatory States	29,435
Zamindari area held under custom of primogeniture ...	14,130
Malguzari area (including talukdari and zamindari lands held under ordinary Hindu Law) ...	51,517

This leaves a balance on the total Provincial area of 20,854 square miles, which represent the Forest estate of Government—the lands, that is to say, which the Government holds as proprietor. This estate was formed by the reservation of jungle tracts (consisting either of whole villages or of parts of villages) in the *khalsa* at the time proprietary rights were granted to the malguzars. It was held unnecessary to include in this grant lands which in the past had played a merely nominal part in the village economy. But this view was carried into effect only in the *khalsa*, and in *zamindari* estates jungle lands were left untouched. The general rule was to allow each village an area of waste or jungle equal to

twice its cultivated area, and to exclude the surplus; but this principle was by no means strictly followed, and owing no doubt to the haste with which this part of the Settlement operations was forced to completion, cases are of very numerous occurrence in which villages were left with jungles far too large or far too small for their requirements. The area of reserved waste further included any cultivated villages for which no claimant whatever was forthcoming, as was frequently the case in the wilder parts of the Provinces where the population is mainly aboriginal. In excluding these waste lands the Government of the day had for its principal object their colonization through the hands and capital of people from the outside, and for many years settlers were tempted by very favourable terms either to purchase lands outright free of revenue, or to take them on clearance leases with the prospect of earning malguzari rights by successful reclamation. This policy subsequently gave way to one of exactly contrary tendency; alienation was prohibited, the extension of cultivation viewed with jealousy, and the whole area of Government property, cultivated villages included, brought under the provisions of the Forest Act. Of late years a compromise between these two extremes has been adopted. Jungle tracts of real importance from the forestry point of view are being gradually brought under permanent conservation, while culturable and cultivated lands are released from Forest Law and are thrown open to the public on a ryotwari tenure, each plot of ground or field being held direct from Government at a revenue assessed for a term of years, the payment of which secures the ryot against ejectment. The tenure is heritable, but not transferable. The districts in which this system has received the greatest extension are Mandla, Balaghat, Nimar and Hoshangabad. In the two first-named districts the ryotwāri villages are mostly of long standing, and the ryotwari settlement has rather confirmed existing cultivation than extended it to new lands. In Nimar and Hoshangabad the lands dealt with were generally uncultivated, and the Settlement, by encouraging immigration from the outside, has added very largely to the resources of the districts as well as to the revenue of Government.

43. Coming now to subordinate tenures—tenures, that is to say, which are not held directly from Government—the first for mention is that known as the *malik-makbuza*, or plot proprietor. This was originally a ryoti tenure—marking cultivating as opposed to proprietary possession—and was created at the time of granting proprietary rights to malguzars in order to secure against unfair encroachment ryots who possessed very strong claims to consideration either from length of tenure or by the expenditure of money on improvements. A malik-makbuza holds at a separate assessment—which, however, he is bound to pay through the malguzar of the village in which his plot is situated—and possesses complete rights of transfer unfettered by a right of pre-emption on the part of the malguzar. Another class of persons whose status has been recognized as that of malik-makbuza are holders of revenue-free plots of land in grant from Government, who now enjoy the right of transferring these plots by sale or mortgage, although the revenue assignment may be liable to resumption on such alienation. And use was made of the tenure to protect village farmers in talukas or zamindaris against unjust ejectment at the hands of the talukdar or zamindar. The present provisions of law enabling Government to grant a protected thekadari status in these cases were not in force at the Settlement of 1863, and a course commonly followed was to declare the farmer to be a malik-

makbuza of the village demesne lands (*sir*) in case of his suffering ejectment at any time. Save in the Nimar district, where 33 per cent. of the lands are held in this right, the holders of the malik-makbuza tenure are not of much numerical importance.

Of tenants pure and simple the most privileged class is that possessed of the so-called "absolute occupancy" tenure, the principal incidents of which are heritability, transferability, subject to pre-emption on the part of the landlord, and fixity of rent for the term of Settlement. This status was granted to ryots whose claims, though hardly of sufficient strength to warrant the conferral of the proprietary (malik-makbuza) status, justified a more substantial concession than that of the simple "occupancy" tenure. The "occupancy" tenure has at the present day become the most important, as, unlike the malik-makbuza and absolute occupancy tenures, it could, until nine years ago, be gained by prescription as well as by grant at the time of Settlement. An occupancy tenant is entitled to hold at a rent to be fixed, not by his landlord but by a Revenue Officer; his tenure is heritable by direct* succession, but is not transferable save with the landlord's consent. Up till 1884 this status could be gained by 12 years' continuous possession of land, but by the Tenancy Act of that year the twelve years' rule was abrogated, and the means of acquiring occupancy rights limited to purchase by the payment of a premium equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' rental. Very little advantage has as yet been taken of this provision. The so-called "ordinary" or non-occupancy class of tenants, though nominally enjoying several legal safeguards against oppression, have in reality been holding at the pleasure of their landlords, and in some tracts have been grossly rack-rented. Legally, an ordinary tenant, whether holding on a lease or not, cannot be ejected save for failure to pay his rent or on the ground that his holding consists entirely of the landlord's demesne (*sir*) land. Practically, he has in the past been ejected at his landlord's will, and indeed estates are not uncommon on which the ordinary tenants are regularly shifted. Legally, his rent can only be enhanced by formal agreement through the Civil Court, and his refusal to accept an enhancement only enables the landlord to eject on payment of compensation equal to seven times the amount of enhancement claimed. In reality his rent has in the past been enhanced pretty much according to the landlord's greed or necessity. At the Settlement of 1863, non-occupancy tenants were left in the position of tenants-at-will, and subsequent legislation in the tenants' interests has been unable to counteract the ideas which sprung from this policy. The law is, however, clearly explained in the course of the new Settlements now in progress, and it is probable that in future the position of the ordinary tenant will be more in accordance with the intention of the law and less with the wishes of his landlord.

44. There remains the class of "village service" tenants who hold their land rent free or at a reduced rent on condition of rendering customary service. The principal village servant is the watchman (*kotwal*), but in some districts village accountants (*patwaris*) hold large areas of service land. Village artizans and servants generally derive most of their remuneration from fees, but in so far as they hold patches of service land they fall into this class.

* In three districts (Nimar, Chanda and Sambalpur) collateral succession is allowed.

45. The proportions in which village lands in the khalsa are distributed between the various classes of subordinate holders are shown for each Division below :—

Division.	Percentage of area held by					
	Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Service tenants.	Total.
Jubbulpore ...	3	12	25	40	2	82
Nerbudda ...	5	18	33	25	1	82
Nagpur ...	8	15	37	22	1	83
Chhattisgarh ...	1	9	37	29	2	78
Provinces as a whole.	4	13	33	29	1	80

The balance of area,—ranging from 18 to 22 per cent.,—consists of the village proprietors' demesne lands and of lands let rent free to their dependants. The demesne lands are classed as either *sir* or *khudkasht*, the former being so termed in virtue of a declaration by a Settlement Officer, and the latter representing land other than *sir* in the proprietor's actual cultivating possession. Twelve years' cultivating possession by the proprietor entitles him to have land declared to be *sir* at Settlement, unless its declaration would raise the area of the village *sir* to over 25 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Land once declared to be *sir* is excluded from the acquisition of tenant right, and can be leased out on such terms as the landlord pleases; but *khudkhast* land of course only remains so while it is in the proprietor's own cultivating possession.

5.—*System of Survey and Settlement.*

46. The Settlement of 1863 and following years included the making of a field map for every *khalsa* village, and in some districts for *zamindari* villages as well; but the measurements were generally rough and inaccurate, and as the maps had not been kept up to date they had in a great measure become obsolete when the time for re-settlement came round. A survey of village lands by professional agency was effected almost *pari passu* with the Settlement survey, but the two operations were conducted quite independently, and the measurements plotted on different scales, one being used merely as a check upon the other. A complete re-survey was necessary for the proper conduct of the new Settlements now in progress, and it has been effected on a system which presents some points of novelty. As at the previous Settlement, the village lands have been surveyed professionally as well as by local agency, but with the important difference that the professional survey furnishes the basis of the local field survey instead of being conducted independently and being merely of use as a check. The work of the professional surveyors is confined to the determination of convenient points on the village boundary and within the village area by means of the theodolite and chain—that is to say, it is confined to traversing, and does not extend to field survey. A traverse is run round each village with stations about 30 chains apart, and, if the village is a good-sized one, this is

supplemented by one or more sub-traverses running across the village lands. These operations result in the construction of a skeleton map of each village, showing the position of a series of theodolite stations lying round the village boundary and within it.

47. The local agency employed to fill in interior details on these traverse plots has been that of the village accountants (or patwaris), used not as a general district staff, but each man for the survey of his own villages. This system may have increased the difficulty of supervision, but offers very great advantages in utilizing to the full the local knowledge of the patwari, and in fixing responsibility for bad work, as the patwari is always at hand to answer for errors at whatever time they may be discovered. The traverse maps are made over to the patwari, who by chaining from one station to another and across from line to line, plots in the details of the actual village and field boundaries. The method of survey is precisely that of the professional cadastral survey adopted a few years ago in the North-Western Provinces, but instead of the whole of the work—plotting as well as traversing—being performed by professional agency, it is divided into two operations, one of which—that performed with the theodolite and chain, and requiring accurate angulation—is carried out by professional surveyors; while the other—the field plotting,—which is comparatively simple, is effected by the patwaris. It is claimed for this system that it is exceedingly economical, and that it is at the same time very accurate. As the work of the patwaris is confined within the traverse lines laid down by the professional surveyor, errors affecting the village total area are almost impossible, and as the effect of the sub-traverses is to sub-divide the village off into sections, an error—should one occur—is localized and does not affect the whole of the subsequent plotting. The method in which the important process of area calculation is effected is that followed in professional cadastral survey, *i. e.*, areas are calculated mechanically from the maps by the planimeter and acre comb, instead of by the more clumsy fashion of mensuration, as has been the practice in previous surveys. It should be added that under this system the patwaris, in keeping up their maps up to date after the conclusion of Settlement operations, have the advantage of dealing with maps which they have themselves made, and with the details of which they are practically acquainted.

48. The completion of the field map is followed by the preparation of a set of records giving full detail of the ownership, tenancy, rent and method of cultivation of every field in the village. From this paper a village rent-roll (jama-bandi) is drawn up. The work of the patwari is of course closely supervised and checked, there being an Inspector to every ten patwaris, the Inspectors being controlled by Superintendents, and the Superintendents by an Assistant Settlement Officer.

Experience has shown that reliable field maps (with the usual records) on the scale of 16″ to the mile can be made on this system at a cost of from 1¼ to 2 annas' per acre, or Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 per square mile (including cost of traverse), according to the intricacy of the survey.

49. The new survey was first undertaken for the *malguzari* villages of the Provinces, including villages in the *zamindari* estates of the Bhandara and Balaghat districts, where zamindaris are held under ordinary Hindu Law, and

not by custom of primogeniture. The area to be covered was 47,600 square miles. Subsequently it was determined to extend the survey to well-established villages in the zamindaris of the Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur Districts, which contribute about 5,000 square miles to the area for survey. Of the total (say, 53,000 square miles) 45,200 square miles have been surveyed up to date. Much of the area is jungle, and affords but little detail to complicate measurement. On the other hand the fields in some localities are extremely small, running sometimes 50 to the acre. To give some idea of the complexity of the survey, it may be mentioned that the area surveyed during the last five years—38,300 square miles—includes 14½ millions separately surveyed fields, giving an average of 1·7 field to the acre.

50. In considering the system on which the land revenue is assessed, it will be convenient to omit first of all ryotwari villages from account. Malguzari, zamindari and muafi villages are assessed by the determination of a lump sum for each village or separately partitioned portion of a village (*mahal*), for the payment of which the proprietors of such village or mahal are jointly and severally responsible. The assessment is then by villages (mauzahs) or mahals and not by plots, whether arbitrarily determined or representing actual fields, save in the case of malik-makbuza holdings, each of which bears a separate assessment, calculated independently of the assessment of the village in which it is situated. The sum which is fixed as the revenue payable by each village or mahal is calculated by reference to the *assets* of such village or mahal. The "assets" include—

(1) the rent actually payable by ryots ;

(2) the fair rental value of the demesne (*sir* and *khudkasht*) lands, and of lands held by service tenants or dependants of the landlord ;

(3) the income derived from the village waste and such miscellaneous sources as tanks or fisheries (this head of assets is known as *siwai*).

So far as the most important head of income is concerned—the cash rental—the term "assets" as now used includes merely the landlord's actual rent receipts, and does not mean (as was formerly the case) a fair rental value of the land held by ryots, irrespective of the rental actually payable, in cases where the rental actually payable fell short of a fair rental value by reason of the ryot holding at less than a fair rent. In other words if the rental of a village is too low the assessing officer must raise it to a proper figure by enhancement in detail before he can take such proper figure as the "rental assets" for the purpose of his assessment. The payments of malik-makbuzas and of absolute occupancy tenants have remained practically unchanged since the former Settlement, and the large rise in prices which has since taken place has justified the imposition on them of a very substantial enhancement. The rents of occupancy tenants have, speaking generally, risen by much less than the full amount justifiable, and their rental also may fairly be raised. These three classes occupy 63 per cent. of the total area held by ryots, and the question of rent enhancement is therefore one of very great importance.

51. In determining what is a fair rent for land of certain quality in a given village two sets of considerations are brought into play; some arrived at inductively, being based on a careful examination of the rents paid by different classes of tenants over a large tract of country, and others obtained by deductive

reasoning, as for instance by contrasting the enhancement in rent-rate justified by the rise in prices with the rise which has actually occurred, as shown by the average incidence of rent per acre at the former Settlement and at present. So far as the arguments are inductive they obviously rest on comparison. The extent to which a given rent can be raised is inferred by comparing it with a number of other rents, and the argument is safe only when the comparison is a true one. The ordinary method of contrasting the pressure of different rents is by comparing the rate per acre at which they fall on the land, but this is obviously only trustworthy when the different parcels of land are of precisely similar value. It very rarely happens that this is the case, and hence acreage rates are seldom of use except where they concern considerable tracts of country over which differences in individual holdings would cancel out. The superficial extent of land is only one of the numerous qualities which produce its value: the depth and quality of its soil and its situation are also matters for primary consideration, and any comparison which neglects them must be fallacious. The instrument which is used to bring into account depth, quality and situation of soil as well as area is the "soil unit," a term combining all the qualities on which the productiveness of land depends. It would be possible to define a soil unit as a given quality of soil of a certain quality or as an area yielding a certain amount of net produce, as for instance 100 lbs. of wheat. But as the soil unit is only used to express a relation it is needless to attach to it any absolute value of its own. It suffices to assume that an acre of a given class of soil contains a certain arbitrary number of soil units, and then to state the relative value of other classes in terms of the number of soil units they contain per acre when compared with the class adopted as the standard or starting point Thus if the productive value of an acre of each of three soils A, B and C is as 3 : 2 : 1, and B is taken as the starting point, the precise number of soil units assumed to exist in an acre of B may be stated at any figure so long as the number of units in A is put at 50 per cent. more, and those in C at 50 per cent. less. If, for instance, the number of soil units in an acre of soil B is taken as 32, the number in an acre of soil A will be 48, and that in an acre of soil C will be 16.

The first step in working this system is to ascertain the various classes of land occurring in the districts. Land is classed (1) according to its agricultural capacity (*e. g.*, rice land, wheat land, &c.), (2) according to its natural soil, and (3) according to qualities in position, lie of surface, irrigability and so forth, which affect it advantageously or the reverse. Very great care is taken to ensure that the land classing is effected as accurately as possible, the record being checked several times by independent agency. The next step is to determine the relative value of each class expressed in the number of soil units per acre. This is no doubt a task of great complexity and difficulty. Much may be learnt from the people, who, however unwilling to give information regarding the absolute value of their land, have no such hesitation in stating the value of a given plot in relation to that of another plot, as for instance that one is 1½ times as much as the other. The result of enquiries is carefully checked by numerous crop experiments effected to throw light on the net produce of the various land classes. Rents are paid in lump sums for holdings which are usually very heterogeneous, and include a number of different soils. Rent analysis and comparison therefore can give but little assistance. A scale of factors having been framed showing the number of soil units per acre of each

land class when compared with other classes, the number of soil-units in each holding or village is calculated by multiplying the area of each soil class by the factor of the class. Thus, for instance, if 100 acres of land fall into three soil classes, the factors for which are 32 for A, 16 for B, and 4 for C, the areas being respectively 50, 75 and 25 acres, the number of soil-units will be—

A. $50 \times 32 = 1,600$
B. $75 \times 16 = 1,200$
C. $25 \times 4 = 100$

2,900

If the existing rental payment was Rs. 272 its incidence per soil-unit would be $\frac{272}{2,900} = 1{\cdot}5$ anna. Were the soil classes differently distributed and the number of soil-units less, what would seem *primâ facie* to be a lower rent might in reality press much more heavily. If, for instance, the rent was only Rs. 225 instead of Rs. 275, and the classification was—

A. $25 \times 32 = 800$
B. $50 \times 16 = 800$
C. $75 \times 4 = 300$

1,900

the incidence per soil-unit would be Rs. $\frac{200}{1,900} = 2$ annas per acre, and the rent would be much the heavier of the two.

A chain of unit incidences worked out in this way for a number of villages would show that some were paying much heavier than others. Amongst the causes which have produced these inequalities are inequality in previous revenue assessment, differences in the status of ryots affecting their liability to rent enhancement at the malguzar's pleasure, and—what is perhaps the most important of all—differences in the treatment of the tenants by the malguzar arising from the character of their personal relations. If careful enquiry shows that there are no substantial reasons for the inequalities thus discovered in rental pressure, there would be good ground for the enhancement of the lower payments.

Coming now to the second class of arguments used in rent enhancement, those obtained deductively from considerations based on the rise in prices, let it be supposed that prices would justify an enhancement of 33 per cent. on rents paid at the former Settlement, whereas a comparison of the rental paid then and now, effected by contrasting* the rate per acre in cultivation at both periods, shows that rents, considered in the aggregate, have risen by 10 per cent. only, a further enhancement of 23 per cent. on the original rental or of 20 per cent. on the rental as it stands enhanced at present is justified. The "soil-unit" system offers a means of distributing this enhancement equitably, and with due reference to inequalities of pressure. The average incidence is calculated for all villages taken together, and amounts to, say, 1·5 anna. A 20 per cent. enhancement raises this to 1·8 anna, and this figure is taken as a guide in fixing the unit-rates adopted for calculating the revised rental of the different villages.

* After of course making any needful corrections to provide for the lowering of the average quality of the land by the inclusion of inferior soils with the extension of cultivation.

In the hands of inductive reasoning the system is then an instrument for arriving at the amount of an enhancement; it serves also as a means for fairly distributing an enhancement arrived at by deductive reasoning, as it reduces every ryot's holding to, so to speak, a common denominator. This distribution can be easily effected by the multiplication of the sanctioned unit-rate into the number of units which each holding contains. The same result will be obtained by the use of a scale of acreage rates framed by multiplying the factors by the sanctioned unit-rates.

A very important feature in the system is that each village is considered separately and is rated, not as falling into a group or class, but with reference to its particular circumstances. In other words, the rates are *village* rates and not *group* or *pargana* rates, the rate framed for the group being used as a general guide and nothing more. The assessing officer is able to take into practical account the differences in the value of land which are so often found to exist between adjacent villages, and can moreover so shape his rate as to avoid the imposition of an unduly heavy *per saltum* enhancement, however well justified by other circumstances. As a general rule a single rate is adopted for all the lands in a village, whether cultivated by ryots or by the landlord, but in cases where to avoid a very large enhancement of rents a lower rate is adopted than would otherwise be warranted, a separate rate may be used for the valuation of the landlord's demesne lands.

The village rate is used for the calculation of a revised rent for each holding in detail, but the rent so obtained is not adopted without further examination. Remissions are allowed on improvements raising the class of land which have been made since the last preceding Settlement, and on land under resting fallow. The existing rental is further taken into careful account, and a remission granted where the exaction of the full revised rent would impose an undesirably large enhancement. The officer giving out the revised rents has also discretionary power to modify their amounts on good cause shown, subject to the condition that the total revised rental of the village stands as sanctioned. It may safely be assumed that a total, arrived at by the detailed calculations and under the safeguards used, is fair for the village as a whole, and that any errors in its distribution should cancel one another. As a matter of fact, however, changes are very rarely called for at the time of announcement.

The addition of the average *siwai* income to the result of these rental calculations produces the total village assets on which the Government revenue assessment is based. The share of these assets taken as revenue may range between 50 and 65 per cent. according to the circumstances of the case, so wide a margin being necessitated by the extraordinary unevenness of the assessment of 1863, which absorbed over 75 per cent. of the assets in some districts, and less than 47 per cent. in others. As a general rule the share of assets now taken lies between 50 and 57 per cent.

52. Malik-makbuza lands are assessed on the basis of their rental value, a substantial drawback being allowed to this privileged class of ryots. Their assessment is added to that worked out as above for the rest of the village lands, and the result is the full assessment (*kamil jama*) of the village or mahal. In the case of ordinary malguzari villages this is the revenue annually payable by the proprietary body. Villages held by revenue assignees (muafidars) pay

of course only so much as is not covered by the terms of the assignment. Where zamindari estates are held on less than full revenue, the total of the village assessments gives the total assessment of the estate (on which the Government cesses are calculated), but the actual payment of the zamindar (termed *takoli*) is often fixed at a very much lower figure with reference to the circumstances of the estate and of its tenures and to its revenue payments in the past. It may be mentioned here that large tracts of forest included in zamindari estates (and which for this reason escaped reservation by Government at the Settlement of 1863) are constituted separate "forest mahals," and are assessed separately from village lands on the basis of the average income yielded by them to the zamindars. Such forest Settlements generally run for terms of three years only.

53. The period now adopted for Land Revenue Settlements is 20 years, but in order to bring the new Settlements to expiration according to a proper roster they are being made for different terms ranging from 12 to 23 years, in different districts.

In ryotwari villages, the whole of the ryot's payment is taken as the Government revenue, subject to a small drawback or commission allowed the managing headman (*patel*) for the trouble of collection. Each ryot is settled with direct, and the headman has no responsibility for making good defaults of his ryots. The payments of ryots have in the past been calculated partly by the use of fixed scales of acreage rates, and partly on the soil-unit system The latter is the procedure now generally followed.

It remains to detail the cesses taken by Government over and above the land revenue. They are calculated on the land revenue at the following rates :—

Additional rate ...	...	2 per cent.	
Local rates for Roads, School and Post Office ...		5½ do.	
Patwari cess ...	from 3½ to	6 do.	according to district requirements.

The first is an Imperial rate imposed by Act X of 1878. The proceeds of the Road, School and Post Office cesses are used within the Provinces in supplement to the grants for these branches of expenditure made from Imperial Revenues. The patwari cess provides the pay of the village land record staff, that is to say, of the patwaris and their supervising officers, and the rate at which it is levied in each district is so cast as to provide but a moderate working balance after defraying the expenditure incurred in that district.

6.—*Civil Divisions of British Territory.*

54. The Central Provinces are divided for administrative purposes into four Divisions, each controlled by a Commissioner ; and subordinate to Commissioners are 18 Deputy Commissioners, each holding executive charge of a district. In every district there are two or more sub-divisions (*tahsils*), the direct management of each being entrusted to a native Sub-Collector called a Tahsildar.

There are 50 such sub-divisions (or *tahsils*) in the 18 Districts of the Central Provinces, distributed as follows :—

Division.	Districts.	Tahsils.	Division.	Districts.	Tahsils.
Nagpur...	Nagpur ...	Ramtek.	Nerbudda	Betul. ...	Betul.
		Katol.			Multai.
		Nagpur.		Chhindwara...	Chhindwara.
		Umrer.			Sausar.
	Bhandara ...	Bhandara.		Hoshangabad.	Sohagpur.
		Sakoli.			Hoshangabad.
		Tirora.			(Seoni.)
	Chanda ...	Warora.			Harda.
		Brahmapuri.		Narsinghpur...	Narsinghpur.
		Mul.			Gadarwara.
		Sironcha.		Nimar ...	Khandwa.
	Wardha ...	Arvi.			Burhanpur.
		Wardha.	Chhattisgarh...	Raipur ...	Simga.
		Hinganghat.			Raipur.
	Balaghat ...	Burha.			Drug.
		Behir.			Dhamtari.
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	Murwara.		Sambalpur ...	Sambalpur.
		Sihora.			Bargarh.
		Jubbulpore.		Bilaspur ...	Mungeli.
	Saugor ...	Banda.			Bilaspur.
		Kurai.			Seorinarain.
		Saugor.			
		Rehli.			
	Damoh ...	Hatta.			
		Damoh.			
	Seoni ...	Lakhnadon.			
		Seoni.			
	Mandla ...	Ramgarh.			
		Mandla.			

Incorporated with the districts are 118 zamindaris or minor chieftainships. The Provinces also include 15 Feudatory States. These are attached to districts, some being under the direct administration of their own chiefs, while others are under Government management.

7.—*Details of the last Census—Tribes and Languages.*

55. The fourth General Census of the Central Provinces was taken on the night of the 26th February 1891.

The gross results at each successive Census have been as follows :—

Area and population.

Census of	Total area in square miles.	Total population both sexes.	Number of persons per square mile.
1866	114,718	9,104,511	79·3
1872	113,797	9,251,229	81·3
1881	113,279	11,548,511	101·9
1891	115,936	12,944,805	111·6

Variations in area.

56. The variations in area result partly from transfer and partly from detected error. Between the 1st and 2nd Census, a portion of the Nimar district was transferred to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. In 1874, after the 2nd Census, 866 square miles of what was formerly the Upper Godavari district was transferred to the Madras Presidency. On the other hand, the area returned in 1881 includes an addition of 368 square miles on account of detected short return in 1872 of the areas of certain districts.

The area recorded during the present Census has been taken from the corrected area statement published by the Revenue Department. There has been no change in the limits of the Provinces since 1881.

Increase in the population.

57. The statement given below shows that the population has increased enormously during the last 19 years.

Census of		Population.
1872	...	9,223,534
1881	...	11,548,511
1891	...	12,944,805

An increase of 40·3 per cent. on the population of 1872 and of 12·1 per cent. on that of 1881.

The Provincial Superintendent has shown that variations in the population may arise from a combination of any of the following causes :—

(1) Greater accuracy of enumeration on the one occasion than on the other.

(2) Migration in or out of the tract during the interval.

(3) Natural increase or decrease in the population as shown by the births and deaths among the resident population.

The Provincial Superintendent has discussed these causes at length, but has not come to any conclusion as to the proportion of the increase which may be attributed to each. That the enumeration on the present occasion was more complete, he is convinced both from the results recorded in the more remote and jungle tracts and also from a consideration of the proportions between the sexes recorded. As regards natural increment he has considered the Registration returns in British districts for the last ten years, and notes that the number of females in most districts is increasing at a faster rate than the number of males, in which respect the Registration returns bear out the Census results : but his conclusion is that the vital statistics returns cannot be relied on in every case, inasmuch as they hardly bear out the general idea of the salubrity or insalubrity of different parts of the Province, those districts reckoned as comparatively healthy showing a larger death-rate than those in reputedly unhealthy ones.

Moreover it is found that, according to the Registration tables, a comparatively high birth-rate exists in certain districts in which the Census returns show few young children to exist; while where the Census figures show a very great number of children to exist the Registration returns present a low birth-rate.

Area and population of different districts.

58. The following table exhibits Census statistics for the Civil divisions of the Provinces with the included Zamindaris and attached Feudatory States:—

Districts.	Attached Feudatories.	Tahsils.	Zamindaris.	Area.	Population.
Nagpur	...	4	...	3,843	757,862
Bhandara	...	3	27	3,968	742,850
Chanda	...	4	20	10,749	697,610
Wardha	...	3	...	2,428	400,854
Balaghat	...	2	9	3,139	383,331
Total Nagpur Division ...	...	16	56	24,127	2,982,507
Jubbulpore	...	3	...	3,948	748,146
Saugor	...	4	...	4,007	591,743
Damoh	...	2	...	2,831	325,613
Seoni	...	2	...	3,198	370,767
Mandla	...	2	...	5,056	339,373
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	...	13	...	19,040	2,375,642
Hoshangabad	1	4	3	4,749	548,494
Narsinghpur	...	2	...	1,916	367,026
Chhindwara	...	2	9	4,630	407,494
Betul	...	2	...	3,824	323,196
Nimar	...	2	...	3,357	253,486
Total Nerbudda Division ...	1	12	12	18,476	1,899,696
Raipur	5	4	17	28,171	2,379,028
Bilaspur	2	3	13	9,277	1,281,345
Sambalpur	7	2	20	16,845	2,026,587
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	14	9	50	54,293	5,686,960
GRAND TOTAL, CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	15	50	118	115,936	12,944,805

Of the four Divisions, the Chhattisgarh Division is the largest, comprising 46·8 per cent. of the area, and 43·9 per cent. of the total population.

Chanda and the three districts of the Chhattisgarh Division are the largest both in area and population. The following details are given :—

	Excluding Feudatories.		Feudatory States.		Grand Total.
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Population.
	Square miles.		Square miles.		
Raipur	11,724	1,584,427	16,447	794,601	2,379,028
Bilaspur	8,341	1,164,158	936	117,187	1,281,345
Sambalpur	4,948	796,413	11,897	1,230,174	2,026,587
Chanda	10,749	697,610	...	...	697,610

Other districts containing over half a million inhabitants are Nagpur (757,862), Jubbulpore (748,146), Bhandara (742,850), Chanda (697,610), Saugor (591,743) and Hoshangabad (548,494).

The average area of a district, including Feudatory States, is 6,440 square miles, and excluding Feudatory States, 4,806.

The smallest district is Narsinghpur, with an area of 1,916 square miles, and the district with the smallest population is Nimar (253,486). Of the 15 Feudatory States, 14 are attached to the Chhattisgarh Division, and one (Makrai) to the Hoshangabad district.

Feudatory States.

59. The total area of the Feudatories is 29,435 square miles, and the total population, 2,160,511. The following are the most important Feudatory States :—

	Population.	Area Square miles.
Bastar	310,884	13,062
Patna	332,197	2,309
Kalahandi	326,295	3,745
Sonpur	195,215	906
Nandgaon	183,866	871
Khairagarh ...	181,184	931
Raigarh	168,525	1,486

Zamindaris.

60. The 118 zamindaris comprise a total area of 21,398 square miles with a total population of 1,613,614.

The density of population in the zamindaris varies from 157·4 in the zamindaris of the Bhandara district and 133·4 in those of the Sambalpur district to 27·0 in the Hoshangabad district.

Density of population.

61. The average population of the Provinces per square mile results as—

73·4 in Feudatory States.
124·7 in British districts.
111·7 in the Central Provinces as a whole.

The average density of the population of the four Divisions varies as follows :—

Division.	Excluding Feudatory States.	In Feudatory States.	Inclusive of Feudatory States.
Nagpur	123·6	...	...
Jubbulpore	124·7	...	...
Nerbudda	102·6	119·6	102·8
Chhattisgarh	141·7	73·1	104·7

Chhattisgarh is thus first in respect of average density as well as of population.

In the case of the following Feudatory States and districts, the density exceeds 150 per square mile, *viz.* :—

Districts.	Average.	Feudatory.	Average.
Jubbulpore ...	189·5	Nandgaon	211·
Narsinghpur ...	191·6	Khairagarh	194·6
Nagpur ...	197·2	Chhuikhadan	235·6
Wardha ...	165·1	Sakti	183·9
Bhandara ...	187·2	Sarangarh	154·1
Sambalpur ...	161·	Sonpur	215·5

The tracts in which the average density is less than 75 per square mile are :—

Districts.	Average.	Feudatory.	Average.
Mandla ...	67·1	Bastar	23·8
Chanda ...	64·9	Kanker	57·6
		Bamra	52·5
		Rairakhol	24·4

Urban and rural population.

62. Of the total population, 778,248, or 6 per cent. only, are urban, that is, inhabit towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants; the remainder of the population,

94 per cent., inhabit villages. More than two-thirds of the people living in Feudatory States are shown as living in villages of less than 500 inhabitants as compared with half the population so returned in British districts. The number of villages has decreased since 1881 by 261 in British districts and 837 in Feudatory States, the decrease having been wholly in villages of the smallest size. The variation in the number of villages since last Census is shown in the table below :—

Variation in the number of villages since last Census.

Villages.	British Districts.			Feudatory States.			Central Provinces.		
	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.
With less than 200 inhabitants.	19,076	17,179	—1,897	8,540	6,810	—1,730	27,616	23,989	—3,627
With 200 and less than 500 inhabitants.	11,231	11,946	+715	2,257	2,812	+555	13,488	14,758	+1,270
With 500 and less than 1,000 inhabitants.	3,379	4,073	+694	385	649	+264	3,764	4,722	+958
With 1,000 and less than 2,000 inhabitants.	691	901	+207	42	106	+64	736	1,007	+271
With 2,000 and less than 3,000 inhabitants.	121	134	+13	9	15	+6	130	149	+19
With 3,000 and less than 5,000 inhabitants.	63	63	...	5	9	+4	68	72	+4
With 5,000 and less than 10,000 inhabitants.	...	7	+7	...	...	...	...	7	+7
Total Villages ...	34,564	34,303	—261	11,238	10,401	—837	45,802	44,704	—1,098

Villages of the lowest class are most common in those districts which contain a large extent of forest or waste. Such are Mandla, where 65·4 per cent. of the villages contain less than 200 inhabitants, and Chanda 64·5 per cent. The percentage of the smallest villages in the whole Provinces is 53·7 per cent. of the total number of villages. Villages of the next class, *i. e.*, between 200 and 500 inhabitants, are most numerous in Chhattisgarh, where they are nearly as common as ones of the smallest size which predominate in other parts of the Province.

Ten per cent. of the total number of villages fall in the next class, *viz.*, 500—1,000; while only 2·2 per cent. of the villages contain 1,000—2,000 inhabitants, the largest percentage being 7 per cent. in Bhandara. Only 3·7 of the villages in the Nagpur Division are of this size.

Of villages above 2,000, there is a percentage of ·5 only in the Provinces, the largest individual percentages in districts being Wardha and Makrai, 1·8 per cent., Nagpur, 1·7, the smallest— Bastar and Mandla—each with ·1.

Sex. 63. The total number of males as compared with females is shown below :—

	British Districts.	Feudatories.	Total for Provinces.
Males ...	5,397,304 ...	1,089,011 ...	6,486,315
Females ...	5,386,990 ...	1,071,500 ...	6,458,490

The number of females per 1,000 males by districts are shown below :—

Females more than males.

			1891.	1881.
Raipur	...	...	1,042	1,018
Bilaspur	...	...	1,031	1,018
Bhandara	...	...	1,026	1,006
Chhindwara	...	...	1,016	1,003
Balaghat	...	...	1,011	1,017
Sambalpur	...	...	1,007	1,001
Seoni	...	...	1,006	993
Chhattisgarh	States	...	1,015	1,009

Males more than females.

			1891.	1881.
Narsinghpur	...	...	994	957
Jubbulpore	...	...	990	968
Betul	...	...	987	974
Mandla	..	...	982	965
Chanda	...	...	980	986
Nagpur	...	...	979	982
Wardha	...	...	972	980
Hoshangabad	...	...	958	936
Damoh	...	...	946	925
Saugor	...		936	916
Nimar	...	...	932	912
Uria States	...	...	979	963

After an examination of the proportion between the sexes in the different religions and as affected by migration, the Provincial Superintendent goes on to review the sex averages at each age. The conclusions which he draws from the above are that it is superfluous to assume that the concealment of females has had any effect on the sex returns of the present Census, as in almost every case the low proportion of females in the districts in which these results are found can be otherwise accounted for.

(*a*) Among the aboriginal tribes females generally exceed males, except in the southern parts of the Provinces; the excess is most marked in the earlier periods of life, fewer women surviving to old age than amongst other classes of the community. In Bastar and Kalahandi the excess of males appears to be due to the greater mortality among females in after life, which is specially noticeable among the aborigines of the southern hills.

(*b*) The Vindhyan and Nerbudda Valley districts—with the exception of Narsinghpur—and the districts of Wardha and Nagpur, have attracted a great deal of immigration from distant parts of India. Among the immigrants the male sex largely predominates, so that the balance of the sexes in all these districts has been sensibly affected by the influx of settlers to their midst. In Narsinghpur, where there has been comparatively no immigration, the sexes are much more nearly equal.

(*c*) It is probable that almost everywhere more males are born than females: this is specially the case in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur. The first five years of life are more fatal to male children than to female, but between the ages of 10 and 14 there is excessive mortality among the female sex.

(*d*) The districts and States of Chhattisgarh are remarkable for the longevity of the female sex, due probably to late marriages and to the active life which females in those parts lead.

Age.

64. The age statistics afforded by the recent Census are as unreliable as ever. The most extraordinary feature in the returns is that presented by the age statistics for young children. It is reasonable to suppose that the ages of persons in the first few years of life would be more accurately returned as there is not the same chance of mistake. This is, however, by no means borne out by the Census results. Assuming the birth-rate to be constant it is natural to suppose that the number of children in the second year of life will be less than those in the first year, as there must have been more deaths among those who have been in existence two years than among those who have only been one. Similarly there should be fewer in the third year than in the second, and in the fourth than the third. But the result given by the Census shows that in the second year of life, the number of children is very much lower than in the first, but in the third the number rises, and there are more children in existence than in the first year. Similarly in the fourth and third years. Similarly in the period 5—9, there are more children alive than in the period 0—5. Something of the same kind was observable in several of the Indian Provinces at the last Census, so the irregular record of children's ages is not altogether fortuitous. The average age in the Provinces was 24 years, being 23·83 in the case of males and 24·18 in the case of females. According to the Census of 1881, the average age of the total population was 24·07—of males 23·89 years, and of females 24·25 years. The mean age of the female sex is thus slightly in excess of that of males, but in both cases it is no doubt pitched too low owing to understatement in the latter years of life.

The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex, and compares the Census in this respect with the statistics for 1881 and with those of two European countries:—

Age-distribution of 10,000 *persons of each sex.*

Age Period.	British Districts.				Central Provinces, 1891.		England and Wales.		France.	
	1881.		1891.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	281	289	286	290	284	289	298	282	188	181
1	284	305	194	210	198	215	270	257	177	171
2	305	338	310	342	311	345	278	265	191	187
3	354	394	337	382	347	393	273	260	190	188
4	333	341	322	339	325	345	272	258	184	183
Total under 5 ..	1,557	1,667	1,449	1,563	1,465	1,589	1,391	1,322	930	910
5—9	1,482	1,421	1,578	1,546	1,605	1,572	1,241	1,184	901	891
10—14 ..	1,102	906	1,209	1,001	1,209	1,006	1,109	1,048	890	871
15—19 ...	703	686	691	656	699	669	1,003	959	848	841
Total under 20 ...	4,845	4,683	4,921	4,766	4,978	4,836	4,744	4,513	3,569	3,513
20—24 ...	759	913	707	833	707	836	880	912	922	968
25—29 ...	898	966	840	911	889	908	776	800	732	696
30—39 ...	1,476	1,370	1,449	1,402	1,447	1,392	1,254	1,276	1,365	1,341
40—49 ...	981	886	1,034	910	1,018	888	998	998	1,222	1,206
50—59 ...	554	558	560	546	539	526	687	721	1,005	1,020
60 and over ...	487	624	489	632	472	614	693	780	1,185	1,256

From this table the following general facts are observable :

(1) The falling off in children of 0—4 years of age as compared with 1881, and the rise in the number of children aged 5—9. Now the years 1886—90 were bad years throughout the Province; food was scarce, and the general health was low: in the first half of the decade, on the other hand, were prosperous seasons, and to this is to be ascribed the rise in the number of children between the ages of 5 and 9.

(2) The large number of young children under 5 and under 10 years of age in this country as compared with Europe, and more especially with France, where the number of children is particularly low.

(3) In old age the European countries gain on India, the number of persons who in Europe attain the age of 50 and over forming a larger portion of the total population than in the East.

(4) Both in this country and in Europe, the number of old women is considerably larger than the number of old men.

Considered with respect to the various religions, among Jains the number of young people is small. The Mahomedan community also displays a far lower proportion of children than the average of the general population. The figures for the aboriginal population are most noteworthy. They are set forth below :—

Age-distribution of 10,000 *persons.*

Age.		Males.	Females.
0—4	... ...	1,511	1,639
5—9	... ...	1,685	1,629
	Total under 10 ...	3,196	3,268
10—14	... ...	1,211	1,014
15—19	... ...	654	667
	Total under 20 ...	5,061	4,949
	20 and over ...	4,939	5,051

A very large number of children are brought into the world only to die off, most of them during the early years of life. Among a community so improvident as are most of the hill tribes, the population will naturally go on untrammelled by any consideration as to the future well-being of the offspring they produce. Some allowance, however, should be made for the greater mortality which must necessarily exist among people who lead so hard a life, and which will thus reduce the number of old among the aboriginal races, at the same time heightening the proportion the young must bear to a population so reduced. But everything considered, the number of children among these tribes must appear exceedingly great.

Marital condition.

65. At the recent Census, the instructions issued were that each person should be asked whether he or she was married or not, and that the answer should be put down without further enquiry. In most cases this was supplemented by local instructions to the effect that the forms of marriage known as *pat* and *churi pahindna* should be recognized, and persons united by such ties should be recorded as married. The necessity for this arose from the very free manner in which such unions can be contracted and dissolved, especially in the Chhattisgarh country.

The appended statement contrasts the civil condition of the people in the Central Provinces with the results of the Census of 1881, and with those of some other Provinces :—

Distribution of 10,000 *persons of the population of each Province or Country by Civil condition.*

Province or Country.	Males.			Females.		
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Central Provinces British Districts, 1881	4,631	4,939	430	3,439	5,080	1,481
Central Provinces British Districts, 1891	4,668	4,890	442	3,560	4,960	1,480
Central Provinces Total ...	**4,748**	**4,833**	**419**	**3,685**	**4,891**	**1,424**
Berar	3,838	5,588	574	2,635	5,769	1,596
Bombay	4,712	4,812	476	3,238	5,152	1,610
Madras	5,378	4,279	343	3,785	4,363	1,852
N.-W.-P. and Oudh ...	4,503	4,864	633	3,071	5,253	1,676
England and Wales	6,193	3,463	344	5,928	3,314	758
France	5,513	3,954	533	5,041	3,934	1,025

One of the most noticeable features in the proportions which have been given is the fall that is apparent in the number of married people since the last enumeration. Moreover as the number of married has decreased the number of unmarried has gone up. The explanation is to be found in the fact that there are now a much larger number of persons alive in the early years of life than was the case in 1881. As the unmarried state predominates among persons under 15 years of age, the increased proportion of the latter must necessarily be followed by a corresponding rise in the number of unmarried.

The statement appended shows the average number of persons among 10,000 of the followers of each religion who are single, married or widowed :—

Distribution of 10,000 *persons of each religion by Civil condition.*

Religion.	Males.			Females.		
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
All religions	**4,748**	**4,833**	**419**	**3,685**	**4,891**	**1,424**
Hindu	4,643	4,935	422	3,562	4,992	1,446
Jain	4,751	4,615	634	2,675	4,642	2,683
Animistic	5,254	4,360	386	4,334	4,440	1,226
Mussalman	4,847	4,662	491	3,529	4,620	1,851
Christian	6,955	2,789	256	5,116	3,841	1,043

Among Hindus, the married state is more common than amongst the general population, the average for which is reduced by the low proportion of married among aboriginal tribes. The number of widows amongst the aborigines is naturally small, owing to the prevalence of widow re-marriage.

In 1881 no detail of age was kept under the age of 10 years. In the accompanying abstract, the figures for two intermediate periods which have been shown in the tables at the present Census are given, as well as the result of the present Census with regard to children under 10, compared with similar results in 1881:—

Percentage of females between the ages of 0—9 *who are married.*

(*a*) DISTRICTS.

Districts.	1891.			1881.
	0—4	5—9	0—9	0—9
Saugor	0·5	5·2	2·9	3·6
Jubbulpore	1·1	12·1	6·8	7·0
Mandla	1·4	8·5	4·9	4·0
Narsinghpur	0·7	10·2	5·4	6·4
Wardha	1·6	22·7	12·0	15·1
Nagpur	1·3	18·9	10·1	10·7
Chanda	2·4	16·8	9·4	11·3
Bhandara	1·2	12·7	6·8	8·4
Raipur	1·4	12·1	6·6	8·0
Sambalpur	0·4	4·7	2·6	3·0
British Districts	1·2	11·2	6·2	6·9

(*b*) RELIGIONS.

Hindus	1·3	13·0	7·1	8·1
Mussalmans	0·5	4·6	2·6	2·6
Jains	0·5	8·7	4·7	6·4
Animistic	0·6	3·2	1·9	2·1

The districts of the Nagpur plain are those where the practice of girl marriage most obtains. In Wardha, of girls under the age of 10, 12 per cent. are married, in Nagpur 10·1 per cent., and in Chanda 9·4, and it is to its prevalence among the Hindu castes of this part of the country that the provincial average for Hindus is brought so high. Jains marry 4·7 of their daughters at this age, and Mahomedans 2·6. Marriage under the age of 5 years takes place among several of the castes in the Mahratta districts, but is not very common elsewhere except in the districts of Jubbulpore and Mandla.

Omitting the detail of age it is found that in general there are more wives than husbands among Hindus and aborigines, and more husbands than wives among Jains and Mahomedans. Polygamy is most common among the forest tribes, where between three and four men in every hundred have a second wife. In the districts in which there has been little or no immigration from a distance, such as Seoni, Chhindwara, Balaghat, Bhandara and Raipur, wives nearly equal, and sometimes out-number, husbands among Mahomedans. There are fewer wives than husbands in the four districts which form the northern border of the Province—Saugor, Damoh, Hoshangabad and Nimar—due presumably to immigration from other parts of India of married men unaccompanied by their wives.

Comparing by age we find that between the ages of 15 and 40, the number of spinsters is very small compared with the number of bachelors—to every 10 of the latter there are on an average about 2·2 of the former. Married women are in excess of men up to middle age, after which husbands are more numerous, the balance being turned by the excess of widows. The practice of widow re-marriage obtains among all the aborigines and all the common Hindu castes. Among Jains under 15 years of age there are 11 widows to 1 widower, and 5 widows to 1 widower between the ages of 15 and 40.

Religion.

66. The following statement shows the number of persons returned as of each religion, and the proportion which followers of each bear to the total population. The religions have been grouped for analysis according to what may in some degree be considered the order of development. The *Animistic*, or the religion of the forest or hill tribes, has been taken as the earliest; then follows the Brahminic or orthodox Hinduism, and below it the specially Indian offshoots of Sikhism, Jainism, Brahmoism, and the new creed returned as Aryanism; next Buddhism and Zoroastrianism; and lastly the three historic creeds—Judaism, Islam and Christianity.

Statement showing the number of persons of each Religion in 1881 *and* 1891.

		Year.	Animistic.	Hindus.	Jains.	Mussalmans.	Christians.	Others.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Districts.	Total persons ...	1881	1,533,599	7,971,157	45,718	275,773	11,949	595
		1891	1,592,149	8,831,199	48,644	297,604	12,970	1,728
	Proportion per 10,000 of total population.	1881	1,559	8,102	46	280	12	1
		1891	1,477	8,189	45	276	12	1
Feudatory States.	Total persons ...	1881	220,318	1,479,269	193	9,914	24	2
		1891	489,572	1,658,143	568	11,875	338	15
	Proportion per 10,000 of total population.	1881	1,289	8,652	1	56	...	...
		1891	2,266	7,675	3	55	1	...
Central Provinces.	Total persons ...	1881	1,753,917	9,450,426	45,911	285,687	11,973	597
		1891	2,081,721	10,489,342	49,212	309,479	13,308	1,743
	Proportion per 10,000 of total population.	1881	1,519	8,183	40	247	10	1
		1891	1,608	8,103	38	239	11	1
British Districts ...		Increase per cent.	3·8	10·8	6·4	7·9	8·5	...
Feudatory States ...			122·2	12·1	194·3	19·8	...	...
Central Provinces ...			18·7	11	7·2	8·3	11·2	...

Details of those shown as "Others."

		Arya.	Brahmo.	Sikh.	Buddhist.	Parsi.	Jew.	Agnostic.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Districts.	1881 ...	...	7	97	17	399	63	...
	1891 ...	265	3	172	322	781	176	9
	Net increase ...	265	—4	75	305	382	113	9
Feudatory States.	1881 ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	1891 ...	10	...	1	3	...	...	1
	Net increase ...	10	...	—1	3	...	...	1
Central Provinces.	1881 ...	...	7	99	17	399	63	...
	1891 ...	275	3	173	325	781	176	10
	Net increase ...	275	—4	74	308	382	113	10

Note.—In 1881 twelve persons were shown as "Religion unspecified."

Persons professing the religion recorded as Animistic form nearly one-sixth of the total population.

Hindus form the great mass of the inhabitants of the Central Provinces. Both in British districts and in Feudatory States, they number about four-fifths of the whole population. At the Census of 1881 separate statistics were given for the two great dissenting sects—the Kabirpanthis and the Satnamis. On the present occasion all have been amalgamated with Hindus, but the numbers have been separately taken out and are referred to later on. Under the term Hindu have been included the members of the depressed castes, and all the semi-Hinduized aborigines who cared to return themselves as such. Much difficulty was experienced in recording the religion of the forest tribes, partly owing to the difficulties which must have frequently beset the Hindu enumerator as to whether these outcastes were to be admitted as his co-religionists or not, and partly owing to the very vague ideas entertained by many of the depressed castes as to what their religious beliefs were. In the case, however, of the more civilized of the aboriginal races, the adoption by them of Hindu customs and beliefs has now been so far recognized that their claims to be admitted as Hindus can no longer be denied.

. Statistics of sects were worked out in the case of the two great bodies of Kabirpanthis and Satnamis as below :—

Kabirpanthi and Satnami Sects.

District or State.	Kabirpanthi.			Satnami.		
	Number.		Increase or Decrease.	Number.		Increase or Decrease.
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saugor	4,606	28,056	+23,450	245	14,611	+14,366
Damoh	2,423	17,621	+15,198	137	11,965	+11,828
Jubbulpore	11,701	90,130	+78,429	235	4,734	+4,499
Narsinghpur	411	7,561	+7,150	14	1,038	+1,024
Hoshangabad	3,372	37,514	+34,142	9	3,313	+3,304
Nimar	101	1,577	+1,476	54	135	+81
Mandla	5,686	19,956	+14,270	76	323	+247
Seoni	598	21,827	+21,229	9	333	+324
Chhindwara	5,528	10,118	+4,590	6	299	+293
Betul ...	132	2,106	+1,974	2	153	+151
Wardha	92	270	+178	2	...	—2
Nagpur	7,371	10,954	+3,583	416	116	—300
Chanda	1,064	2,092	+1,028	173	571	+398
Bhandara	2,169	11,430	+9,261	38	2	—36
Balaghat	8,574	40,706	+32,132	...	219	+219
Raipur	143,178	178,657	+35,479	223,447	252,674	+29,227
Bilaspur	87,348	112,018	+24,670	133,086	145,849	+12,763
Sambalpur	10,120	11,442	+1,322	212	116	—96
Total British Districts ...	294,474	604,035	+309,561	358,161	436,451	+78,290
Makrai	..	1,538	+1,538	...	27	+27
Bastar	3	1,666	+1,663	...	185	+185
Kanker	435	1,133	+698	44	335	+291
Nandgaon	14,676	25,616	+10,940	12,381	14,477	+2,096
Khairagarh	18,371	18,734	+363	16,332	15,199	—1,133
Chhuikhadan	3,286	4,703	+1,417	1,867	2,116	+249
Kawardha	5,618	5,200	—418	9,482	7,974	—1,508
Sakti	2,819	3,395	+576	...	43	+43
Raigarh	4,035	11,868	+7,833	129	92	—37
Sarangarh	4,253	4,973	+720	13	229	+216
Bamra	...	1,556	+1,556	...	...	
Patna	14	878	+864	...	7	+7
Kalahandi	10	377	+367	...	225	+225
Total Feudatory States ..	53,520	81,637	+28,117	40,248	40,909	+661
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	347,994	685,672	+337,678	398,409	477,360	+78,951

It will be observed that there is an enormous variation in the figures for the Kabirpanthi sect, its members being nearly double what they were 10 years ago. Though it is certain that the simplicity and easy profession of the faith have made it popular among certain classes of the community, still it can hardly be imagined that its members have increased to the extent which the figures show. It appears that in the returns of 1881 many persons had been recorded as Kabirpanthis, but as they were disciples of Kabir in name only, while conforming to all the rites and ceremonies of Hindus, the entries were corrected in the books at district head-quarters. For this reason any comparison of the returns of the two enumerations affords but an imperfect idea of the progress which the sect is making.

Castes and Tribes.

67. The principal castes and tribes in the Central Provinces, with the number of persons returned under each, are shown below with the variation in their numbers since the last Census :—

(a) Principal Hindu Castes.

Castes.	Number returning.		Net increase.	Increase per cent.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males.	Percentage of total population.
	1891.	1881.				
Kolta ...	110,200	92,827	17,373	18·7	997	·8
Kawar, Kaonra... ..	142,814	121,436	21,378	17·6	1,022	1·1
Kewat	192,700	165,591	27,109	16·4	1,044	1·5
Ganda, Panka	454,399	391,859	62,540	16·0	1,020	3·5
Mahar, Mehra, Dher ...	671,882	580,315	91,567	15·8	1,009	5·2
Teli	734,935	636,244	98,691	15·7	1,015	5·7
Ahir, Rawat, Gahra ...	588,919	509,526	79,393	15 6	995	4·6
Gaoli, etc.						
Chamar	876,060	760,101	115,959	15·3	1,003	6·8
Kumhar	102,682	89,201	13,481	15·1	981	·8
Gaur	245,034	214,936	30,098	14·0	997	1·9
Dhobi	136,541	119,936	16,605	13·8	1,032	1·1
Mali, Marar	357,988	316,721	41,267	13·0	1,006	2·8
Dhimar	218,007	194,453	23,554	12·1	1,007	1·7
Lohar, Khati	149,169	133,476	15,693	11·8	1,006	1·2
Rajput	379,731	347,133	32,598	9·4	961	2·9
Gowari	120,247	110,363	9,884	9·0	1,012	·9
Kunbi, Kurmi	801,766	740,528	61,238	8·3	989	6·2
Lodhi	287,241	265,147	22,094	8·3	988	2·2
Nai, Mhali	140,143	131,614	8,529	6·5	992	1·1
Brahmin	382,938	359,886	23,052	6·4	898	3·0
Koshti	137,891	129,559	8,332	6·4	982	1·1
Bania	129,270	122,358	6,912	5·6	937	1·0
Kachhi	122,646	116,677	5,969	5·1	965	·9
Kalar, Gaundla... ...	162,027	156,308	5,719	3·7	1,001	1·3

(b) Principal Aboriginal Tribes.

Khond	196,400	149,758	46,642	31·1	951	1·5
Bhil	22,424	17,583	4,841	27·5	969	·2
Sawara	156,921	130,719	26,202	20·0	1,014	1·2
Baiga, Binjhwar ...	120,314	102,942	17,372	16·9	996	·9
Gond, Halba	2,345,372	2,040,153	305,219	15·0	1,022	18·1
Kol	87,516	76,148	11,368	14·9	1,002	·7
Korku	95,634	84,909	10,725	12·6	989	·7

The castes containing the greatest percentage of the whole population are the Chamars, Kunbis (or Kurmis), Telis and Mahars, who form 6·8, 6·2, 5·7 and 5·2, respectively of the total population. Of these the Chamars are found in force in the northern districts of the Provinces and throughout the Chhattisgarh plain. The Kunbis are met with to the greatest extent in the districts of Chanda and Nagpur.

Though the manufacture and sale of oil is the traditional occupation of the Teli caste, the oil-pressers returns in the Occupation Table number only about a one-seventh part of the persons for whom this caste name has been recorded. In every part of the Provinces the Telis are an important agricultural class, and this more especially the case in Chhattisgarh. The caste is also largely engaged in shop-keeping. The caste includes 18 chief sub-divisions. The Mahars of the Mahratta country and the Mehras of the Hindi districts are the principal of the castes on which the duties of the village Kotwar devolve. The Mahars predominate in Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda, numbering 16·3 and 17·3 per cent. of the population of the two former districts. The Mehras are numerous in Mandla, Narsinghpur, Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni and Balaghat, being most numerous in Betul. Of aboriginal tribes the Gonds are by far the most important. They number with their allied tribes 2,258,824, forming 16·7 per cent. of the total population in British districts and 21·3 per cent. in the Feudatory States. The Raj Gonds are the highest class among the Gonds and are found all over the Provinces. The Maria Gonds are confined to Bastar and the south of Chanda. The Halbas, who number 97,913, are found in Bhandara, Chanda Raipur, Nandgaon, Kanker and Bastar. In Raipur they are looked on and consider themselves of Gond descent, but have now universally adopted the religion and belief of the Hindus.

The Sawaras, Sahars or Sams are found in two localities, the first in the Vindhyan Hills north of the Nerbudda in the districts of Saugor and Damoh. The second in the east of Chhattisgarh and the Uria country. They have almost everywhere adopted the religious customs of the Hindus. The Khonds, 196,400 in number, are found all over the Uria country. They—like the Gonds—have returned a very large number of sub-divisions. The Kutias, the largest section recorded of the tribe, are the hill Khonds of the Kalahandi State, from which have also been returned Jharias, Kachharias and Paikarias.

Mother-tongue.

68. Statistics regarding mother-tongue have been classed by the Provincial Superintendent as under:—

A.—Indian languages—

(1) vernaculars of the Central Provinces,

(2) vernaculars of other Provinces.

B.—Other Asiatic languages.

C.—European languages.

Under the vernaculars of the Central Provinces the number of persons returning Hindi are 7,277,344, forming about three-fifths of the total population. Hindi is the leading vernacular in 13 out of the 18 districts, and in one form or another of 9 out of the 15 Feudatory States.

Marathi is spoken by 2,127,908 persons and is the language of the districts of Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda. It is also strongly represented in the parts of Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara and Balaghat, which form the southern outskirts of the Satpura range.

Next in importance is Uria, spoken by 1,602,732 persons—the language of the Sambalpur district and of the States of Bamra, Rairakhol, Patna, Kalahandi and Sonpur and of parts of Raigarh and Sarangarh. There are also a few Uria speakers on the eastern border of the Bastar State.

Of the total number of Gonds in the Provinces—2,258,824—only 1,228,076, or 54·4 per cent., have been returned as speaking Gondi. The distribution by districts is shown by the accompanying table :—

District.	Number speaking Gondi.		Difference.	Total Gonds.	Proportion speaking Gondi.
	1881.	1891.			
Saugor	3,747	2,338	—1,409	30,327	7·7
Damoh	3	1,191	+1,188	31,404	3·8
Jubbulpore	8,509	24,126	+15,617	112,463	21·5
Mandla	129,627	140,058	+10,431	179,591	78·0
Seoni	134,276	145,872	+11,596	159,449	91·5
Narsinghpur	5,592	936	—4,656	48,021	1·9
Hoshangabad	53,282	39,784	—13,498	65,907	60·4
Nimar	3,217	2,166	—1,051	1,590	136·2
Betul	87,968	93,999	+6,031	96,101	97·8
Chhindwara ...	131,755	135,194	+3,439	152,096	88·9
Wardha	41,412	42,079	+667	44,790	93·9
Nagpur	43,060	44,319	+1,259	47,526	93·3
Chanda	132,348	132,598	+250	168,623	78·6
Bhandara	84,126	87,347	+3,221	93,638	93·3
Balaghat	74,156	76,262	+2,106	93,453	81·6
Raipur	...	27,822	...	250,595	11·1
Bilaspur	...	8,459	...	1,59,502	5·3
Sambalpur	...	763	...	64,455	1·2
Feudatory States ...	...	222,763	...	459,293	48·5
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	...	1,228,076	...	2,258,824	54·4

NOTE.—Owing to inclusion of other aboriginal dialects, the figures of 1881 for the Chhattisgarh districts cannot be ascertained. In Nimar, Gondi has been returned as the mother-tongue of tribes other than Gonds. In Bastar many of the tribes who have been reckoned as allied to Gonds use the Halbi language; this has conduced in great part to the low proportion of Gondi-speakers in the Feudatory States.

Of the dialects included in Gondi, Bharia is found only in the Chhindwara district; Ojhi in Seoni, Betul, Chhindwara, Chanda and Balaghat; Kolami in Wardha, and Deogarhi in Bilaspur. The remainder belong almost exclusively to Chanda and to the Bastar State. The total number of persons returning Indian vernaculars are 12,937,403.

Of the vernaculars of other Provinces the most numerously returned is Telugu, which is returned by 117,132 persons. They are found in almost every district in the Province, but the most important colonies are found in the towns of Kamptee and Nagpur. In the southern parts of Chanda and Bastar Telugu is the ancient vernacular. The number of persons speaking other Asiatic languages is quite insignificant, being 138 only. Of a total of 7,261 persons returning European languages 7,109 have returned English. Of the English-speaking only 41 per cent. give their birth-place as the United Kingdom, the Colonies or America, the remainder being Eurasians and Indian-born Europeans.

Birth-place.

69. The accompanying statement shows the general distribution by birth-place of the persons enumerated in the Central Provinces :—

Birth-place.	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 of total population.
A.—India.		
I.—Within the Province	12,412,439	9,589
II.—Elsewhere in India	528,407	408
Total A—India ...	12,940,846	9,997
B.—Other Asiatic Countries	888	1
C.—Europe.		
I.—United Kingdom	2,861	2
II.—Other Countries	119	...
Total C. ...	2,980	2
D.—Elsewhere	91	...
TOTAL ...	12,944,805	10,000

Thus 95·9 per cent. of the population have been born within the limits of the Provinces and 4·1 per cent. are immigrants from beyond. In 1881 the percentage of the indigenous to the total population was 95·2, immigration supplying the remaining 4·8. An examination of the returns shows that it is in immigrants from other parts of India that the decrease has taken place.

	Immigration from other parts of India.	Immigrants from beyond India.
1881	546,644	3,272
1891	528,407	3,959

The districts whose population includes the largest number of immigrants from other parts of the Province are Balaghat, Seoni and Wardha. In Balaghat 1,503 per 10,000 of the population come from other districts, chiefly from Bhandara; in Seoni 1,339, of whom 546 come from Balaghat, and in Wardha 1,273, including 814 from Nagpur. The districts including the largest number of immigrants from outside the Province are Nimar and Jubbulpore, where foreign immigrants amount to 1,219 and 1,203 respectively of the district population. The part of India from which the Central Provinces draws most of its immigrants is the Central India States, by which it is surrounded on the north-west and north-east. The districts of Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad are largely peopled by natives of these States. In Jubbulpore and Damoh they form about one-fourteenth of the population. In all the Feudatory States the birth-place return may be accepted as correct for all places outside the districts and States of Chhattisgarh. In Khairagarh, Chhuikhadan, Kanker, Kawardha and Sakti the place of birth of persons born in the States has almost invariably been recorded as Raipur or Bilaspur. In the other States the return may be

taken as reliable as regards the migrations between the several States and the districts in which they were formerly included. The accompanying abstract exhibits the main features of the immigration into the States whose figures it is possible to accept :—

Immigration into the Feudatory States.

State.	Total Population.	Immigrants from							
		District to which formerly attached.		Other Districts.		Other Feudatories.		Beyond the Province.	
		Number.	Percentage on column 2	Number.	Percentage on column 2	Number.	Percentage on column 2	Number.	Percentage on column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Makrai ...	18,549	2,847	15·3	612	3·3	1	...	766	4·1
Bastar ...	310,884	2,267	·7	7,373	2·4	1,037	·3	7,342	2·4
Nandgaon ...	183,866	23,537	12·8	4,214	2·3	7,142	3·9	1,949	1·1
Raigarh ...	168,525	14,777	8·8	7,188	4·3	4,178	2·5	9,960	5·9
Bamra ...	104,367	9,784	9·4	1,204	1·2	1,588	1·5	13,141	12·6
Rairakhol ...	20,335	997	4·9	52	·3	2,248	11·1	2,460	12·1
Sonpur ...	195,245	9,187	4·7	368	·2	4,463	2·3	9,094	4·7
Patna ...	332,197	21,057	6.3	9,740	2·9	27,854	8·4	5,425	1·6
Kalahandi ..	326,295	1,143	·1	3,930	1·2	6,868	2·1	8,899	2·7

Occupation.

70. In 1881 statistics were taken of the number of people actually exercising particular occupations. At the present Census, however, a record of the number of persons living by any particular occupation was obtained. Where a person has two occupations the chief one is given, except when one is connected with land. The classification of occupations was carried out in accordance with a scheme laid down by the Census Commissioner for India, and consisted in the first place of the division of the aggregate of the various means of livelihood into the following main classes :—

A.—Government.

B.—Pasture and agriculture.

C.—Personal service.

D.—The preparation and supply of material substances.

E.—Commerce and transport of persons, goods and messages and the storage of goods.

F.—Professions—learned, artistic and minor.

G.—Indefinite occupations and means of subsistence independent of occupation.

Subordinate to these seven classes were 24 orders, which again were subdivided into 77 sub-orders.

The accompanying table shows the distribution by occupation of the population of the Provinces :—

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	No. in British Districts.	Feudatory States.	Total
A.—Government.	I.—Administration...	1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments	49,652	13,012	62,664
		2. Service of Local and Municipal Bodies ...	5,729	177	5,906
		3. Village service	140,697	26,741	167,438
	II.—Defence ...	4. Army.	12,827	39	12,866
		5. Navy and Marine	6	...	6
	III.—Foreign and Feudatory State service	6. Administrative service	467	...	467
		7. Military and other service	42	1	43
B.—Pasture and Agriculture.	IV.—Provision and care of cattle.	8. Stock breeding and dealing (*a*) Horses and horned cattle ...	248,704	54,991	303,695
		(*b*) Other draught animals	177	...	177
		(*c*) Small stock ...	17,035	3,786	20,821
		9. Subsidiary services in connection with animals	909	8	917
	V.—Agriculture	10. Interest in land	4,909,195	1,242,796	6,151,991
		11. Agricultural labour	1,936,200	273,794	2,209,994
		12. Growth of special produce, trees, &c. ...	45,787	8,592	54,379
		13. Agricultural training and supervision ...	15,473	669	16,142
C.—Personal services.	VI.—Personal, household and sanitary services ..	14. Personal and domestic services ...	244,610	30,237	2,74,847
		15. Non-domestic entertainment	359	2	361
		16. Sanitation	17,670	1,507	19,177
D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	VII — Food, drink, &c.	17. Animal food	160,802	19,772	180,574
		18. Vegetable food	162,346	27,136	189,482
		19. Drinks, condiments and narcotics ...	119,115	28,693	147,808
	VIII —Light, firing, and forage ..	20. Lighting	90,361	11,686	102,047
		21. Fuel and Forage	125,487	5,812	131,299
	IX.—Buildings..	22. Building materials	15,711	493	16,204
		23. Artificers and building	27,781	1,101	28,882
	X.—Vehicles, and vessels	24. Railway plant	4,573	136	4,709
		25. Carts, carriages, &c.	707	58	765
		26. Ships and boats	1	112	113
	XI.—Supplementary requirements	27. Paper	321	...	321
		28. Books and prints	1,615	39	1,654
		29. Watches, clocks and scientific instruments...	168	2	170
		30. Carving and engraving	244	...	244
		31. Toys and curiosities	1,033	124	1,157
		32. Music and musical instruments ...	1,610	776	2,386
		33. Necklaces, garlands, sacred threads, bracelets, beads, &c.	40,428	6,440	46,868
		34. Furniture	242	31	273
		35. Harness	828	60	888
		36 Tools and machinery	2,471	308	2,779
		37. Arms and ammunition	1,420	183	1,603
	XII.—Textile fabrics and dress	38. Wool and fur	20,432	1,430	21,862
		39. Silk	9,278	808	10,086
		40. Cotton	617,168	158,311	775,479
		41. Hemp, flax and coir, &c.	10,081	915	10,996
		42. Dress	69,685	4,466	74,151
	XIII.—Metals & precious stones.	43. Gold, silver and precious stones ...	60,523	3,307	63,830
		44. Brass, copper and bell-metal	17,961	2,621	20,582
		45. Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead	1,337	13	1,350
		46. Iron and steel	89,271	21,023	110,294
	XIV.—Glass and pottery & stoneware.	47. Glass and Chinaware	141	8	149
		48. Earthen and stoneware	59,889	15,228	75,117
	XV.—Wood, cane and leaves,&c.	49. Wood and bamboos	66,068	1,920	67,988
		50. Cane, matting and leaves, &c.	79,283	10,711	89,994
	XVI.—Drugs, dyes, gums,&c.	51. Gums, resins and similar forest produce ...	7,554	2,309	9,863
		52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c.	4,620	334	4,954
	XVII.—Leather	53. Leather, horns, bones and grease ...	147,427	6,844	154,271

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	No. in British Districts.	Feudatory States.	Total.
E.—Commerce, transport and storage.	XVIII.—Commerce.	54. Money and securities	46,392	2,989	49,381
		55. General merchandise	972	...	972
		56. Dealing unspecified	41,661	4,505	46,166
		57. Middlemen ... (a) Brokers, agents ...	11,179	353	11,532
		(b) Contractors, farmers....	11,802	3,290	15,092
	XIX.—Transport and storage.	58. Railways ... (a) Administration ...	2,574	78	2,652
		(b) Working staff ...	14,236	1,121	15,357
		59. Road ... (a) Carts, carriages, trams, &c. ...	18,496	819	19,315
		(b) Pack animals . .	21,483	5,602	27,085
		60. Water	1,944	1,562	3,506
		61. Messages ... (a) Postal and other messengers ...	9,784	1,532	11,316
		(b) Telegraph and telephone ...	823	24	847
		62. Storage and weighing	16,348	1,721	18,069
F.—Professions.	XX.—Learned and artistic professions.	63. Religion ... (a) Priests, ministers, &c...	19,942	3,905	23,847
		(b) Subsidiary religious services ..	49,141	3,505	52,646
		64. Education	10,620	771	11,391
		65. Literature	3,417	277	3,694
		66. Law	4,422	249	4,671
		67. Medicine ... (a) Practitioners ...	7,821	595	8,416
		(b) Subsidiary Medical services ...	1,618	147	1,765
		68. Engineering and Survey. (a) Engineers and Surveyors ..	165	1	166
		(b) Subsidiary staff ...	5,274	133	5,407
		69. Sciences ... (a) Astronomy and natural sciences ...	6	...	6
		(b) Minor sciences ...	1,020	88	1,108
		70. Pictorial art, sculpture, etc.	307	5	312
		71. Music, acting and dancing	22,971	1,632	24,603
	XXI.—Sports & amusements.	72. Sport	3,607	675	4,282
		73. Exhibitions and games ... (a) Catching, training and exhibiting animals..	237	233	470
		(b) Conjuring, fortune-telling and similar exhibitions ...	1,259	166	1,425
		(c) Acrobatic and athletic exhibitions ...	186	90	276
		(d) Service of places of entertainment ...	136	...	136
G.—Indefinite and independent.	XXII.—Complex occupations.	....	6,327	718	7,045
	XXIII.—Indefinite.	74. Unskilled labour. (a) Earthwork and special branches of labour ...	58,486	19,753	78,239
		(b) General unskilled labour ...	584,068	97,360	681,428
		75. Undefined and disreputable means of livelihood	9,188	2,239	11,427
	XXIV.—Independent of work.	76. Property and alms. (a) Property and allowances ..	1,610	58	1,668
		(b) Charity and endowments ...	118,393	13,637	132,030
		77. At the Public expense. (a) Pensions ...	8,546	430	8,976
		(b) Prisoners, &c.	4,812	685	5,497

Under Class B—Pasture and Agriculture—are included 7,173,480 persons in British districts, and 1,584,636 persons in Feudatory States—total of 8,758,116, or two-thirds of the total population. The distribution of this class in British districts was as under :—

Sex.	Number.	Distribution per 10,000.	Adult females per 100 males.
Males	3,623,092	6,713	100
Females	3,550,388	6,591	100

Those again who come under the head "Interest in land, as owners or occupants or tenants", are classed as follows :—

Agricultural occupation.	Number of persons for whom occupation in Column 1 is recorded by itself.	Number of persons combining the same with non-agricultural occupations.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Percentage of Column 4 on total population.
1	2	3	4	5
Owners or occupants ...	275,616	13,276	288,892	2·7
Tenants ..	4,633,579	199,078	4,832,657	44·8
Total ...	4,909,195	212,354	5,121,549	47·5

Education.

71. The following statistics under this head are shown for the Provinces :—

	Total.	Total educated.	Proportion per 10,000.		
			Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
	Males.				
British districts ...	5,397,304	306,898	141	427	9,432
Feudatory States ...	1,089,011	23,701	46	172	9,782
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES.	6,486,315	330,599	125	385	9,490
	Females.				
British Districts ..	5,386,990	10,883	7	13	9,980
Feudatory States ...	1,071,500	798	2	6	9,992
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES.	6,458,490	11,681	6	12	9,982

Compared with the Census returns of 1881, the Education statistics in British districts are :—

Year.	Education Department.	Census.		
	Number of persons under instruction.	Under instruction.	Literate.	Total educated.
1881 ...	79,551	80,020	161,210	241,230
1891 ...	105,009	80,207	237,574	317,781

The most striking features in this abstract are, first, the remarkable variation in the number of persons under instruction as shown by the returns of the Education Department; secondly, the great difference between the latter and the Census results; and thirdly, the enormous increase in the number of educated persons. The Provincial Census Superintendent is of opinion, however, as regards the first two that the inaccuracy lies in the Census returns, owing to faulty enumeration. He is of opinion that in very many cases persons who should have been recorded as learners were entered as literates.

The population by age and religion in British districts as regards instruction is shown in the following comparative table :—

Comparative Table of Instruction by Age and Religion: British Districts.

(*a*) *Percentage of Males and Females of each age-period who are learning or literate.*

Age-period.	Education.	Total population.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Christians.		Jains.		Parsis.		Animistic.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5—14	Learning	4·41	·26	4·58	·19	10·33	·78	62·27	54·23	32·85	3·02	62·33	33·05	·49	·02
	Literate	1·01	·09	1·07	·07	1·94	·38	12·38	12·18	9·61	1·19	16·88	22·11	·11	·00
	Total Educated ...	5·42	·35	5·65	·26	12·27	1·16	74·65	66·41	42·46	4·21	79·21	55·76	·60	·02
15—24	Learning	1·20	·02	1·22	·01	4·09	·09	7·40	8·79	3·58	·13	26·66	5·55	·19	·00
	Literate	8·69	·28	8·81	·18	23·08	1·62	81·23	55·26	59·53	2·65	72·00	75·92	·63	·00
	Total Educated ..	9·89	·30	10·03	·19	27·77	1·71	88·63	64·05	63·09	2·78	98·66	81·47	·82	·00
25 and over ...	Total Educated ..	6·38	·14	6·54	·08	18·12	·80	82·17	52·70	54·27	·50	94·88	70·24	·4[illegible]	·00
All Ages ...	Total Educated ..	5·68	·19	5·83	·13	17·45	1·07	74·52	50·49	47·03	1·62	80·08	55·98	·4[illegible]	·00

(*b*) *Number of Persons in each Religion among whom one person is able to read and write.*

	19	495	17	732	6	92	1	·2	2	61	1	2	21[illegible]	8,677

From the last line in this statement it will be seen that the best educated community are the Parsis, amongst whom 80 per cent. of the men and 56 per cent. of the women can read and write. About 80 per cent. of their boys between 5 and 14 are shown to be either learning or literate. The proportion of young men between 15 and 24 who are still under instruction in the higher branches is about 27 per cent., an average which is nearly four times higher than that of Christians.

The average number of Mahomedans who are learning and literate is high as compared with the Hindus. The reason of this is, the Provincial Superintendent thinks, because Mahomedans are mostly found in towns, where the standard of education is high.

The districts which head the lists in respect to education are those in which there is either a large town population or in which there are large numbers of the cultivating castes. Nimar takes the first place, with 1 man or boy in every 9 able to read and write. Next to Nimar come Nagpur, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore, where 1 male in 11 has been or is being taught to read and write. Chhindwara, Bilaspur and Mandla come at the bottom, with 1 male only in 28, 34 and 36 able to read and write; in all these districts there are immense tracts of jungle where schools are unknown. In point of female education, Nagpur is well to the front, followed by Jubbulpore and Saugor. The Chhattisgarh districts show a considerable proportion of females able to read and write as compared with the number of educated males.

Among the Feudatory States, 1 man in every 13 in Makrai is educated. Sarangarh comes next, with 1 in 19; here, as in Makrai, the proportion of children at school is high. In Bamra, the number of literates has been abnormally increased by the large number of railway employés, contractors and skilled workmen who happened to be in the State at the time of the Census. In many of the remaining States education is exceedingly backward. In Kanker only 1 man in 72 and in Bastar 1 in 98 can read and write.

Infirmities.

72. Statistics were taken within British districts and also Feudatory States. The totals result as follows :—

Infirmity.	Number.	Number of persons among whom 1 is afflicted.
Unsound mind	2,034	6,364
Deaf and mute	6,440	2,010
Blind	20,470	632
Lepers	6,614	1,957

Insanity is mostly to be found among the better castes, such as Brahmins, the writing classes, Banias and Sonars.

Blindness—only that of both eyes was recorded—appears to be more of a local than a racial infirmity. A high average of afflicted are found in Raipur and Jubbulpore. Lepers—those afflicted with the true or corrosive disease—are more numerous in the tracts south of the Satpuras, the disease being most firmly established in Nagpur and Wardha.

8.—*Changes in the Administration.*

78. Mr. (now Sir) A. P. MacDonnell, C. S. I., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner throughout the year. Chief Commissioner.

9.—*Relations with Feudatory States.*

74. Of the 15 Feudatory States, 8, *viz.*, Makrai, Bastar, Kanker, Patna, Kalahandi, Raigarh, Sarangarh and Kawardha, are managed by Government, and 7, *viz.*, Sonpur, Bamra, Rairakhol, Khairagarh, Nandgaon, Chhuikhadan and Sakti are administered by their own Chiefs; but all the Chiefs, except Bamra, are assisted by Diwans appointed by the Government; and in the three States of Rairakhol, Chhuikhadan and Sakti, the Chiefs are expected to follow more or less closely the advice of the Diwan in the more important administrative and judicial matters. During 1892 the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to the Kanker State being taken under the management of Government until the mental condition of the Maharaja has sufficiently improved to enable him to resume the conduct of the administration. On the other hand, the administration of the Sakti State was made over to Rup Narain Sing, son of the deposed Chief.

75. Of the 8 States managed by Government, 5—Bastar, Patna, Kalahandi, Sarangarh and Kawardha—are so managed on account of the minority of their Chiefs. The Raigarh and Makrai Chiefs were set aside for mismanagement, under the orders of the Government of India. The former is dead, and the propriety of placing his son on the *gadi* is about to be submitted for the orders of the Government of India. The latter, if he continues to be of as good behaviour as hitherto, will merit restoration on the expiry of his term of deposition, at the end of the current year. The reason for assuming control of the Kanker State has been already explained.

76. Of the States administered by their own Chiefs, the only one which gave trouble during the year was Chhuikhadan, where an empty treasury, unpaid public servants and general financial disorder were not sufficient to open the eyes of its ruler to the expediency of carrying out the reforms pressed upon him by the Commissioner and the Political Agent. It was necessary to deal firmly with him, and he ultimately abandoned his obstructive attitude, gave his Diwan the executive and judicial powers which he had hitherto withheld, and allowed the necessary reforms to be initiated. The most progressive States are Nandgaon and Bamra, and the most backward are Sonpur, Chhuikhadan and Rairakhol. The Chief of Nandgaon received the title of Raja Bahadur on the 1st of January, in recognition of his liberality and public spirit in the matter of the Raipur Water-works and the water-works at Raj-Nandgaon. The Nandgaon Spinning and Weaving Mills will, it is hoped, be ready to commence work next year.

77. The people in the Feudatory States are reported to be, in general, contented. The marked rise in agricultural prices which the railway and the development of trade have brought about has added to the means of the cultivating classes and raised the standard of comfort. The Political Agent reports that there were no complaints against the administration of any of the Feudatory States, except Bamra and Sarangarh. The Commissioner of the Division, on the other Crops and trade.

Police.

hand, states that complaints were received from all States; and adds that this is "a healthy sign," for it shows that the people know how to make their grievances known. As the control of these States is carried on by the Political Agent in close communication with the Commissioner, it is strange that complaints should be rife, and yet the Political Agent should know nothing about them. The fact seems to be that though there were complaints– many have come before the Chief Commissioner—yet the organization for dealing with them in most of the States is such that no general dissatisfaction was made manifest.

There are large tracts of fertile land still uncultivated; but as yet it is only in the neighbourhood of the railway and of the main trade routes that a demand for land is springing up. In the greater part of Bastar and in the hills of Kalahandi the people are still exceedingly poor and backward; and the absence of the intelligent immigrants, to whose advent the Political Agent looks forward, is not wholly to be regretted. The history of Kalahandi illustrates the dangers which attend on the ingress of foreign settlers among an ignorant people before the country has been thoroughly opened up and the administration made strong and efficient. It was the attempt of the Raja to effect the very change which the Political Agent now advocates – the substitution of the more expert for the ruder aboriginal cultivator—which led to the rising in Kalahandi. We must not forget the lesson which history—and very recent history—has taught us in this matter, nor ignore the fact that these rude aborigines have a stronger claim on our consideration than even the Raja's treasury.

The year 1892 was not a healthy one in Chhattisgarh. Cholera prevailed with some severity in the States of Khairagarh, Nandgaon, Sarangarh, Sonpur and Patna, and to a less extent in Sakti, Kanker and Raigarh. Trade suffered a little in consequence; nevertheless, the development of traffic was very marked in several States – and especially in Raigarh, all parts of which are in easy reach of the railway. The rainfall was abundant and well distributed in all States except Nandgaon. The rice-crop was generally above the average. Until March, when storms of rain did damage, the prospects of the spring crops were all that could be desired.

Survey and Settlement.

78. Settlement work was in progress during the year in 12 out of the 15 Feudatory States. Bamra, Kalahandi and Rairakhol were the only States in which no settlement operations were going on. The summary settlement of Kanker was completed and sanctioned. In Kawardha and Sakti settlement operations are nearly concluded. A beginning was made during the year with the summary settlement of Bastar. In Patna, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Nandgaon, Chhuikhadan and Makrai good progress was made with survey prior to settlement.

79. With regard to general administration, it is to be observed that the Police arrangements in all States were put on a proper basis by the issue of rules, based upon the provisions of the Police Act, defining the duties of Police officers and the powers of control exercised by the Chief Executive Officer of the State. In Bastar and Kalahandi the Military Police force was reduced, and the Civil Police considerably strengthened. New station-houses and outposts were opened in both States. Incompetent Chiefs of Police were replaced by qualified men drawn from the Provincial Police force. A scale of armament for the Police of each State has been determined. Suitable jail accommodation has now been provided in all States except Sakti—where one is being constructed. Jails were

completed at Sonpur and Sirali (in Makrai) during the year, and one at Kanker has been finished since the year's end. The rules of the Provincial Jail Manual were brought into force during the year in the only two jails (those of Khairagarh and Chhuikhadan) which had hitherto omitted to adopt them.

Sanitary.

80. There are dispensaries at the head-quarters of all States except Chhuikhadan; and these institutions show a steady growth in popularity. Vaccination made good progress in all States except Sonpur and Bastar.

Education.

81. Education continues to make some progress, 19 new schools having been opened during the year. The attention of all administrators of States has been drawn to the importance of opening more primary schools.

Excise.

82. The *Khalsa* system of Excise management is now everywhere in force except in parts of Bamra, Patna, Kalahandi, Kanker and Bastar. The Political Agent considers that the *Khalsa* system of leasing circles to professional *Kallars* is unsuited to the special circumstances of wild hill-tribes, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner is not prepared to dispute the general proposition. But he is not convinced of the expediency of adopting the alternative plan which the Political Agent reports having introduced experimentally in Patna—whereby *each family* receives a license to distil (at a fixed place or places). One essential consideration must be kept in view, namely, the enforcement of limitations or restrictions on the facilities of procuring intoxicating liquor.

Taxation.

83. Pandhri has in all States replaced the petty taxes formerly in force. *Nazarana* is said to be no longer levied in any State, but the Officiating Chief Commissioner has his doubts as to the full correctness of the information on the point.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—*Survey and Settlement.*

During the year the assessments which had been sanctioned for the whole of the Damoh and parts of the Saugor, Jubbulpore, Wardha and Nagpur districts, were brought into practical effect by being formally announced to the people. The results of the announcement have been satisfactory and go to strengthen the confidence of the Administration in the system of settlement followed and in the way in which it has been worked in the past. The number of persons affected by the assessments is very large, the rents payable by ryots having been fixed in detail as well as the revenue payable on each proprietary estate, and the enhancements in rents as well as in revenue have in many cases been very considerable. Such being the case it has been reassuring to find that appeals are few in number, and that the new assessments are accepted by the people as generally fair and equitable.

2. Assessment work was in progress in seven districts—Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Wardha and Nagpur. Details are given below of the progress made in each district during the year ending the 30th September 1893:—

District.	Approximate area re-assessed.	Number of estates.	Approximate gain in land revenue.
	Sq. miles.		Rs.
Saugor	521	384	55,200
Jubbulpore	1,301	739	57,791
Narsinghpur	591	441	84,700
Hoshangabad	1,085	521	1,46,900
Chhindwara...	489	287	22,400
Wardha	1,200	688	85,700
Nagpur	917	622	55,500

According to the programme of settlement operations the Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Wardha settlements should be completed by the 31st March 1894, and there is reason to anticipate that they will be practically out of hand by that date.

3. An important matter which is being dealt with in the course of settlement is the improvement of the position of the village watchmen. The principle has been accepted that these watchmen are to remain village servants remunerated by fees locally collected, and that no radical change is to be made in their status or emoluments. But the opportunity of re-settlement is being taken to add to or decrease the number of watchmen where changes are required in the interests of efficiency; to raise their annual remuneration above the pittance it now is in some places, to a reasonable minimum, and to substitute cash fees for the various perquisites which now constitute their income.

Their remuneration being local, the rate at which their cash fees are payable varies with the size and population of their villages. But in no case is the rate allowed to exceed one anna in the rupee of rent or rental value.

4. Excluding the gradual re-survey of Zamindari villages in the Chhattisgarh Division, cadastral survey preparatory to settlement was in progress in five districts only—Mandla, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat. The outturns and cost rates per square mile were as follows:—

District.	Outturn of field Survey.	Cost rate per square mile.
	Sq. miles.	Rs.
Mandla	682	37
Betul	731	25
Chanda	811	40
Bhandara	1,055	19
Balaghat	452	43

The survey of Betul has now been completed, and but small areas remain in the three districts following it. By the end of the current year the cadastral survey of the whole of the *malguzari* area of the Provinces will have been completed, save of a portion of the Mandla District.

5. The gradual survey of the more open and well-established villages of Zamindari estates in the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur Districts was undertaken after the completion of the recent settlements of these districts, in the course of which these estates were re-settled in summary fashion only. The area surveyed in each district during the year and the cost rate are as follows:—

District.	Area surveyed.	Cost rate per square mile.
	Sq. miles.	Rs.
Raipur	213	28
Bilaspur	190	30
Sambalpur	252	26

Similar operations are now to be started in the Zamindari estates of the Chanda District.

2.—*Waste Lands.*

6. The ryotwari settlement of waste lands in the Charwa tract of the Hoshangabad district continues to give satisfactory results. Since the lands were surveyed and thrown open in June 1890 over a hundred square miles of land have been allotted, bearing an annual revenue assessment of Rs. 45,310-6-0. The area now remaining for allotment in this locality is comparatively small.

Similar operations have been undertaken in two blocks of waste land in the adjacent district of Nimar. Of a total number of 1,513 survey numbers covering an area of 43,070 acres which were thrown open to settlers in March 1892, 1,113 numbers have been allotted up to date, carrying a revenue of Rs. 21,732.

7. There is no marked progress to report in the excision from forest limits of culturable waste. The subject is one which still remains to be dealt with in the case of the three districts of Betul, Chhindwara and Chanda, but is only of real importance in the last named. Information has been collected in both the Forest and the Settlement Departments as to the waste lands which are suitable for colonization in the Chanda district, where the Forest Revenues are extremely large and include a considerable area of culturable land, and it is expected that a complete project for their excision will shortly be submitted for the Chief Commissioner's orders.

3.—*Wards Estates.*

8. At the close of 1890-91 there were 146 estates under management. In the case of 19 of these, management was relinquished during the year under review, while four new estates were brought under the Court of Wards. The number of estates under management during the whole year was 127, and 131 were under management at its close.

The causes which led to the assumption of management by the Court of Wards are specified below:—

68 on account of the minority of the owners;

3 in consequence of the owners' unsoundness of mind or incapacity to manage their affairs as adjudged by the Civil Court;

13 owing to the disqualifications specified in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of Section 7 (1) (*c*), Court of Wards Act;

43 on the owners' application, Section 7 (*c*), sub-clause (iv).

The aggregate income of these estates exceeded 16½ lakhs of rupees.

9. A list of the estates released from management during the year is given in the margin. Their combined area amounted to 497 square miles, and their rent-roll exceeded Rs. 76,000.

1. Madhopur	....	Mandla District.	
2. Bohania	...	Narsinghpur District.	
3. Bichia	...		
4. Sankal	...		
5. Bordha	...	Hoshangabad District.	
6. Koda Dongri	...	Chhindwara District.	
7. Chandankhera	...	Chanda District.	
8. Gangajhiri	...	Bhandara District.	
9. Mao	...	Balaghat District.	
10. Manegaon	...		
11. Kirnapur	...	Balaghat District.	
12. Bhadra	...		
13. Sorekha	...		
14. Barbaspur	...	Raipur District.	
15. Raitum	...		
16. Bharsaroli	...		
17. Deopuri	...		
18. Bheran	...	Sambalpur District.	
19. Tabla	...		

Of these, seven were released on the proprietor attaining majority, and eight on the debt due by the estate having been liquidated. In the case of two proprietors, management was given up on account of undue interference by them with Court of Wards administration; while another estate had to be relinquished owing to a dispute among the proprietors as to mutation of names. Finally, in the case of Bordha, the proprietor himself deposited the balance of the debts due to his creditors, and his estate was restored to him.

10. Only four estates* were brought under management during the year. The total area of these estates was 73 square miles, and their total estimated income was Rs. 13,930. Of these, Hatri alone in the Damoh District, with an income of Rs. 11,000, can be considered as of any importance.* In all these cases management was assumed in consequence of indebtedness and on the proprietors being declared on their own application to be incapable of managing their own property (Section 7 *c* (iv) of the Act).

*1. Hatri in the Damoh District.
2. Khursipar of Lotanjin the Seoni District.
3. Ubaria in the Betul District.
4. Tarponji in the Raipur District.

11. The receipts of Wards estates for the last year under the main heads of income were Rs. 16,52,455, as compared with Rs. 17,15,492 in the preceding year. In criticising these figures it must be remembered that no strict comparison is possible, the number of estates to which they relate being different in each year. A reference to the District Reports shows, however, that there has been a real decrease in rental collections and sir realizations, owing mainly to the bad harvest in the Nagpur Division; while improved management and the opening of the railway in the Chhattisgarh Districts have brought about a considerable increase in the receipts from forests in the estates of that Division.

12. The following table gives the main items of expenditure for the last three years:—

Head of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	+ or —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Government revenue and cesses	4,80,624	5,27,627	5,29,083	+1,456
Village servants	39,323	35,481	32,043	—3,438
Management	1,34,929	1,39,873	1,33,885	—5,988
Interest on debt	70,742	64,787	75,443	+10,656
Personal expenses	2,61,308	3,35,771	3,39,385	+3,614
Education	41,056	47,386	54,393	+7,007
Miscellaneous	1,76,944	2,07,881	2,25,199	+17,318
Total ...	12,04,926	13,58,806	13,89,431	+30,625

For the reasons given when dealing with receipts, any detailed criticism of these figures would be of little value. The increase under the heads "Personal expenditure" and "Education" is chiefly due to the figures for the Bhonsla Estate. Tours made by the Raja in Northern and Western India cost a good deal, and there was considerable expenditure on marriages and other ceremonies in the Bhonsla family and on the purchase of a large bungalow at Nagpur.

13. The total cost of management is still below 8 per cent. of the gross income. This is no doubt a very moderate percentage, but from facts which have recently come before him, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to think that there has in some cases been a tendency to too great economy in fixing the salaries of the managing staff.

14. The methods of investment of surplus funds in those estates which had balances to their credit are shown below :—

Method of investment.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	+ or —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
In Government Securities or Railway shares ...	75,971	51,279	11,165	—40,114
In other loans or Takavi	1,47,899	1,58,933	1,20,600	—38,333
In purchase of Lands or Houses	14,972	11,436	35,692	+24,256
In Estate improvements	74,037	58,450	75,635	+17,185

The decrease in the amount devoted to Takavi or other loans is more than accounted for by the figures for the Bhonsla Estate, where only Rs. 68,819 were so applied, as compared with Rs. 1,10,931 in 1890-91.

Rupees 75,635 were spent on estate improvements, as compared with only Rs. 58,540 in the previous year. But the total still forms a very small fraction (5 per cent.) of the total expenditure of the year, and a reference to district details shows that in numerous wealthy estates the work of estate improvement was entirely neglected.

15. Under recent orders the submission to the Chief Commissioner of a consolidated Divisional Budget of Court of Wards Estates has been prescribed, and it has been more recently laid down that, in forwarding these budgets, Commissioners are to note in the case of each estate the grounds on which the several works budgetted for have been selected, and to state what measures have been adopted for their execution and supervision. The object of these orders is to secure a thorough scrutiny by Commissioners of the proposals for each estate.

In the case of the large Zamindari Estates of the Chhattisgarh Division the recent appointment of a special Executive Engineer who will be in charge of all works to be carried out there, as well as in the Feudatory Estates under management, should leave no excuse for neglect in this important matter.

In no other part of the Province is there reason to think that more professional advice or help is needed than is already available.

16. The total rental demand and collections of the year were :—

	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
On Current Account	10,49,650	9,74,282
On Arrear „	1,00,263	44,220
Total ...	11,49,913	10,18,502

Of the current demand 7 per cent. and of the arrears 56 per cent. remained uncollected at the close of the year.

17. The efficiency of collection in each Division for the last two years is compared in the following table :—

Division.	1890-91.				1891-92.			
	Total demand.	Current demand	Percentage uncollected.		Total demand.	Current demand.	Percentage uncollected.	
			Of total demand.	Of current demand.			Of total demand.	Of current demand.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
Jubbulpore ..	2,51,492	2,10,750	15·	7·6	2,35,131	1,98,994	11·	5·8
Nerbudda	3,03,919	2,57,858	14·	7·1	3,38,969	3,01,539	15·	8·2
Nagpur ..	4,61,318	4,21,711	7·2	4·	4,03,287	3,77,318	13·	10·
Chhattisgarh ...	1,73,173	1,70,736	·5	·4	1,72,526	1,71,799	·5	·4
Total ...	11,94,902	10,61,055	9·33	4·9	11,49,913	10,49,650	11·	7·

Though the percentage of uncollected demand in the Jubbulpore Division has improved as compared with 1890-91, it is unsatisfactory to note that the proportion of arrears has increased both in the Nagpur and Nerbudda Divisions. In the Nagpur Division this result is reported to have been chiefly due to bad harvests, which made it difficult for cultivators to pay their rents. In the Nerbudda Division it appears to have been partly due to the like cause, but the Chief Commissioner much fears that rents are still excessive in many cases, and that full effect has not yet been given to the very clear and emphatic orders of the Administration regarding the reduction of all rents both of ryoti and sir in Court of Wards villages to a fair and equitable level.

18. The amount of tenancy litigation was even less than it has been in previous years. There were only 283 suits for arrears of rent as compared with 353 in 1890-91, while only two notices of enhancement, which had been served in the previous year, were disposed of in the year under report.

The following table gives the figures under this head for the last five years. Additional columns have now been added for showing the progress made in converting grain rents into cash rents and indicating the extent to which tenants have parted with or acquired occupancy rights during the year :—

Year.	Notices under section 56 of enhancement.				Suits for arrears of rent			Number of tenures that have lapsed during the year.		Number of occupancy rights purchased under Section 62 of Tenancy Act.	Number of tenants with aggregate area of their holdings whose grain rents have been commuted into money rents	Number of tenants with aggregate area of their holdings who remained under grain rent system.
	Number served.	Number contested.			Number successful.	Number partially successful.	Number unsuccessful.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.			
		Upheld by Civil Courts.		Quashed by Civil Courts.								
		Ending in enhancement.	Ending in ejectment.									
1887-88.	66	57	7	--	653	18	12	--	--	--	--	--
1888-89.	54	37	4	1	652	22	15	--	--	--	--	--
1889-90.	45	9	2	7	612	5	1	--	--	--	--	--
1890-91.	9	2	2	--	351	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
1891-92.	--	--	1	1	249	9	25	112	14	--	--	231 tenants. 6,377·60 area.

Insufficient attention seems to have been paid to the instructions given regarding the conversion of grain rents into cash rents, and it is by no means certain that the statistics now given are correct. It seems probable from the report from the Jubbulpore District, that there are still many more tenants paying grain rents than have been shown in the returns.

19. No occupancy rights were acquired by purchase during the year, a result which was probably due, in great measure, to the failure of Court of Wards Managers to explain to tenants the provisions of the law on this point.

20. Fair progress was made during the year in the repayment of debt due by Court of Wards Estates. Rs. 1,94,267 were paid off in 90 encumbered estates, and the unliquidated balance at its close amounted to Rs. 12,04,910. But there are several estates in which little or no progress is being made in the repayment of debt and in which other arrangements will have to be made if the proprietors are to be freed from encumbrances within a reasonable limit of time.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

1.—*Legislative Authority.*

1. The Legislative authority for the Central Provinces is the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

2.—*Course of Legislation.*

2. The Acts of the Imperial Legislature passed during the year 1892 which affect the Central Provinces are as follows:— Acts passed.

(*a*) Acts specially applicable to the Central Provinces:—

Nil.

(*b*) Acts applicable to the Central Provinces in common with other parts or the whole of British India:—

Act I of 1892.—An Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.

Act II of 1892.—An Act to validate certain marriages solemnized under Part VI of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

Act VI of 1892.—An Act to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the Code of Civil Procedure.

Act X of 1892.—The Government Management of Private Estate Act, 1892.

3.—*Police.*

3. Excluding public and local nuisances, the number of offences reported in 1892 was 21,933, as compared with 20,857 in the preceding year. The increase is distributed over all the six classes into which crime is divided, except the last; but is considerable only in Class V (Minor offences against property) and Class III (Serious offences against the person and property). These two classes contribute an increase of 1,027 cases out of the total of 1,076 by which the sum of last year's offences is exceeded. Amount of crime.

An examination of the figures for six years past shows that the total number of offences in Class III in 1892 is lower than in any other year of the period examined except 1891; and that offences in Class V, though more numerous than in 1890 and 1891, are far below the totals of 1887—1889.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Offences of Class III ...	7,321	5,899	6,433	5,704	5,305	5,657
„ „ V ...	16,305	14,631	14,508	12,366	12,204	12,879

The total number of offences in Classes I, II and IV exhibits very small variations from year to year.

Offences against property (Classes III and V) had been declining in number for two years past, and a continuance of the decrease for a third year in succession was hardly to be looked for. As a matter of fact, however, the decrease was continued in three districts of the Jubbulpore Division, in Balaghat and in Narsinghpur. The districts which are mainly responsible for the rise of reported crime in these two classes are Nagpur, Bilaspur, Chhindwara, Raipur and Wardha, as the following figures indicate:—

	Increase in 1892 in offences in		
	Class III	Class V.	Total
Nagpur	+ 218	+ 217	+ 435
Bilaspur	+ 53	+ 328	+ 381
Chhindwara	+ 101	+ 217	+ 318
Raipur	— 5	+ 201	+ 196
Wardha	+ 14	+ 153	+ 167
		Total ...	+ 1,497

The following table exhibits the number of offences reported under each class during the past five years:—

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c. ...	281	256	280	253	319
Class II.—Serious offences against the person ...	1,169	1,242	1,322	1,273	1,338
Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only ...	5,899	6,133	5,704	5,305	5,657
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	119	135	113	117	120
Class V.—Minor offences against property.	14,631	14,508	12,366	12,204	12,879
Class VI.—Other offences (excluding public and local nuisances) ...	1,732	1,560	1,639	1,705	1,620
Total ..	23,831	24,134	21,424	20,857	21,933
Also Class VI.—Public and local nuisances.	1,287	1,715	1,860	2,453	2,349
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,118	25,849	23,284	23,310	24,282

The numbers of the more serious offences against the person for the past four years are shown in the following table :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murders — By thugs ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Murders — „ dacoits ...	3	3	3	...	...	3
Murders — „ robbers ...	18	28	22	26	4	...
Murders — „ poison ...	10	8	4	17	13	...
Other murders	98	93	94	101	7	...
Total ...	129	132	123	144	21	...
Attempt at murder ...	24	18	19	29	10	...
Culpable homicide ...	22	18	22	20	...	2
Rape ...	71	78	44	58	14	...
Administering stupefying drugs ...	13	9	11	10	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	259	255	219	261	42 (Net increase).	...

4. The 26 cases of murder by robbers are distributed over 13 of the 18 districts and were most numerous in Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara. In nine of the cases the victims were young children, the motive for the deed in each case being to obtain possession of the ornaments worn by them.

In the Bhandara District four persons were the victims of murder by poisoning in one single case, which arose out of a belief in witchcraft. It is satisfactory to find that during the past two or three years murders induced by a belief in witchcraft have considerably decreased. In the year 1888 cases were reported from Balaghat and Sambalpur, and in 1889 there were no less than seven such murders in the Sambalpur District alone. It is usually during a cholera epidemic that cases of this description occur, the victims, who are nearly always women, being supposed to have brought the disease into a village.

The cases of culpable homicide that occurred during the year were as usual the outcome of sudden outbursts of uncontrollable passion. One case reported from Wardha was different in character. Some Rohillas, apparently money-lenders, were in the act of violently dragging away one of their debtors with the object of forcing him to settle his account. Meeting a malguzar and his party on the way the victim of the Rohillas' violence appealed to them for succour; upon which the malguzar interposed and directed that the man should be released. On this a quarrel ensued, in which one of the Rohillas was struck over the head with a lathi and knocked down insensible. He was brought into Wardha for treatment and died in hospital on the following day.

5. Dacoities rose in number, slightly, having been 27 in 1892 against 25 in 1891. The capture and execution of the notorious Khub Singh is an epoch in the annals of the year's administration, and since the close of the year the not less notorious Himmut Singh and his band of followers have been accounted for in a brilliant hand-to-hand encounter in which the Police were led by Mr. Naylor in person. Another gang, headed by the well-known Patia Nai, which threatened our borders continually, has also been broken up, and Patia and his brothers as well as some of his followers have been taken. The bands of the two Maharaj Singhs, now apparently to the north-west of Saugor on the frontiers of the Lullutpur District of the North-Western Provinces, have still to be accounted for. The results on the whole have been decidedly creditable and satisfactory. Dacoities.

The District of Damoh was included in the measures inaugurated against dacoit gangs, and so vigilant have the Police of this district been that not a single case of dacoity has been committed in it during the past year.

6. Under the head of Robberies there was an increase of 54 cases reported, and under the head of Burglaries, an increase of 280 cases. In thefts also there was a considerable rise. These results are attributed partly to high prices and partly to the prevalence of cholera in the Chhattisgarh Division.

Police action.

7. The following table compares the results of Police action during the past two years :—

	1891.	1892.
Cognizable Crime.		
Total offences in columns 4 and 6 of Statement II. D. 1. ...	23,595	24,613
Total investigated (including expunged cases) ...	18,442	19,165
Percentage of cases investigated to reported ...	78·16	77·86
Do. do. convicted to investigated ...	58·58	56·93
Do. do. do. to tried ..	84·00	82·35
Number of persons arrested by Police (column 21 of Statement II. D. 1.) ...	17,916	19,196
Do. do. by order of Magistrate (column 22 of Statement II. D. 1.) ...	2,126	2,249
Total number arrested ...	20,042	21,445
Percentage of persons discharged without trial to persons arrested by Police ...	2·50	2·54
Do. do. put on trial to arrested ...	99·74	98·78
Do. do. convicted to arrested by Police ...	77·87	75·29
Do. do. do. to total arrested (column 23 of Statement II. D. 1.) ...	71·87	69·42
Do. do. do. to tried ...	73·73	71·25
Do. do. acquitted to tried ...	23·76	25·65
Non-cognizable cases.		
Total cases in which Police were employed ...	217	258
Property stolen and recovered.	Rs.	Rs.
Stolen in cognizable cases	4,79,244	5,59,897
Recovered	1,61,620	1,83,163
Percentage recovered	34·	33·

The figures denote that the Police had more work to do in 1892 than in the preceding year, the total number of both offences reported and cases investigated having risen considerably. The percentages are not quite up to last year's standard, but they represent satisfactory work, on the whole.

Strength of force.

8. The strength of the District Police force at the close of 1892 was :—

1 Inspector-General.
18 District Superintendents.
2 Assistant District Superintendents, 1st grade.
2 Do. do. do. 2nd grade, A Division.
2 Do. do. do. 2nd grade, B Division.

36 Inspectors.
154 Sub-Inspectors.
5 European Sergeants.
1,156 Head Constables.
6,590 Constables.
102 Mounted Constables.

Five appointments in the grade of Inspector are kept vacant pending the reduction of the 5 appointments of Assistant Superintendents, B Division.

From the 1st September 1892, the Police management of certain zamindaris in the Chhattisgarh Division was assumed, under the orders of the Government of India, by the District authorities; and the strength of the Provincial Police force was, with a view to this step, increased by 2 Sub-Inspectors, 34 Head-constables and 154 constables.

The strength of the Police employed on the several Railways is noted below:—

Great Indian Peninsula Railway (including Warora Branch).

3 Inspectors.
5 Sergeants.
12 Head-constables.
165 Constables.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1 Inspector.
3 Sergeants.
13 Head-constables.
137 Constables.
32 Chowkidars

The pay of the chowkidars still forms part of the cost of police, which is divided between the Company and Government in the proportion respectively of 7-10ths and 3-10ths. A project for the organization of a special railway police on the Bengal-Nagpur line including the Kutni branch, under the sole control of a selected officer working under the Inspector-General of Police of these Provinces, is under consideration. The police management of the Bhopal State Railway was transferred to the North-Western Provinces Government, with effect from the 21st March 1892.

Distribution of the force.

9. The special Armed Reserves in the six districts of Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Nimar, Raipur and Sambalpur have during the year made considerable progress in drill and discipline. They are now composed of picked men who have been advanced to the highest grades of constables, are of good physique and well set up, and they are armed with the artillery rifle carbine. Their utility has been demonstrated in connection with dacoity operations, and the facility with which they can be mobilized renders them reliable for all emergencies.

The Mounted Police have become a valuable adjunct to the Foot Police by their employment in road patrolling in the interior of the district, and they are not now the mere mounted messengers that they formerly were. Most of the main traffic routes are at present regularly patrolled by this body, and chains of communication from district to district have been established.

Punishments.

10. A decrease is shown to have occurred in the number of magisterial punishments, which is a satisfactory feature. Departmental punishments also show a marked falling off in the aggregate, the decrease being influenced mainly by the reduction in the number of fines inflicted.

The Bertillon system of identifying criminals by means of anthropometry has been recently introduced since the close of the year under review. A report on the working of the system will be made next year.

4.—*Criminal Justice.*

Number of cases reported.

11. The following figures show the total number of cases reported and the total number returned as true for each of the last three years:—

	Reported cases.	Cases rejected under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases declared false.	True cases.	Percentage of true to reported cases.
1890 ...	28,484	2,588	424	25,472	89·4
1891 ...	28,941	2,300	314	26,327	90·9
1892 ...	30,145	2,839	339	26,967	89·5

By reported cases is meant cases which come before a Magistrate—not cases reported to the Police.

Number of offences brought to trial

12. The total number of offences brought to trial shows an increase of 2 per cent. only over last year's figures. Offences against the human body have again decreased, while there is a rise in offences against property from 9,438 to 9,899, mainly the outcome of a rise in petty thefts and house-breaking.

Strength of Magistracy.

13. The number of Stipendiary Magistrates was less by one than in 1891: the strength of the second class decreased by six, and that of the third increased by five.

There were eight Honorary Magistrates more than in 1891, all of the third class. One of the Nagpur benches was strengthened by the addition of four more Honorary Magistrates. In the Wardha District numerous changes in the constitution of the Benches occurred. Two Honorary Magistrates were removed for misconduct.

Work of Magistracy.

14. The total number of persons disposed of by the Magistrates was 43,000, against 41,540 in the preceding year. The percentages of distribution amongst the various classes of Magistrates for the past three years are compared below:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
District Magistrates ...	5·0	4·8	4·0
Assistant Commissioners, Extra-Assistant Commissioners at head-quarters, and Cantonment Magistrates ...	31·0	31·4	30·7
Other Stipendiary Magistrates ...	33·0	33·9	34·4
Honorary Magistrates ...	31·0	29·9	30·9

The need for European 1st Class Magistrates is still severely felt.

Many cases of Honorary Magistrates have been sent for and inspected by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner during the year, and he is of opinion that the quality of work that they show is, on the whole, satisfactory. Strict accuracy of procedure is not always observed, and the standard of punishments is not

always in accordance with the views of the Officiating Judicial Commissioner but endeavours are made by constantly repeated instructions to gradually mend what is found amiss.

There have been indications that Honorary Magistrates are not popula with the people whose cases go before them, firstly in complaints being s framed as to remove them from the jurisdiction of such Magistrates, an secondly in the number of applications for transfer of cases from the Court of Honorary Magistrates to stipendiaries. Part of this is due to the Pleaders who wish to have cases tried in the Courts in which they ordinarily carry o their civil and criminal practice and therefore frame petitions so as to brin them before First Class Magistrates and instigate their clients to apply fo transfers. Barring one case, which led to the resignation of the Honorar Magistrate concerned, there were none in which any serious allegations wer made, and the number of applications rejected shows that they were mad without good reason.

During the year, 44,726 persons were brought before the Magistrates fo enquiry or on trial; of these, 24,274 were convicted or committed, while 18,60 were acquitted or discharged, the percentage of convictions being 54·3.

The percentage of convictions in cases of murder and culpable homicid has decreased considerably, and in cases of offences relating to coin, rape, theft criminal misappropriation, receiving stolen property, cheating, mischief, crimi nal trespass, hurt, assault and criminal intimidation, it has decreased slightly The percentage has risen considerably in cases of robbery and slightly in case of dacoity. The percentage of convictions for murder is abnormally low.

The number of persons disposed of by the eight Courts of Session and Additional Sessions Judges was the same as last year, *viz.*, 239, and the convictions per cent. fell from 77 to 65.

Sanction was obtained to the appointment, from the 1st of January 1892, of two Additional Sessions Judges to relieve Commissioners of part of their Criminal work. The two officers appointed each took over from the Commissioners the whole of the Civil Judicial work of two Divisions and the Sessions work of a certain number of districts. The Additional Sessions Judge of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions took the sessions in the districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Wardha, Raipur and Bilaspur, leaving to the Commissioner of Nagpur those in the districts of Chanda and Balaghat, and to the Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division those in the Sambalpur District. Similarly the Additional Sessions Judge of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions relieved the Commissioners of the sessions in the Jubbulpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur Districts; while the Commissioner of Jubbulpore tried the sessions in the districts of Damoh and Mandla, and the Commissioner of Nerbudda disposed of those in the Nimar, Chhindwara and Betul Districts.

The Additional Sessions Judges had also to dispose of all Criminal appeals and cases referred for confirmation of sentence. The work has been found to be too heavy for two Additional Sessions Judges to cope with, and the necessity for affording them relief has already been represented by the Administration to the Government of India.

15. The number of persons punished has increased by eight only. There is a considerable increase in the number of persons punished with whipping only, a smaller decrease in the number of those punished with imprisonment Punishments.

only, and a still smaller decrease in the number of those punished with fine only.

The increase in the percentage of punishments of whipping only is natural, for the Officiating Judicial Commissioner steadily discourages the tendency, which is still much too prevalent, to award fine only or short terms of imprisonment where whipping would be more appropriate.

Solitary confinement might be awarded more freely with advantage, especially in the case of habitual offenders.

The average duration in Police cases was 5·8, as against 5·4 in 1891; and in complaint cases 21·2, as against 28·4. Increased pressure of work is assigned as the cause of delay in disposing of cases.

Appeals.

16. The following figures show the number of appeals disposed of by the several classes of Appellate Courts in 1892, as compared with the disposals of the two preceding years:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
To District Magistrates ...	1,487	1,298	1,467
,, Courts of Session ...	1,166	1,184	1,248
,, Judicial Commissioner ...	164	212	182

The percentages of appeals rejected, and sentences confirmed to appeals disposed of, were as follows in each of the last three years:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	76	81	80
In Sessions Courts	73	78	76
In District Magistrates' Courts	83	69	63

The number of persons involved in cases taken up and disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner on revision was 803, as against 942 in 1891. During the year 31 sentences of death were referred to him for confirmation.

5.—*Prisons.*

Admissions.

17. The number of admissions of the year are compared below with those of the two previous years:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Convicts	8,646	8,498	8,051
Under-trials ...	5,195	5,739	6,115
Civil	160	149	164

There was thus a decrease in the number of convicts admittted compared with 1891, and a slight increase in the number of civil prisoners. The number of under-trials has again considerably increased.

The discharges from all causes were greater than in 1891. The number remaining at the close of the year was less than in either of the two preceding years. The average daily population was higher than in previous years, being 4,747, as against 4,674 in 1891 and 4,450 in 1890.

Sentences.

18. The following statement furnishes particulars for the past three years in regard to the terms of sentences of those admitted into jail :—

Sentences.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Not exceeding one month	1,656	1,331	1,158
Above 1 month, but not exceeding 3 months ...	1,955	2,115	1,698
Above 3 months do. 6 months ...	1,939	2,010	2,062
Above 6 months do. 1 year ...	789	808	852
Above 1 year do. 2 years ...	539	512	503
Above 2 years do. 5 years ...	300	289	294
Above 5 years do. 10 years ...	113	107	109
Above 10 years	4	3	6
Transported for life	43	54	48
Transported for a term	78	48	...
Sentenced to death	37	39	30
Total ...	7,453	7,316	6,760

This demonstrates very clearly that there has in the past few years been a steady and satisfactory decline in the number of sentences to terms not exceeding one month, and it is also satisfactory to find a decrease in the number of sentences above one and not exceeding three months' duration; but these gratifying features do not pervade the figures for most of those jails in which there has been an increase in the total number of admissions during the year, as may be seen below :—

Jails.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Chhindwara	38	49	99	69
Betul	48	55	50	69
Hoshangabad	91	58	122	145
Sambalpur	70	141	126	129

Chhindwara shows that sentences not exceeding one month have risen, and this despite the fact that whippings have been freely resorted to. The increase under both heads of the above statement shown against the Betul Jail has not been explained at all. Prices at which food-grains were sold rose, however, in that district during the year, and as the prevailing scarcity is the reason assigned for the increased admissions of the year, it may be that the thefts committed were of a very petty nature, not requiring heavy sentences of imprisonment, and it may also be that the explanation given by the Jail Superintendent at Chhindwara, that a number of the prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment were in too weakly a condition to be flogged, is equally applicable to Betul.

For the increase in sentences not exceeding three months at Hoshangabad no explanation is forthcoming. The Superintendent of the Sambalpur Jail writes that there is still a tendency on the part of Subordinate Magistrates to pass short sentences of imprisonment, and that this fact has been brought to the notice of the District Magistrate.

The figures relating to the other terms of sentences do not appear to call for remark, beyond saying that the number of sentences not exceeding six

months appears to be somewhat large; but this can only be the result of the decrease in the shorter terms of imprisonment above commented upon.

The sentences of the convicts remaining in jail at the close of the year are described below: —

Sentences.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Not exceeding one month	186	103	91
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ...	451	449	236
Above 3 months do. 6 months ...	784	825	854
Above 6 months do. 1 year ...	694	720	690
Above 1 year do. 2 years ..	726	743	743
Above 2 years do. 5 years ..	648	765	674
Above 5 years do. 10 years ...	370	399	465
Above 10 years	139	118	91
Transported for life	249	237	246
Transported for a term	179	192	127
Sentenced to death	6	2	3
Total ..	4,432	4,553	4,220

This table indicates, as a natural consequence of what has been shown in the preceding table of sentences, that there has been a decrease in the terms of sentence for the shorter periods. A considerable decrease is also shown in the number sentenced to transportation for a term. As such prisoners are not now deported to the Andamans, but undergo their sentences in one or other of the Central Jails, it was predicted that Courts would probably cease passing such sentences, and would award instead sentences of imprisonment. This prediction has been verified, for it will be seen from the table giving the sentences of prisoners admitted during the year, that in no single instance was "transportation for a term" awarded. This circumstance may probably account for the large number of prisoners shown as remaining in jail with sentences ranging from 5 to 10 years.

Punishments

19. The following table gives for the past three years the total number of prisoners in the several jails, the total number of punishments inflicted, and the proportions which the latter bear to the former :—

Jails.	Total number of prisoners.			Total punishments.			Ratio of punishments per cent. to total number of prisoners.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Nagpur ...	1,920	1,813	1,856	751	1,372	3,069	39·27	75·67	165·35
Jubbulpore	2,459	2,435	2,315	884	695	474	35·95	28·54	20·21
Raipur .. .	1,784	1,627	1,636	500	506	638	28·02	31·22	38·99
Saugor	1,090	1,017	860	172	97	71	15·78	9·53	8 26
Bhandara	473	439	456	84	129	89	17·75	29 38	19·51
Chanda ...	305	297	374	175	75	66	57·37	25·25	17 65
Wardha . .	261	257	255	208	90	129	79·69	38 91	50·59
Balaghat	232	298	225	58	103	63	25·00	34·56	28·00
Sironcha	24	64	36	...	...	..	...	...	...
Damoh	407	359	344	67	81	56	16·46	22·56	16 28
Seoni ...	331	409	387	19	20	27	5·74	4·89	6·98
Mandla	242	308	271	51	75	66	21·07	24·35	24·35
Chhindwara ...	301	323	374	99	109	50	32·89	33·74	13·37
Betul	219	273	282	122	115	108	55·70	42·12	38·29
Hoshangabad	593	596	656	103	131	105	17·37	21 98	16·01
Narsinghpur	715	869	568	37	88	83	5·17	10 12	14·61
Nimar	326	340	289	62	60	91	19·02	17·64	31·48
Sambalpur	714	653	748	94	80	52	13·16	12·25	6·95
Bilaspur	656	553	642	26	41	39	3·96	7·41	6·07
TOTAL ...	13,052	12,930	12,604	3,515	3,867	5,276	26·93	29·91	41·86

From this it will be seen that punishments have increased very considerably, and that it is the Nagpur Jail which is again this year mainly responsible for the increase.

The figures for the other jails do not appear to call for remark.

20. The following table shows that the total cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners rose from Rs. 2,71,657 in 1891 to Rs. 2,92,268 in 1892, the cost per head of average strength having increased in proportion from Rs. 58-1-9 to Rs. 61-9-0, which is even higher than the figure for the year 1890, when it was Rs. 59-13-3. The year under report thus accounts for increased expenditure to the extent of Rs. 20,611 in the aggregate and Rs. 3-7-4 on the average :— Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	Total cost.			Cost of each prisoner.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations ...	1,15,359	1,16,883	1,33,918	25 15 11	25 0 10	28 4 6
Establishment ...	90,454	98,300	1,03,036	20 5 2	21 0 5	21 11 3
Police Guard ...	9,374	...	...	2 1 8	...	...
Hospital charges ...	7,207	6,627	6,994	1 9 11	1 6 8	1 7 7
Clothing ...	21,890	25,512	21,846	5 2 4	5 11 8	4 14 0
Contingencies ...	21,977	24,335	26,474	4 15 0	5 3 3	5 9 3
Total ...	2,66,261	2,71,657	2,92,268	59 13 3	58 1 9	61 9 0

The increase in expenditure is thus shown to affect all heads except "Clothing," and the reasons for the variations will be detailed below.

Rations.—There was a rise in prices in jowari, wheat and rice, which are the staple articles of prison diet. This rise was due to partial failure of the crops and greater facilities for export of grain offered by the extension of the line of railway into Chhattisgarh.

Establishment.—The salaries of the controlling establishment being on a progressive scale, an increase must be expected year by year under this head until all salaries have attained the maximum. The Central Jail at Raipur shows a higher cost, owing to a special Superintendent having been appointed at the close of 1891. Extra temporary warders were also employed, owing to the extended utilization of prison labour outside jails on jail buildings.

Hospitals.—The rise may very probably be ascribed to a corresponding rise in the price of European medicines. Moreover, the three jails in the Chhattisgarh Division were infested with cholera during the year.

Contingencies.—The increase is due partly to the increased cost of transfer of prisoners from jail to jail who travel by rail.

Manufactures.

21. In the following table the net cash earnings of prisoners, *i. e.*, the excess of payments into, over the drawings from, the treasury for the past two years are compared :—

		1891. Rs.		1892. Rs.
Nagpur		31,437		60,315
Jubbulpore		25,934	Loss	98,620
Raipur		17,260	„	3,543
Saugor		2,074		2,611
Bhandara		1,465		690
Chanda	Loss	80		1,892
Wardha		1,464		952
Balaghat		920		970
Sironcha		...		...
Damoh		702		389
Seoni		2,728		4,390
Mandla		1,134		287
Chhindwara		2,492		3,197
Betul		542		945
Hoshangabad		877		1,358
Narsinghpur		300		363
Nimar		1,397		1,338
Sambalpur		3,355		3,964
Bilaspur		2,247		478
Total ...		96,248		18,024

It will thus be seen that the Jubbulpore Jail, which accounted for a profit of Rs. 25,934 in 1891, shows a loss of Rs. 98,620 during the year under report; and that at Raipur the loss is Rs. 3,543, compared with a profit of Rs. 17,260 in the year previous.

In the case of the Jubbulpore Central Jail the result is due partly to the change of procedure in the matter of adjustment of inter-departmental transactions.

Another reason for the loss at Jubbulpore is that credit had not been obtained before the 31st December 1892 for the value of the *sutlrunjis* supplied to the Bombay Commissariat Department, for which the jail had received the contract during the year, the amount thus outstanding being nearly Rs. 45,000.

At the Raipur Central Jail, the castor-oil industry has failed completely. Manufactured articles also appear not to have been very readily sold, so that the stock in hand at the close of 1892 was very large.

Vital Statistics.

22. Although the daily average strength was about equal in both years, there was a large increase in 1892 in the number admitted into hospital, and an increase, though not in the same degree, in the daily average number of sick and in the number of deaths. The general unhealthiness of the seasons and the condition in which the prisoners were consequently received into jail are the main reasons for the increased admissions into hospital. The same causes no doubt influenced the higher sick rate. With regard to the deaths, which rose in number from 137 to 203, a large increase is shown to have occurred in the Central Jails of Jubbulpore and Raipur, and in the District Jails of Sambalpur and Bilaspur. In three of these jails, namely, those of Raipur, Sambalpur and Bilaspur, cholera was present during the year; but, even after leaving out

of account the deaths resulting from this cause, the numbers exhibit an increase which cannot but be regarded as a matter for regret, the more so that during 1891 the death-rate was higher than during the preceding year.

In accordance with the suggestions made in Home Department letter No. 8 Jails—464, dated the 8th August 1892, experiments were made in one or two jails as to the effect upon the health of weakly prisoners of putting them to suitable labour. The accounts given of these experiments show that the prisoners, as a rule, gained in weight.

Guarding.

23. The scheme for the employment of native pensioners of the Military Department in the reserve warder-guards of our jails did not make much progress during the past year. Sanction to the payment to these men of their travelling expenses on first joining appointments in the Jail Department having been accorded during the year, it was anticipated that there would be no difficulty in finding suitable men for the vacancies that existed, particularly at the Nagpur Jail, with the appearance of the reserve warder-guard of which the Chief Commissioner was dissatisfied. Contrary to expectations, however, it was found altogether impossible to induce military pensioners from up-country to join the jail service of these Provinces, notwithstanding that the assistance of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department was sought in the matter. The Superintendent of the Nagpur Central Jail was therefore permitted, at his own request, to recruit men from up-country through an old military pensioner employed in his jail who was proceeding on leave of absence, and this official has now returned and brought back with him several men of good physique and well set up. The reserve warder-guard, constituted as at present, is now quite capable of dealing with any emergency that may arise, without extraneous aid. The temporary Police guard which has of late been employed at the jail has accordingly been removed.

6.—*Civil Justice.*

Number of Courts.

24. The number of Courts open at the close of 1892 was 203, being nominally four more than at the beginning of the year. Sanction was given at the close of 1891 to the appointment of two Judicial Assistants to Commissioners, one for the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, the other for the Divisions of Nagpur and Chhattisgarh. The appointments were made with effect from the 1st January 1892, and the officers selected to fill them took over charge of their duties on the 2nd and 28th idem, respectively. One of these officers had 22 years' service and the other 21 years'. They were not made subject to the control of or subordinate to the Commissioners for reasons of administrative convenience, as they were intended to practically relieve those officers of all Civil Judicial work. They accordingly took over all the Civil work of the Commissioners. The Civil Judicial business disposed of by the latter officers during the year consisted only of seven appeals tried—six by the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, and one by the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division. Thus

		1891.	1892.
Court of the	Judicial Commissioner ...	1	1
Do.	Commissioner ...	4	4
Do.	Judicial Assistant to Commissioner ...		4
Do.	Deputy Commissioner	18	18
Do.	Civil Judge .	12	13
Do	Assistant Commissioner ...	39	39
Do.	Tahsildar ...	52	52
Do.	Munsiff ...	22	22
Do.	Naib-Tahsildar ...	45	43
Do.	Small Cause Court Judges and Registrars ..	6	7
	Total ...	199	203

the Commissioners' Courts were virtually closed during the year, and the number of Courts in work was practically the same as in 1891, while the number of Judges was practically diminished by two, as each of the Judicial Assistants had charge of two Divisional Courts.

The number of Courts of Civil Judges has increased by one, who has been posted to the district of Bhandara. At the close of the year Jubbulpore had only one Civil Judge, while Narsinghpur had two, as against two and one at Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur, respectively, at the beginning of the year.

At the close of the year Saugor had two and Raipur one Court of an Assistant Commissioner more than at the close of 1891; Nagpur, Wardha and Narsinghpur had each one less. The number of Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars and Munsiffs remained constant, but the number of Courts of Naib-Tahsildars was reduced by two, that is, one at Hoshangabad and one at Seoni. The Small Cause Court, Saugor, which had been closed in 1891, was opened again in 1892, and thus brought up the number of Courts of Small Cause Court Judges and Registrars to seven.

There were three Honorary Judges whose Courts were open during the year—Raja Raghu Keshori Deo of Raipur, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, appointed during the year; Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskutte of Burhanpur, and Rao Bahadur Yado Rao of Bhandara, Honorary Extra-Assistant Commissioners. The Court of the Honorary Munsiff at Bilaspur was closed on account of the installation of Lal (now Raja) Rup Narain Singh, the presiding Judge, on his ancestral *gadi* of Sakti.

Number of Suits.

25. The year 1891 was an exceptional one in respect to the small number of suits instituted, the total having fallen to 95,249, after exceeding 100,000 for a period of seven successive years. In 1892, the latter figure was once more exceeded, institutions having risen to 101,498. The revival occurred mainly in the three districts of Nagpur, Bhandara and Nimar, which between them account for 3,638 out of a total increase of 6,249. In five districts (Hoshangabad, Betul, Mandla, Bilaspur and Sambalpur) there was a decrease. The increase in the number of suits as compared with last year was common to all values and distributed evenly, except that the increase in suits between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 in value and in those between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 was considerably above the average increase.

Although litigation increased in amount in every Division of the Provinces, the Nagpur and Nerbudda Divisions are accountable for the bulk of the increase. The Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, gave as an explanation of the large increase in his district the present excellent harvest which, following upon two bad seasons, might well, he considered, have encouraged creditors to come forward with claims which they had hitherto found it hopeless to attempt to press. He explained that suits in respect of standing crops, which are amongst those showing the largest increase, are of course intimately connected with the character of the season.

On the other hand, the Judicial Assistant to the Commissioners of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions quoted with approval the conjecture of the Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara that the increase in suits of low value in his district was the result of an exceptionally poor *jowari* harvest, which induced creditors to come into Court in order to obtain decrees on grain debts at favour-

able rates. In the case of an old-standing debt it is almost impossible to ascertain with accuracy what was the price at the date fixed for delivery, and the creditors hope that, even if their claim is cut down, it will lose less in a year of high prices than in another.

The above explanations, showing the diametrically opposite causes that may on *a priori* reasoning be suggested for an increase in the number of suits of low value,—a good harvest, because grain and money are plentiful and the suit is likely to be successful; and a bad harvest, because high prices at the time of obtaining the decree will be likely, in spite of the Judicial Commissioner's repeated instructions to the Lower Courts, to result in a better rate of conversion of grain debts into money debts,—illustrate the difficulties that attend inquiry into the causes of fluctuations in litigation. The fact is that the main factors that enter into consideration are not few, and their respective strength under any set of circumstances is rarely ascertainable with accuracy.

Value of suits.

26. The total value as computed under the Court Fees Act of suits instituted rose from Rs. 85,39,040 in 1891 to Rs. 1,07,93,661 in the year under notice. The increase is distributed over all grades, but is chiefly in the two lowest grades.

Suits between landlord and tenant.

27. The percentage (to total suits) of suits between landlord and tenant rose from 11·6 to 11·9, the total number of suits being 12,133. The suits under this head were confined prinicipally to suits for arrears of rent.

The distribution of suits was much the same as last year.

The percentage of cases tried by Courts of Assistant Commissioners (including Civil Judges) is constant at the figure for 1889 and 1890, the figure for 1891 having been unusually high.

The percentage of cases tried by Courts of Small Causes and Munsiffs' Courts has increased, and that of cases by Naib-Tahsildars had decreased. This is satisfactory; but the increased percentage and also the increased actual number of cases tried by Tahsildars is to be regretted, as the executive duties of these officers often clash with their judicial work.

Their percentage had been falling from 1888, but the fall has been checked and followed by a slight rise, the explanation given in the districts where a rise has occurred being almost invariably that for a certain period of the year some newly-posted Munsiffs had less extensive powers than their predecessors had exercised, and that consequently cases had to be transferred to the Tahsildars until the required powers were accorded.

Duration of suits.

28. The following figures show the Provincial average durations and number of hearings for the last three years:—

		1890.	1891.	1892.
Duration of suits ...	Contested	59·6	66·5	65·7
	Uncontested	36·2	37·9	38·2
Average number of hearings ...	Contested	3·0	3·3	3·5
	Uncontested	1·9	1·8	1·8

The fact that the work has increased considerably while the strength of the staff has remained unchanged, explains the fact that the duration of uncontested cases has again risen slightly; while that of contested cases has fallen only

slightly below the high average of 1891, when Census operations were a great hindrance to the disposal of Civil work. The number of hearings in contested cases has also risen still further. The reason for this, as for the increased durations, is to be explained partly by press of work, partly by the delays caused by the very frequent transfers among the staff—the natural result of its weakness—and partly by the practice of allowing insufficient time for the service of process. This last is a fault that the Deputy Commissioners have been called on to check.

Appeals.

29. The number of appeals disposed of was 7,782, as against 7,271 in the previous year. The percentage of first appeals has slightly increased.

Duration of Appeals.

30. The average duration of appeals has increased in the Judicial Commissioner's Court from 122·4 to 175·9 days. In the Judicial Assistants to Commissioners' Courts it has remained constant, except in the Court of the Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, in whose Court it has increased from 94 to 118·2 days.

In the District Courts, too, the average duration of appeals has risen from 56·5 to 63·2, the increase being caused chiefly by the duration of cases at Nagpur, Wardha, Saugor and Bhandara. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, gave as an explanation the weak state of his staff coupled with the increase in the number of appeals. The Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, stated that the causes of arrears of work and long durations were the slow rate of work, and subsequently the ill-health of the then Civil Judge. The Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, alleged the Civil Judge's heavy magisterial work and ill-health as the reason.

Civil Appellate work in the Courts of the Judicial Assistants to Commissioners has had to be subordinated to their heavy Sessions work, and the average durations of regular and miscellaneous appeals in their Courts have increased from 119 and 62·3 to 134·5 and 94·9 days respectively.

Work of Judicial Commissioner.

31. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 731 appeals, as against 669 in the previous year. There were 152 applications for revision disposed of, as against 169 in 1891.

Execution of decrees.

32. The number of applications for execution of decrees presented during the year was 90,930, of which 10,941 were left pending at the end of the year. The figures for 1891 were 86,399 and 10,292; thus there was an increase of over 5 per cent. in the applications and of almost 4 per cent. in the disposals. The increase in applications is most noticeable in Nagpur, Bhandara and Nimar.

The number of decrees in which satisfaction was obtained in whole or in part were 17,496 and 15,989, as against 17,152 and 15,456 respectively. There were 43,469 infructuous applications, as against 40,979 in 1891. Of the infructuous applications, 19,686 were dismissed for default or withdrawn, and 23,783 were otherwise infructuous.

It must be explained, however, that the figure 23,783 must be considerably above the mark, as in some districts the new classification has been shown only for the latter quarters of the year, and for Chanda it has not been shown at all. The amount realized after issue of process has remained constant,

and the district figures have varied little. The amount realized without the issue of process, however, fluctuates violently, the figures in rupees for 1890, 1891 and 1892 being 15,878, 45,977 and 34,228, respectively. The variation in the figures for most of the districts is very considerable, some showing an increase, others a decrease. It is impossible in these circumstances to attempt to draw any general conclusions with respect to the totals.

The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned has decreased from 110 to 96, as also has the number of those arrested but released without imprisonment, the latter figures for the past three years being respectively 712, 632 and 603.

Miscellaneous.

33. The fees levied for the service and execution of processes amounted to Rs. 2,33,164 and the charges incurred in their execution to Rs. 87,069, thus leaving a profit of Rs. 1,46,093. The totals of fees levied and of charges incurred in 1891 were Rs. 2,14,491 and Rs. 87,563, respectively.

The improvement of the condition of the process-serving establishment has engaged the attention of the Chief Commissioner and of the Officiating Judicial Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner has approved of the Officiating Judicial Commissioner's proposal that ten per cent. of the staff should consist of peons of the first grade on a salary of Rs. 10 a month, while the remaining grades should represent respectively 25, 45 and 20 per cent. of the total strength, drawing Rs. 9, Rs. 8, and Rs. 7 respectively.

7.—*Registration.*

Registration Offices and Staff.

34. The number of Registration Offices was 86 as compared with 84 in the previous year, the increase being due to the opening of new offices at Arang and Rajim in the Raipur district. At these places the work was entrusted to Honorary Magistrates, who are assisted in copying-work by the Judicial moharirs attached to their respective Courts. The new offices were open for rather more than 8 months in the year, and have registered during that period 15 and 4 documents, respectively. This result is not encouraging, but it is too soon to pass any remarks about the advisability or otherwise of keeping them open. Since the close of the year proposals have been submitted and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for the opening of a new Sub-office at Narkher in the Nagpur district, and another at Waraseoni in the Balaghat district.

The *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars of Damoh, Multai, Bilaspur, Sohagpur, Bhandara and Seoni-Malwa were replaced by special salaried men; and since the close of the year, the schoolmaster Sub-Registrar at Deoli, in the Wardha district, has been replaced by a salaried Sub-Registrar. The last-mentioned change accompanied the transfer of a number of villages from the Wardha to the Deoli sub-district.

General results.

35. The general results of the year's operations as compared with those of the *previous* year, may be summarized as follows:—

(1) The total number of documents registered rose from 29,790 to 31,103, showing an increase of 1,313 or 4·4 per cent. The increase extended both to compulsory and optional registrations.

(2) The gross receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 1,10,986-11-6 to Rs. 1,12,129-1-9, an increase of only one per cent.

(3) The expenditure rose from Rs. 42,842-3-7 to Rs. 48,412-13-10.

(4) The percentage of expenditure to income rose from 38·6 to 43·1.

(5) The net income fell from Rs. 68,144 to Rs. 63,717, or from 61·4 per cent. to 56·8 per cent. of the gross receipts.

The number of registrations effected in the year under review is the highest yet reached, but owing to a small proportionate increase in receipts and a large increase in expenditure, the net income fell considerably. The first cause follows on a general decline in the value of property transferred by documents of all except three classes; while expenditure has increased owing, chiefly, to the employment of an additional Inspector and six new special salaried Sub-Registrars.

The value of the property affected by registered documents fell from Rs. 1,30,73,092-0-5 to Rs. 1,18,36,553-2-5, or by Rs. 12,36,538-14-0. The most noticeable feature in the statistics is the falling off of almost 14 lakhs of rupees under the head "All other deeds" in the Narsinghpur district, where, in 1891-92, four documents affecting property valued at more than 13 lakhs were registered in the course of litigation between Narbada Parshad and Chadamilal of Gadawara, the leading members of a wealthy joint family of Sahukars. All the heads show a decrease in value excepting mortgages of immoveable property and sales of moveables, which show increases of Rs. 4,85,500 and Rs. 68,527 respectively, following naturally on a larger number of registrations under each head.

Expenditure.

36. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the appointment of a second Inspector of Registration Offices and of six more salaried Sub-Registrars.

8.—*Municipal Administration.*

Number and constitution of Municipalities.

37. The number of Municipalities existing at the close of the year was 56 (against 57 in the preceding year), the number in each Division being—

Nagpur	...	...	...	20
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	12
Nerbudda	...	...	...	20
Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	4
			Total ...	56

The question was raised last year as to whether the Municipality of Kareliganj should not be withdrawn from the operation of the Municipal Act and brought under that of the Village Sanitation Act. Enquiry showed that the income enjoyed by this Municipality had fallen to about Rs. 500 per annum, and there was no hope that the trade of the place, which has been affected by the opening of the Indian Midland Railway, would revive. It was accordingly decided that this Municipality should be abolished, and effect has been given to the decision. Mandhata is included in the returns, as it remained under the operation of the Act during the early portion of the year to which these remarks relate.

The number of members on the Municipal Committees has risen from 629 to 640. The committees were composed of 5 *ex-officio*, 190 nominated, and 445 elected members. An increase of one in the number of *ex-officio* members is due to the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar to be *ex-officio* President of the Khandwa Municipality; the mismanagement of the octroi business of the town rendered this appointment necessary.

Income.

38. Including the head Debt, the total income of Municipalities was Rs. 17,15,765, compared with Rs. 12,89,491 in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 4,26,274. Under the head Debt are included two items of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 1,05,000, which were lent by Government to the Municipalities of Nagpur and Burhanpur, respectively, for the improvement of water-supply arrangements of those towns. Exclusive of that head, the income of the year under report amounted to Rs. 14,41,521, against Rs. 11,34,382 in the preceding year.

Octroi.

39. Octroi yielded Rs. 8,02,161, against Rs. 7,47,886 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 54,275. The increase is distributed over the Municipalities of all four Divisions, but is most marked in the Chhattisgarh Division. Refunds increased from Rs. 1,82,235 to Rs. 2,08,655. The Octroi tax was in force in 28 Municipalities, the same number as last year.

Expenditure.

40. The total expenditure of Municipalities during the year was Rs. 13,87,710, compared with Rs. 12,52,595 in the preceding year. Excluding Debt and Interest on loans, the figures for the two years were Rs. 12,46,344 and Rs. 11,42,220 respectively, showing an increased expenditure during the year under report of Rs. 1,04,124.

The capital outlay on Water-supply amounted to Rs. 2,14,182, being an increase of Rs. 73,000 (in round numbers) on the expenditure under the same head in 1890-91. Expenditure under the head of Public Instruction has also increased, and this is due to the fact that during the year under report a considerable number of schools within municipal limits have been handed over to municipal management. Again there has been a large increase of expenditure on Conservancy during the year under report.

Water-supply.

41. As regards Water-supply, progress has been made with several important schemes. In Nagpur the supply of water from the Ambajhari Reservoir has been extended to various parts of the town where the want of public water-standards had been much felt previously, and the Municipality took a loan from the Administration of one lakh in order to lay a second main from that reservoir and to acquire a portion of its catchment area, in view to its more effective protection from pollution. In Raipur, the Balramdass Waterworks were pushed on rapidly; they have been since completed and were formally opened by the Chief Commissioner in December last. A sum of Rs. 1,05,000 has been spent in improving the water-supply arrangements of Burhanpur; and the Harda Municipality has been accumulating funds for a project which the Commissioner hopes they will soon be in a position to undertake. The Jubbulpore Municipality will soon be in a position to raise a loan with the object of extending the water-supply system of that town and of improving its sanitary condition in other respects.

General working of Committees.

42. The Officiating Commissioner of Nagpur, commenting on the work of the smaller outlying Municipalities of his Division, observed that, judged by the attendance at meetings, the interest shown by members is not very keen; a few

members do their duty, but a good many do not. Of the Nagpur Municipality, however, he said: "The work of this Committee, so far as it has come under my notice, has impressed me favourably. They appear to manage their affairs in a business-like way, and the leading members are gentlemen of enlightened views whose good work and public spirit it is a pleasure to notice." In this commendation the Chief Commissioner entirely concurs. He regards the Nagpur Municipality as a good and encouraging product of the policy of Local Self-Government.

The Commissioner of Jubbulpore wrote—

"The proceedings of the Municipal Committees are on the whole well recorded and reach me with fair punctuality. The weak point in all committees is the amount of time they devote to discussion, and this weakness is the more irritating in connection with proposals or projects which are sent to committees for adoption or action. When 15 or more members of a committee assemble to discuss a proposal more or less unfamiliar to them, it is difficult to control discussion and talk within reasonable bounds, and even more difficult to frame a resolution which will meet with general acceptance. The tendency of most committees is to discuss and re-discuss a matter till all are talked into acquiescence, and not to be satisfied because a bare majority carries a resolution."

In the Nerbudda Division the Harda Municipal Committee continues to be well spoken of.

Last year the attention of all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners was called to the necessity of closely examining the working of the Octroi Refund system in the Municipalities under their control. In Bhandara, in the Nagpur Division, great laxity of administration, which opened the way to fraud on the part of the subordinate establishment, was discovered. This has now been corrected. Similarly in Raipur several defects in practice were found to exist and have now been remedied.

9.—*Local Boards.*

Constitution of District Councils.

43. There has been no change in the number and general constitution of the Local Bodies of the Central Provinces. There are 18 districts in the Province, and the Local Self-Government Act, I of 1883, is in force in all (or portions of all) of them, except Mandla. There are, accordingly, 17 District Councils, and the number of Local Boards subordinate to the Councils is 48. The distant Sironcha Tahsil of the Chanda district is exempted from the operation of the Act. The Chanda Zamindaris are also exempted at present, but the Act was, during the year under review, extended to the Chhattisgarh Zamindaris.

Of the total number (1,132) of members belonging to the Local Bodies, 891, or 78 per cent., were elected, the remainder being nominated; there were no *ex-officio* members. The number of officials (109) and of Europeans or Eurasians (17) who held seats was very limited. These bodies, then, consist for the most part of Native gentlemen elected by their fellow-countrymen.

Number of Meetings.

44. The total number of meetings held by District Councils and Local Boards was 516, against 482 in the preceding year.

The rule is that District Councils are to meet not less than four times, and Local Boards not less than eight times in the year. In order to form a quorum the attendance is necessary of one-fourth of the members, and of those present

one-half must be elected members. All District Councils held the requisite number of meetings, but a considerable number of the Local Boards failed to do so. The reports on the subject of attendance, especially at the meetings of Local Boards, continue to be in many cases unfavourable. The average number of members on District Councils and Local Boards was something over 17, and the average attendance was 7, or something over 40 per cent. of the strength. Having regard to the distance which many of the members who live in the interior have to travel, and the fact that most of them have private business to attend to, and have not yet been educated to the point of going very far in the direction of sacrificing their private interests to the public good, this, as a general percentage, is perhaps as much as can be expected. In practice, the work of the Local Bodies appears to be largely carried on at present by a comparatively small proportion of members who are above the average of their fellows, and patience and time are required for their good example to spread. Writing of the Local Boards of his district, the Deputy Commissioner of Damoh gave it as his opinion that:—

> "The members of the working Committees are the only ones who care to work; the others merely care for the name and dignity of being the 'member'; and they have no wish to do anything, and therefore do not attend."

Income.

45. The total income of District Councils and Local Boards from all sources excluding opening balances is contrasted below with that of the previous year:—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Receipts other than Contributions from Provincial Revenues and Debt—Deposits and Advances	6,04,753	6,42,023
Contributions from Provincial Revenues ...	98,951	1,00,027
Debt—Deposits and Advances ...	76,080	72,832
	7,79,784	8,14,882

The Provincial Contribution consisted chiefly of grants in aid of education and for road construction.

Expenditure.

46. The total amount expended on Education was Rs. 2,05,450, as compared with Rs. 1,95,052 in the preceding year. This is a considerable increase.

47. The expenditure on roads, original and repairs, in the two years is contrasted below:—

Roads.		1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Original ...	Civil Officers ...	12,254	7,032
	Public Works Department ...	2,06,518	1,14,362
	Total ...	2,18,772	1,21,394
Repairs ...	Civil Officers ...	1,01,495	1,16,326
	Public Works Department ...	30,068	36,021
	Total ...	1,31,563	1,52,347

Under existing orders the District Council allots funds for the construction and repairs of local roads in accordance with the Road Scheme sanctioned for each district by the Chief Commissioner, original works on roads above a certain class being executed by the Public Works Department, and repairs by the Deputy Commissioner. The question of increasing the local establishments and relieving the Public Works Department of a portion of the construction work which now falls to it, is under the Chief Commissioner's consideration.

The total outlay on Civil Works was Rs. 3,33,397, as compared with Rs. 4,06,253 in 1890-91.

Sanitation.

48. The total expenditure on Water-supply improvement amounted to Rs. 72,124, against Rs. 52,008 in the preceding year, distributed by Divisions as follows:—

	Rs.
Nagpur	7,039
Jubbulpore	15,231
Nerbudda	16,988
Chhattisgarh	32,866
Total ...	72,124

The construction of new tanks was confined almost entirely to the Chhattisgarh Division, where the people prefer tank to well water. They were constructed almost without exception by private individuals. The districts in which most new wells were sunk were Betul, Seoni and Damoh. The Local Boards within whose jurisdiction the largest sums were spent on water-supply improvement were Betul, Sambalpur, Simga, Dhamtari, Drug, Mungeli, Lakhnadon, Murwara, Bilaspur, Seoni and Ramtek.

10.—*Military.*

Regular Forces.

49. The Central Provinces were garrisoned during the year as shown below:—

Nagpur District, with Headquarters at Kamptee. (Brigadier-General Gatacre, C. B., S. C.)	Kamptee	... One Battalion British Infantry (1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment replaced by the 1st Worcestershire Regiment). One Regiment Native Infantry (12th Bombay Infantry). One Battery Royal Artillery (20th Field Battery).
	Sitabaldi	... Detachments of British and Native Infantry from Kamptee.
	Raipur	... A wing of Native Infantry (7th Bombay Infantry).
	Sambalpur	... Do. do.

Nerbudda District, with Head-quarters at Jubbulpore. (Brigadier-General W. O. Barnard.)	Jubbulpore	... One Battalion British Infantry (2nd Scottish Rifles). One Regiment Native Infantry (1st Bengal Infantry). A Detachment of Native Cavalry (1st Bengal Cavalry). One Battery Royal Artillery (44th Field Battery).
	Saugor	... A Detachment of British Infantry (2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles). A Detachment of Native Infantry (1st Bengal Infantry replaced by 8th Bengal Infantry). A Detachment of Native Cavalry (1st Bengal Cavalry). One Battery of Royal Artillery (6th Field Battery).
	Pachmarhi	... A Convalescent Depôt.
Mhow District	...Asirgarh	... A Detachment of Native Infantry (19th Bengal Infantry replaced by 9th Bombay Infantry).

Auxiliaries.

50. The Nagpur Volunteer Rifles continued under the Command of Colonel T. A. Scott, B. S. C. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles was Commanded by Mr. Wynne, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the line, who holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Both the Corps were inspected during the year by Brigadier-General J. Gatacre, C. B., Commanding the Nagpur District, who was generally satisfied with their efficiency and discipline.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—*Agriculture.*

1. The completion of the survey of the Betul district has reduced to four* in number the districts for which during the currency of survey operations only area estimates are available, and the survey of three of these (Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat) will be completed by the end of the current year. The large zamindari areas included in the Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts will remain for some time to come statistical blanks. Some progress has been made in the survey of zamindaris in the three last-named districts, but the areas to be dealt with are very large, and completion cannot be expected for three or four years. The survey of the Chanda zamindaris has not as yet been commenced, but will shortly be taken up. Proposals are being elaborated for the survey of well-established villages in the zamindaris of Hoshangabad and Chhindwara.

*Mandla, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat.

2. Much progress has not been made in recalculating the areas of Government Forest estates, which are believed to be very inaccurate in some districts. Materials for accurate computation will not be available until the Forest Survey now in progress is completed.

3. The area statistics give the total Provincial area as 74,192,028 acres (115,925 square miles), of which 18,838,400 acres are included in Feudatory States and 41,797,321 acres in unsurveyed zamindari estates. The balance is 43,556,307 acres. The area for which detailed statistics are given is 43,536,051 acres, the difference of 19,256 acres resulting partly from discrepancies between area computation in detail from the village maps and area computation in aggregate as effected by the Survey Department, and partly from errors in the reported areas of Government Forests.

4. The progress of survey extends each year the area covered by the detailed statistics, and hence one year's totals cannot profitably be compared with another's. The statistics for the year 1892-93 may be analyzed as below:—

		Acres.
Forests	...	12,085,252
Uncultivated waste	...	3,836,057
Culturable waste	...	9,572,763
Current fallows	...	1,926,943
Under crop	...	16,110,808

As was explained last year, the area returned as *culturable* enormously overstates the area which is really fit for cultivation. It includes all lands classed as under forest, under scrub jungle and grass and covered by groves, but a small proportion of which will ever be brought under crop.

5. The principal crop headings are:—

		Acres.
Rice	...	4,425,398
Wheat	...	4,269,054
Gram	...	701,735
Juari	...	1,294,079
Other food-grains	...	2,995,859
Linseed	...	1,381,897
Til	...	502,957
Cotton	...	686,370
All others	...	1,490,097
Total	...	**17,747,446**

These areas include crops, covering an area of 1,636,638 acres, which were grown as after-crops, the land bearing two crops within the year. If the after-crop areas be excluded, the net cropped area is 16,110,808 acres. The after-crops mainly consist of linseed and pulses which follow rice on good rice lands.

6. The irrigated area is comparatively small, amounting to only 680,575 acres, more than five-sixths of which consist of rice lands watered from tanks. The area watered from wells is only 99,126 acres.

7. The main features in the cropping of the year may be contrasted in the case of the following 14 districts with those of the year preceding :—

District.	Year.	Total area under crop (in acres)	Area in acres under						Area double cropped (in acres).
			Current fallow.	Rice.	Wheat.	Juari	Linseed.	Cotton.	
Saugor	1891-92	10,04,916	89,633	21,203	5,15,205	76,106	30,314	19,598	13,442
	1892-93	10,17,034	84,721	25,578	5,00,337	58,934	37,203	17,919	15,735
Damoh	1891-92	5,48,364	83,651	64,594	2,06,797	25,618	31,036	6,539	19,534
	1892-93	5,44,999	86,808	71,936	2,44,878	25,366	28,172	5,279	15,636
Jubbulpore	1891-92	11,41,921	3,10,119	1,82,977	4,50,219	17,370	45,820	18,799	97,487
	1892-93	11,71,805	2,98,109	1,97,672	4,78,124	10,653	44,965	15,997	1,01,601
Seoni	1891-92	7,23,693	1,58,182	99,811	2,87,809	12,872	20,211	7,884	21,111
	1892-93	7,60,591	1,36,156	1,01,680	3,20,466	14,342	33,617	6,240	31,008
Narsinghpur	1891-92	6,31,846	59,931	29,492	2,35,250	31,454	12,922	30,931	15,087
	1892-93	6,54,130	44,154	33,356	2,37,396	33,415	13,761	41,870	22,050
Hoshangabad	1891-92	10,31,863	77,909	18,620	6,18,241	53,178	15,986	44,565	5,093
	1892-93	10,73,261	50,113	18,286	6,36,711	36,682	26,008	19,325	10,018
Nimar	1891-92	5,05,142	20,725	10,486	31,767	1,57,578	4,338	93,677	21,305
	1892-93	5,22,368	30,872	11,751	39,836	1,60,842	4,218	88,497	26,219
Betul	1891-92	7,07,807	1,61,391	10,512	1,53,235	38,171	5,277	2,016	8,799
	1892-93	7,13,861	1,59,980	11,745	1,79,667	48,807	5,100	1,973	12,308
Chhindwara	1891-92	7,00,322	1,23,614	8,089	1,72,693	1,11,101	13,308	55,778	3,419
	1892-93	7,24,030	1,12,551	9,151	1,72,999	1,19,392	15,882	30,999	9,349
Wardha	1891-92	9,34,861	1,02,125	3,476	2,04,253	2,33,771	1,51,257	2,01,079	2,555
	1892-93	9,56,286	87,998	5,877	1,88,030	2,72,227	1,23,740	2,59,909	5,638
Nagpur	1891-92	12,34,616	66,825	33,870	3,64,683	3,17,665	1,47,001	1,45,726	6,327
	1892-93	12,85,580	59,106	31,534	4,23,084	2,95,085	1,56,608	1,41,806	9,759
Raipur	1891-92	27,63,227	2,97,734	13,03,146	1,49,925	400	5,03,037	7,471	6,21,846
	1892-93	28,00,821	2,27,213	13,03,625	2,00,025	307	4,52,240	8,108	6,02,595
Bilaspur	1891-92	15,75,821	1,39,176	8,19,577	98,266	284	2,27,651	13,620	3,10,875
	1892-93	16,12,801	1,11,982	8,20,476	1,29,321	107	2,24,358	8,216	3,18,420
Sambalpur	1891-92	5,01,472	91,045	3,80,473	77	...	193	17,275	2,674
	1892-93	4,87,394	1,09,493	3,56,020	100	...	127	8,381	2,544

There is a very general decrease in the area shown as under current fallows owing to the fact that in the preceding year an abnormally large area was left unsown with the usual *rabi* crops owing to the unfavourable character of the rainfall. Wheat cultivation for the same reason extended over a considerably larger area than in the preceding year, the excess being particularly large in the Seoni, Nagpur, Raipur and Bilaspur districts. In the Wardha district, wheat seemingly gave place to juari, the cultivation of which has been on the decline for some years past, until it has become necessary for the Nagpur country to import considerable quantities of juari from the Berars if the home crop is not a good one.

2.—*Weather and Crops.*

Rainfall.

8. The following table shows the rainfall of the year, and compares it with the previous year, and with the average of the past 26 years:—

District.	April and May 1892.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November 1892 to March 1893.	Total rainfall, 1892-93.	Total rainfall, 1891-92	Average rainfall of past 26 years.
	Inches	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches
Saugor ..	·19	1 87	21 49	12 71	11·09	·05	5 44	52·84	65·76	47 90
Damoh ..	·07	3 00	23 66	12 75	8 66	.	4 87	53 01	77·16	50 78
Jubbulpore	·29	4 47	21 38	16 41	9 13	1·77	5 55	59 00	76·33	57 90
Mandla ..	·12	4 52	19 11	20 88	9 76	1 83	5 42	61 94	48 21	52·50
Seoni ...	39	7 61	17 24	12 69	8 70	5·73	7 42	59·78	77 56	52·99
Narsinghpur ...	·53	3 76	20 52	18 96	12 83	1 76	4 10	62 76	95·10	55·61
Hoshangabad ...	13	5 62	23 38	11·95	10·15	·99	3 37	55·59	67·78	48 21
Nimar .	1 06	2 64	8 89	14 22	14 10	1 72	3 19	45 82	34·71	33·39
Betul ...	·46	5 70	12·32	10 24	13 88	1 56	4·59	48 35	49·27	44 41
Chhindwara ...	...	2 95	15 03	14·91	9 84	3 51	6 57	52 81	53 59	44 90
Wardha ...	·18	4 26	11 59	8 94	7 89	5·02	9 04	47·02	47 42	41 39
Nagpur ...	·03	6 17	13 16	8 57	11·54	3·74	7·49	51 00	52 21	46·58
Chanda ...	·06	5 82	13 83	14 01	17 13	3 79	17 70	72·34	62 62	51·73
Bhandara ..	·90	9 75	15 63	17 13	15 83	4·28	9 76	73 28	56·30	55·52
Balaghat ...	...	3 15	29 15	10 99	15 23	2 83	5 35	66 70	73 55	67·25
Raipur ...	·23	7 12	22·33	9 40	6 18	3 76	4 71	53·73	58 59	51·84
Bilaspur ..	...	1 98	26 72	8 64	10 31	2 85	4·62	58 12	46·40	46 64
Sambalpur ...	·06	13 77	11 83	5 70	10 88	1·73	7 93	81·90	69 68	77·00

The rainfall was again above the normal, the excess being 12 inches or over in Nimar, Chanda, Bhandara and Bilaspur, while in Balaghat only was the rainfall below the normal.

9. The monsoon crop promised at first to be an excellent one. The rains commenced in good time, and the first falls were followed by a break which enabled the cotton and millet seedlings to make strong growth before the ground became saturated. The rainfall of August and September was, however, exceedingly heavy and continuous, and conditions, though favourable for rice, were decidedly against the cotton, millet and til crops, which require a light rainfall with intervals for weeding. Abnormally heavy rain again occurred in October in all but the most northerly districts, which, falling when the cotton bolls were opening, discoloured or rotted much of the lint. It was of great benefit to the *rabi* sowings, though some of the early sown wheat crop was ruined by swamping, and required re-sowing. Good rain fell in January, and harvest prospects were at one time excellent. But wet weather in February and again in March brought on a widespread attack of rust, which in a few days changed the promise of a bumper crop into an outturn considerably below the average. The damage was most severe in the southern districts, the wheat lands of the Nerbudda valley suffering comparatively little.

The rice crop was a good one, and the autumn millets yielded fairly. Cotton gave an outturn slightly in excess of the normal, and the til crop, though disappointing, was fair. Linseed gave a satisfactory outturn. The wheat crop of the Provinces as a whole was about 10 per cent. below the average.

10. The following table contrasts the prices of the four chief food-staples—wheat, gram, juar and rice—in each district at various periods during the past two years.

In June the prices of all four grains ranged considerably higher than in the corresponding month of 1892. The rise in the Chhattisgarh country was the greatest, wheat selling in Raipur at 14 seers and in Sambalpur at 11 seers as compared with 22 seers and 18 seers in June 1892. This rise in price of wheat in the Chhattisgarh country was, however, balanced by a corresponding

fall at the close of the year. Juar at the close of the year commanded much about the same prices as in the corresponding period of the previous year. The price of gram rose in the beginning of the year and maintained a high level throughout.

PRICE CURRENT, 1892-93.

[*In seers and chittaks per rupee.*]

District.	Year.	June.				December.				March.			
		Wheat.	Gram.	Juar.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Juar.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Juar.	Common rice.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Saugor ...	1891-92	12 13	14 12	15 12	9 12	11 12	11 12	14 2	10 15	13 2	14 9	17 12	10 10
	1892-93	11 12	15 7		9 13	13 12	14 16	16 9	9 1	13 12	16 8	16 9	9 1
Damoh ...	1891-92	17 2	20 0	...	13 11	16 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	17 2	20 0	...	13 5
	1892-93	16 0	18 8	...	12 0	17 2	16 10	20 0	12 10	16 2	16 2	...	12 0
Jubbulpore ...	1891-92	13 8	19 0	16 0	13 0	12 4	17 4	17 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	13 8
	1892-93	13 8	17 4	18 0	12 8	13 2	18 0	21 12	13 8	13 8	16 8	19 0	13 8
Mandla ...	1891-92	19 0	30 0	...	14 0	15 0	24 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	...	15 0
	1892-93	16 0	27 0	...	12 0	16 8	24 0	...	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	12 0
Seoni ...	1891-92	14 15	19 8	...	14 15	12 7	17 15	...	13 9	13 9	19 8	...	13 9
	1892-93	13 9	16 0	...	11 8	14 7	13 9	...	11 8	13 9	13 9	...	11 8
Narsinghpur ...	1891-92	12 6	20 1	...	10 6	12 0	15 0	...	10 6	12 6	17 10	...	10 6
	1892-93	12 6	17 10	...	10 6	10 11	16 0	...	9 2	12 13	16 0	...	9 2
Hoshangabad. ...	1891-92	13 10	19 10	18 5	10 0	10 5	14 6	14 15	10 1	12 4	18 0	15 7	9 6
	1892-93	12 10	17 5	15 8	10 6	14 4	16 10	17 8	10 6	14 8	21 9	15 15	10 15
Nimar ...	1891-92	13 8	16 2	24 13	12 8	11 2	...	19 1	12 8	11 10	17 4	19 1	11 7
	1892-93	12 13	17 4	19 1	10 9	13 8	14 3	22 0	13 8	13 8	18 9	20 11	11 15
Betul ...	1891-92	15 7	18 0	19 3	10 1	11 1	13 8	17 5	9 0	12 11	14 14	17 5	9 0
	1892-93	13 2	14 14	16 0	9 0	13 15	•13 8	17 5	9 10	15 7	21 10	17 5	9 10
Chhindwara ...	1891-92	16 14	19 7	20 9	11 0	11 11	15 3	14 6	10 15	12 11	16 14	14 6	10 15
	1892-93	10 2	10 14	12 0	8 14	11 11	10 14	16 0	10 15	10 14	15 3	14 6	10 0
Wardha ...	1891-92	17 2	17 2	25 11	11 7	11 7	13 5	20 0	11 7	11 7	16 0	17 2	11 7
	1892-93	11 7	14 9	17 2	11 7	13 5	11 7	17 2	10 0	13 5	11 7	17 2	11 7
Nagpur ...	1891-92	16 4	15 12	20 0	12 8	11 4	17 8	18 12	11 4	11 4	17 8	20 0	11 4
	1892-93	11 14	17 8	17 8	10 0	11 14	15 0	17 8	11 4	12 8	16 4	17 8	11 4
Chanda ...	1891-92	17 0	19 0	23 1	12 1	15 2	14 5	19 3	15 2	12 6	16 14	18 0	12 11
	1892-93	12 9	14 14	14 14	11 12	12 9	11 13	18 0	12 9	12 8	11 2	18 0	14 13
Bhandara ...	1891-92	18 12	20 0	...	12 8	13 4	18 12	...	12 0	12 8	18 12	...	13 4
	1892-93	12 8	17 8	...	11 4	12 8	15 0	...	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	13 4
Balaghat ...	1891-92	19 1	25 3	...	17 14	13 2	19 3	...	14 11	11 13	16 13	...	16 9
	1892-93	11 13	19 3	...	16 9	11 13	18 0	...	15 2	15 0	11 13	...	15 2
Raipur ...	1891-92	17 3	23 6	...	18 4	14 3	18 10	...	14 13	13 2	21 4	...	13 11
	1892-93	14 3	17 0	...	14 13	13 10	12 12	...	13 10	16 3	17 8	...	15 8
Bilaspur ...	1891-92	22 7	26 0	...	24 0	14 7	21 2	...	18 0	14 7	18 11	...	19 3
	1892-93	14 7	17 14	...	16 15	13 5	12 9	...	15 13	12 3	12 9	...	19 3
Sambalpur ...	1891-92	18 6	16 8	...	21 0	10 8	17 4	...	18 6	10 8	11 4	...	18 6
	1892-93	11 6	13 0	...	17 1	11 13	12 0	...	16 10	14 0	15 0	...	15 15

3.—*Horticulture.*

District Gardens.

11. The number of gardens at District head-quarter stations rose from 15 to 16 owing to the transfer of the management of a garden at Raipur, hitherto in charge of the Municipality, to the District authorities.

The total expenditure and receipts of these gardens are compared in the following table:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net cost.
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89 ..	5,710 13 4	8,851 14 0	3,141 0 8
1889-90. ...	5,877 9 1	8,274 0 5	2,396 7 4
1890-91 .	5,198 6 5	8,822 10 4	3,624 3 11
1891-92 ..	5,246 12 6	9,924 13 6	4,678 1 0
1892-93 ..	5,797 14 11	10,911 1 11	5,113 3 0

Though the receipts of the year are larger than they have been for the last five years, the increase in expenditure has been more than proportional to this, and the net cost of maintenance is higher than it has hitherto been. This is partly due to the larger number of gardens which are now maintained from Provincial Funds, but it is also a result of larger District expenditure, especially in Seoni (+ Rs. 311), Chanda (+ Rs. 226), Raipur (+ Rs. 180), Damoh (+ Rs. 150) and Betul (+ Rs. 150).

A reference to the District Reports shows, however, that nearly all this extra expenditure was devoted to improvements of a more or less permanent nature, or to the purchase of new fruit trees which are expected eventually to increase the garden income.

As regards financial results, Sambalpur takes the first place with an expenditure of Rs. 643-7-5 and an income of Rs. 524-8-2. Bhandara comes next with a receipt percentage of 73 per cent., while in seven other gardens the income equalled or exceeded fifty per cent. of the expenditure.

The gardens which show the worst financial results were Betul, Chanda, Mandla and Hoshangabad. In Mandla the bad results are put down to heavy and continuous rainfall and consequent floods, which affected the garden both by diminishing the outturn and by so materially damaging several of the buildings as to make a considerable expenditure necessary for their repair. The Betul garden is still, comparatively speaking, a new one, and money was spent in completing the stock of fruit trees and in laying out new roads.

There was a very marked falling off in the number of plants distributed to the public, the total (excluding the figures for the Maharaj Bagh) having fallen from 9,574 to 2,260. The decrease was, to a large extent, due to the Raipur figures, and is ascribed in the District Report to so large a number of plants having been distributed in previous years which made a further supply less necessary; to the discouragement of gratis distribution, and to the opening of railway communication, which enabled people in want of plants to obtain them from the excellent gardens in Upper India.

Exceedingly little seems to have been done in the way of experimental cultivation, and all that is reported is that hill potatoes were grown in Mandla, Damoh and Chhindwara. In Mandla they have been very successful, and a

further extension of the experiment seems desirable. In Damoh the degree of success was less marked, while in Chhindwara, not only was the outturn poor, but it was found impossible to sell the crop at a reasonable profit.

The Maharaj garden at Nagpur seems to have been well managed during the year. The average number of visitors each day was about 1,000 and on holidays twice that number. Owing to the poor crops of oranges and mangoes, the receipts from these sources fell off, but a larger area was allotted to the growth of vegetables, and the sale proceeds were Rs. 168 as compared with Rs. 24-11-5 in 1891-92.

The Menagerie continued to prosper. Several additions to it were made both by private liberality and by purchase. There were also some losses, principally among the nilghai. Eight sambhar and five nilghai were born in the Menagerie during the year.

The number of trees and plants distributed was 1,423 as compared with 1,626 in the previous year; 210 of these were distributed gratis.

The net cost of maintenance of the garden—Rs. 1,666-13-11, differed but slightly from that of the preceding year.

The Pachmarhi gardens include the vegetable and fruit garden attached to the Residency, and the Mulberry, Pine and Cypress plantations, as well as the public gardens proper.

The expenditure increased from Rs. 1,929 to Rs. 2,006-12-7. This was due to the employment of a temporary establishment to look after the Cypress plantation, and also in a measure to expenditure on repairs to the well and on the laying down of iron piping. The Cypress pines are now reported to be doing well, and to have already almost established themselves. Several fruit trees were obtained during the year from the Saharanpur gardens for experimental cultivation.

Nagpur Experimental Farm.

12. During the past three years a very important change has been made in the system on which experiments are conducted. A certain number of the Farm fields have all along been appropriated to permanent experiments, running year after year on definite and continuous lines. But the greater number of the experiments made each year have been specially devised for that year,—often without much reference to the teachings of previous years, to the fitness of the land selected for the experiment, or to the inadequacy of a single year's results to throw light on the question at issue. This has now been changed. By far the greater number of the experiments are now settled on a continuous basis, and will be conducted year after year on plots specially selected for the purpose.

So far as the experiments were affected by the seasons, the most striking feature of the year was the extraordinarily destructive attack of rust which followed the wet weather of February. Very heavy rain had fallen at sowing time, and early in the season an outbreak of fungoid disease was apprehended in case of continued cold weather rain. The worst anticipations were realized. In the course of a single night the wheat fields assumed an unhealthy brownish tinge, and the grain, which had at the time just set, rapidly shrivelled in the ears. Early sown crops were seemingly sufficiently advanced in growth to resist the disease and suffered comparatively little. But with late sown wheat the thicker the crop the greater was the injury, and, in some cases, the grain yielded by most promising fields was so light as to hardly stand winnowing. Spraying the crops with either sulphate of copper or sulphate of iron proved absolutely

useless. The result with some experiments has been to positively reverse the outturns, the plots which promised best and would actually have yielded heaviest, giving in grain the lightest return. The only indication of the true result of the experiment is in these cases to be gathered from the weight of the straw.

The longest established experiments on the Farm are two which have now for nine years tested the effect of applying manure of different kinds to wheat continuously year after year. In the first experiment no irrigation was used. The averages for the preceding eight years show that cattle-dung adds about Rs. 5 to the produce per acre and barely covers its cost. Saltpetre adds Rs. 12, but gives a loss in net profit. Bone-dust and green soiling are of very little effect. These results account for the very small use which is made of manure in tracts (such as the Nerbudda Valley) where wheat is grown year after year without rotation. In such places the people counteract the exhaustion of the soil by sowing gram with their wheat, but rarely apply manure to their wheat lands. The use of irrigation, however, produces very different results. In the second experiment the plots have been irrigated during the last three years, and the results are very instructive. The gain given by saltpetre is raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 28, and under these circumstances it might well pay the ryot to use it as manure. The effect of cattle-dung is also doubled. But no increase is gained on the unmanured plot. The season under report was peculiarly unfavourable for irrigation, as the cold weather rains were so copious as to render it, to all appearances, quite unnecessary, and it was only used in order to preserve the conduct of the experiment unbroken. It was found accordingly that it only added to the outturn in the case of the plots manured with saltpetre, and the close correspondence between the yields of straw shows that the general failure of irrigation to give an increase was not the result of greater loss from rust on the irrigated plots. Though irrigation generally gave no profit, it did not aggravate fungoid disease as one would have been inclined to anticipate. And cold weather rains of this character are of course very rarely experienced.

Turning now to experiments with a shorter term to their credit, the first which calls for notice is that to test the effect of deep-ploughing. The outturns of three years go to show that deep-ploughing is always injurious to a wheat crop immediately following, but that if not repeated it adds to the outturn in the succeeding two years. A point which may be taken as satisfactorily settled by three years' experiments is that the most profitable rate for sowing wheat is 90 lbs. per acre, and that the suggestions often made that the amount of seed can be reduced with advantage, are not borne out by practice. In another experiment the admixture of gram with wheat is shown to add to the productiveness of the wheat seed sown, and though, during the year under report, it resulted in a small loss, this is probably due to the fact that the gram was used in too large a proportion. In previous years it gave a small increase in profit. Another experiment confirms the practice common in the Chhattisgarh country, of using kodon (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) as a rotation crop with wheat. It apparently adds considerably to the outturn, though owing to its low market value it can only be grown profitably when used for home consumption. Experiments with green soiling by growing and ploughing in a crop of *san*-hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*) every other year, show a gain in annual produce of from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per acre, whether wheat be alternated with bare fallow or with cotton. If the green manure used be weeds cut elsewhere and carted on to the land, the gain is much more considerable, amounting annually

to about Rs. 11 per acre. But this does not pay for the cost of cutting and carriage. Two experiments, one with wheat and the other with cotton, demonstrated the superior value of cattle-dung collected in masonry stalls so as to conserve the urine.

Two interesting experiments with different varieties of cotton show that in spite of the relatively low price commanded by short-stapled cotton (locally known as *jari*) in the market, its cultivation was this year more profitable than that of higher class cottons. This result (which is borne out by the experience of 1890) is moreover shown on the assumption that a ryot who grows long-stapled cotton secures the full difference between its price and that of short-stapled cotton, which owing to the action of the middlemen, is very rarely the case. In 1891 the better class cottons were more profitable and though the question cannot as yet be accepted as definitely settled either way, there is enough to weaken the common assertion that the extending cultivation of short-stapled cotton is as injurious to the interests of the ryot as it is to the interests of the export trade to Europe, and that Government would do well to interfere to promote the growth of long-stapled varieties.

Some interesting observations were made in regard to the damage caused to wheat crops by trees growing near them. This damage is often ascribed to the influence of shade, but facts opposed to this view are that crops suffer as much on the south as on the north side of trees, that the damage often extends far beyond the reach of the shade, and that the area of damage varies very greatly from year to year, being largest when there is least cold weather rain. Bamboo clumps and mango trees on the margins of some of the Farm fields have hitherto rendered a very large area unfit for wheat cultivation—in one case the area damaged extending to a distance of over 100 feet. This year the plan was tried of cutting off the surface roots by digging trenches to a depth of 3 feet at distances varying according to the size of the tree from 3 to 12 feet from the tree trunk. The trenches were dug at the end of August and kept open during the cold weather. Where protected by these trenches the wheat crop suffered no injury whatever. This may have been partly due to the abundance of the cold weather rainfall, and it would be unsafe to draw certain conclusions till there are the results of another season's experiments to go upon. But it is a fact that unprotected crops did suffer in places in spite of the good rainfall. The trenches can, of course, be filled up before the rains if the land is required for kharif crops, which, as a rule, suffer but little from trees in their proximity.

The state of the Agricultural Class attached to the Farm is generally satisfactory, but the fact must not be disguised that students join simply as a means of obtaining Government employ, and that if their class certificates fail them in this direction, their numbers will rapidly decline. Enquiries which have recently been made from Settlement Officers seem to show that the course of instruction is really useful as a preparation for the post of Revenue Inspector. But the vacancies in this branch of service are not unlimited, and unless Deputy Commissioners and Forest Officers can utilize this special education by accepting passed students for appointments on the Court of Wards and Forest establishments, it is to be feared that the class will come to an end. The experience of its sister-class in Engineering has shown that people in the northern districts are much more ready than those of the Nagpur country to take advantage of technical education, and had it been possible to start the Agricultural Class at Jubbulpore, its chances of success would probably have been much more assured.

4.—*Forests.*

13. Under the instructions contained in Government of India Circular No. 16-F, dated the 7th June 1892, the Forest year has been defined as the period beginning with the 1st July and ending with the 30th June. The last Forest Report for the Central Provinces related to the financial year 1891-92, so that the Reports now under review cover a period of 15 months, *i. e.*, from the 1st April 1892 to the 30th June 1893.

14. The total area administered by the Department during the year (10,124 square miles in the Northern Circle and 9,889 square miles in the Southern Circle) differs but little from the totals of the previous year. Such changes as have occurred are due in part to small additions to and exclusions from reserved forest made on administrative grounds, or for providing larger *nistar* areas for villages; and in part to the correction of the areas as previously recorded on the bases of the more accurate figures furnished by the Survey Department.

The following table shows the classification of these forests at the close of the year under review as compared with that of the previous year :—

Circles.	31st March 1892.				30th June 1893.			
	A. Forests under strict conservation.	B-1. Areas available for cultivation.	B-2. Undistributed area.	Total.	A.	B-1.	B-2.	Total.
Northern Circle ...	3,945	656	5,478	10,079	3,968	657	5,478	10,103
Southern Circle ...	5,244	9	4,348	9,601	5,118	330	4,071	9,519

15. As regards the excision of forest areas for purposes of cultivation little more remains to be done in the Northern Circle. Good progress has been made in Mandla, and it is reported that 769 miles of forest have been selected as suitable for excision, and 195 miles have been chosen by the Forest Officer, Betul, for the same purpose.

16. At the end of last year the work of boundary demarcation had been practically completed, except in the districts of Chanda and Mandla; 441 miles still remain to be dealt with in the Southern Circle, and it is to be regretted that no progress was made in this work in the year under review. The 213 miles recorded as having been demarcated were not really new boundaries, but merely existing boundaries which had not previously been properly defined. It has now been proposed that the work of demarcation in Chanda should be taken up in connection with the Zamindari Settlement Survey, and some such arrangement will, if possible, be made, so as to prevent further delay. In the Northern Circle, it would appear that the work cannot be completed until it has been finally decided what land is to be excised for agricultural purposes in the Mandla District. In other Divisions no more work remains to done.

As regards the preparation of Boundary Registers fairly good progress seems to have been made in the Northern Circle; and in Saugor and Nimar, where the work had previously been neglected, it has now been completed.

17. Forest survey operations were in progress during the year in Raipur, Bhandara, Balaghat, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur; while the Survey of India carried on work in Nimar. In Bhandara and Jubbulpore survey work has been completed, and fair progress is being made in other districts.

18. Although a Working-plans officer has been employed in the Southern Circle during the year under review, no Working-plan has yet been sanctioned in either circle. In the Southern Circle a Working-plan for the East Pench Range has been taken in hand and will shortly be submitted for sanction; while in the Northern Circle Working-plans were submitted to the Conservator by the Forest Divisional Officers of Mandla, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Narsinghpur and Nimar. All these plans are reported, however, to be defective in several points and will probably not be ready for final sanction for some time to come. One of the chief difficulties in the way of the prompt preparation of Working-plans has been the absence of officers who can be employed especially on this duty. The Chief Commissioner has recently sanctioned a proposal made by the Conservator, Northern Circle, under which a junior officer is to be appointed in each Forest Division as special Working-plans officer. This is a work which junior officers, if aided by proper advice, are perfectly competent to do, and it seems to be a much more hopeful plan to have separate officers for the limited area of a division than to appoint a single officer for a whole circle.

A Provisional Working Scheme was proposed to the Chief Commissioner and accepted by him, which, briefly stated, consisted in the carving up of forest areas into working circles; the division of the latter into blocks; the sub-division of blocks into working compartments and the restriction of fellings to those compartments, each of which was to be worked out in the course of a year. The particular attention of Commissioners of Division was drawn to the necessity of securing the opening of sufficient working compartments.

As a result two hundred and forty-eight village supply Coppice-working circles have now been opened in the Northern Circle; their boundaries defined, and coupes for the forward fellings of 1893-94 marked off, standards for reserves selected and marked, and a considerable amount of valuation fellings done departmentally with a view to gaining more accurate knowledge of the average outturn per acre of forest.

The scheme for these areas further provided for sowing and planting in blanks, fire protection, protection from grazing, climber-cutting, communications and buildings.

In the Southern Circle very much less has been done. In Balaghat, Seoni and Chhindwara nothing has yet been sanctioned by the Conservator, while in the remaining districts, with the exception of Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda, nothing more than a rough and provisional classification of areas appears to have been completed.

The Chief Commissioner has great hopes of the future working of this scheme, not only as a step—and an important step—towards the preparation

of systematic Working-plans, but also as a means of providing the rural population without inconvenience with such forest produce as they ordinarily require, and thus making the Government system of forest administration less unpopular among them than it now is. It has recently been pointed out that with definite and sufficiently numerous and accessible compartments and with a more accurate acreage valuation it may ultimately be possible to allow villagers to buy up in bulk their annual forest requirements, and thus practically to reintroduce commutation in a form which, while welcome to the people, will be entirely free from objection from a forest point of view. The Chief Commissioner has no doubt but that commutation is more in harmony with the feelings and habits of the people than any other method of levying forest revenue, and, provided that it can be rendered free from objection from a sylvicultural point of view, he would regard its extension with much satisfaction.

19. The following Statement gives the details of the Forest officials reported during the year under review and in the previous year, and also shows the mode in which they were disposed of:—

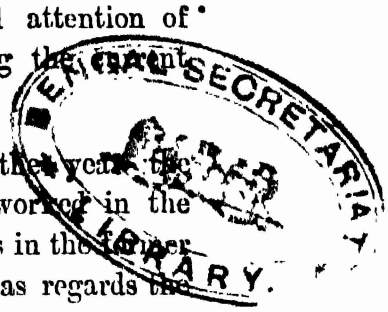
		1891-92.	1892-93.
Northern Circle ...	Reported and detected	3,338	2,831
	Prosecuted	79	162
	Per cent. convicted	75	78
	Cases compounded under Section 67 ...	2,963	2,614
Southern Circle ...	Reported and detected	5,201	5,715
	Prosecuted	154	173
	Per cent. convicted	70	73
	Cases compounded under Section 67 ...	4,883	5,067

Any detailed comparison of the figures is impossible owing to the fact that those for 1892-93 relate to 15 months, while those for the previous year are for 12 months only. It is, however, gratifying that even for the longer period the total number of cases reported in the Northern Circle is less than in the previous year; while in the Southern Circle, where the total number is larger, an analysis of the figures for the 12 months ending the 30th June 1893 shows that it is smaller by 10 per cent. than the total for the financial year 1891-92.

A noticeable feature in the figures for the Northern Circles is the marked decrease (922 offences as against 1,570 in the previous year) which has taken place in offences connected with grazing.

20. The total number of offences reported in Saugor (1,135), though somewhat less than last year, is still higher than that for any Forest Division in the Province. The total in Damoh (402) is also high for so small a district, and from facts which came to his notice in his recent tour in these districts the Chief Commissioner inclines to think that both in the matter of village boundaries

and in the practical working of the forest system there is much room for improvement. The matter has been commended to the careful attention of the Deputy Commissioners and of the Forest Department during the current year.



21. As regards the number of cases compounded during the year the figures again indicate that forest administration is more harshly worked in the Southern than in the Northern Circle. The total number of cases in the former Circle (5,607) was nearly double that in the latter (2,614), while as regards the number of persons involved (15,093 as compared with 6,790) the difference was even more striking. These figures, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, show clearly that in the Southern Circle due discretion has not been shown in the treatment of forest offences, and that many perfectly innocent acts on the part of the people have been wrongly regarded as offences against the law. The Conservator has been requested to issue instructions which will tend to diminish the very large number of so-called forest offences in this Circle.

The total number of cases prosecuted (335) is still small, and it is satisfactory to notice that the percentage of convictions has risen in both Circles as compared with that of the previous year.

22. The areas under special fire protection have increased from 3,870 square miles to 5,634.

These figures show considerable improvement over those of 1891-92. The area protected was larger, and the percentage of this area, which was successfully protected, was 99 as compared with 95 in the preceding year. The incidence of cost per square mile (Rs. 5-14-5 in the Northern and Rs. 14-0-3 in the Southern Circle) has also decreased; but the decrease is far more striking in the Northern Circle, where it is little more than half what it was in 1891-92.

23. The following table shows the number of animals grazed in the period under review and in the preceding year, and the receipts from this source :—

Circles.	Animals.			Grazing receipts.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference.	1891-92	1892-93.	Difference.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle ...	1,362,499	1,355,995	−6,504	2,68,617	2,67,349	−1,268
Southern Circle ...	1,577,357	1,685,926	+1,08,569	2,42,786	2,48,817	+6,031
Total ...	2,939,856	3,041,921	+1,02,065	5,11,403	5,16,166	+4,763

The considerable increase in the Southern Circle, both in the number of animals grazed and in the amount realized, would seem to show that insufficient attention has been paid to the recent orders of the Administration regarding Provincial licenses and cattle in transit.

24. But little seems to have been done for the improvement of forest growth during the year.

Improvement fellings were carried out within certain limited areas in the Southern Circle, and some progress was made in both Circles in the cutting out of destructive climbers.

25. The expenditure on communications and buildings again increased from Rs. 15,616 to Rs. 17,681, but only a comparatively small portion of this total was spent on roads, while only 68 miles of new roads were made.

26. In the following table the financial results of the 15 months ending with the 30th June 1893, are compared with those of the financial year 1891-92 :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	6,69,720	7,07,037
Southern Circle	6,90,179	7,41,471
Total ...	13,59,890	14,48,508
EXPENDITURE.		
Northern Circle	4,34,937	4,80,991
Southern Circle	3,68,979	4,98,599
Total ...	8,03,916	9,79,590
SURPLUS.		
Northern Circle	2,34,783	2,26,046
Southern Circle	3,21,200	2,42,872
Total .	5,55,983	4,68,918

As the periods in the two successive years are of different length no real comparison is possible.

The following figures show the receipts of the two Circles for the financial years 1891-92 and 1892-93 :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle ...	6,69,720	6,19,873
Southern Circle ...	6,90,179	6,10,981

In both Circles receipts have diminished. In the Northern Circle this is ascribed to the effect of the new grazing rules and to the fact that no timber was removed or sold by departmental agency; while in the Southern Circle the reasons given are the general belief on the part of the public that there would be a further lowering of forest rates—a belief which led intending purchasers to hold back. Further frequent and excessive rain made many of the forest roads impassable and hindered the removal of forest produce; while finally the prevalence of cholera in the Chhattisgarh districts held back purchasers there.

Apart from these reasons it is possible that difficulties connected with the starting of the Provisional Working Scheme may have somewhat retarded the growth of forest income, but the Chief Commissioner confidently anticipates that the facilities for obtaining and removing produce which that scheme will ultimately give, will do more to improve the income from our forests than any administrative step that has been taken in recent years.

The figures under expenditure do not call for any detailed comment.

The system of levying forest revenue by the means of stamps has not worked altogether satisfactorily. It is possible that further experience may remove several of the difficulties which have arisen in connection with it, but the Chief Commissioner anticipates that, with the further elaboration of the Provisional Working Scheme, it may be possible to arrange more generally for the disposal of forest produce in bulk and thus, by the introduction of an improved system of *quasi*-commutation, to make the use of separate licenses much less necessary than it now is.

5.—*Mines and Quarries.*

27. The total output from the Warora Colliery during the year was 117,918 tons, as compared with 123,669 tons in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 5,751 tons, or 4·65 per cent. This decrease is entirely due to the falling off in demands of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Locomotive Department.

The total earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 5,51,787, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,06,502, or a return of 2·89 per cent. on a capital outlay of Rs. 15,64,341. This is a smaller return than in the previous year, and as explained above is attributable to the falling off in demands of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Locomotive Department, and to an increase under expenses due chiefly to increase in Sinking Fund charges, and the cost for maintaining the shafts and workings, which is due to the large number of props used in broken workings as well as to the extensive masonry work done in connection with ventilation under ground.

The exploration of the field has been pushed on during the year, and coal struck at Bore-hole K^2, showing a depth of about 600 feet to the bottom of the seam at that place. Coal was struck at Bore-hole M^2, showing a depth of 250 feet to the bottom of the seam. Two other Bore-holes, L^2 and N^2, have been put down 155 and 442 feet respectively, both proving the absence of coal at the points in question.

A trial has been made with the Stanley heading-machine, proving that it could cut this coal with ease; but it being one of the older pattern to which reversing gear was not fitted, it has been decided not to retain it, but to procure a new one with the latest improvements.

During the year 2,545 tons of fire-clay had been raised for the manufacture of fire-bricks, roofing and flooring tiles.

28. The total output of the Umaria Colliery during the year was 94,846 tons, of which 72,579 tons were large coal and 22,267 tons small coal. The output of the year exceeded the demand; the balance of large coal in stock at the end of the year amounted to 8,354 tons. The increase in output is partly due to increase in labour, and partly to the commencing of the broken workings.

The connection between Nos. 3 and 4 pits was made in the month of May 1892, and the Colliery was then enabled to do away with some of the pumping at No. 3 Pit, allowing the water to run to No. 4 Pit, where it was pumped to the surface.

During the year an attempt was made to *put* through the *fault* which extends along the south-east side of the main dip, but though the drift was taken about 80 yards, no proper seam has been proved, though coal varying from 2 feet to 6 inches was found nearly all the way. The drift has been temporarily stopped until a boring can be put down; the whole ground is very much *faulted*, the *leaders* being constantly thrown up and down.

The chief event at No. 3 Pit was the starting of the "broken" (that is taking out the pillars). The operation has so far been successfully carried out, and has done much to increase the output and attract more labour, as the coal is easier to work than in the "whole" mine. At first naturally the men were very nervous, and it was a little difficult to get them to work in these "places," but now they have got accustomed to it and find the work easier; the difficulty is to get them into the "whole" places. It is satisfactory to find that so far the Colliery has been entirely free from accidents in the "broken" which has given the men confidence in following this more dangerous work.

29. The accidents during the year have been as follows:—

Fatal	... 1
Severe	... 15
Slight	... 14

From the reports received none of these were due to lax supervision, but in the majority of cases due to the carelessness of the men themselves.

6.—*Manufactures.*

30. The following statistics illustrate the working of the Cotton Mills established in the Provinces:—

Province.	Place of working.	Date of establishment.	Proprietor. Limited Company or Private.	Nominal Capital.	Nominal horse-power of Engines.	Number of looms.	Number of spindles.	Amount of cotton worked up during the year.	Description of goods	Average daily number of hands employed in each Mill. Men	Women.	Young persons	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs				Cwt						
Central Provinces,	Nagpur (The Empress Mills)	1st January 1877	Joint Stock Company.	30,00,000	320	700	42,232	72,118	Twist and piece-goods.	1,982	381	* 397	...	2,760
	Nagpur (Swadeshi Mills)	1st January 1892	Do.	10,00,000	800	...	10,508	15,625	Yarn.	454	207	65	...	786
	Hinganghat (Wardha District).	1st February 1881	Do.	3,50,000	40	...	18,248	19,705	Yarn.	401	149	...	158	798
	Pulgaon (Do.)	...	Do.	5,00,000	...	Not available as the commenced to work in August last only			Mill	475	...	...	...	475
	Jubbulpore (The Gokuldass Ballabhdas Mills).	1885	Do.	8,00,000	85	† 176	10,936	9,203	Yarn and coarse cloth.	354	103	...	92	549
			Total	56,50,000	1,245	876	87,944	5,847 Tons 11 Cwts.	...	3,756	900	442	250	5,348

* Boys and girls above 9 and below 14 years of age.
† Working 153 only.

The Pulgaon Mills commenced working in August last year, and no details of outturn are available. The number of looms is the same as last year, but the number of spindles, as well as the outturn, is slightly less. The average daily number of hands employed has risen from 5,069 to 5,348 : in the latter figure is, however, included 475 men employed at the Pulgaon Mills.

Cotton Presses in the Wardha District turned out only 18,980 bales, whereas the yield in the two previous years exceeded 50,000 bales. In the Nimar District the number of Ginning Factories at work during the year increased from 9 to 11, which are said to have cleaned 132,594 maunds of cotton against 76,972 maunds in the year previous.

7.—*Trade.*

31. The total traffic of the year is compared below with that of the two years preceding :— Total traffic.

Description of trade.	Weight in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Imports ..	54,25,574	69,39,879	77,51,069	3,36,19,569	4,14,24,543	4,06,67,274
Exports ...	1,58,00,002	2,04,32,724	1,70,04,573	4,69,48,033	6,32,84,102	6,08,94,592
Total ..	2,12,25,576	2,73,72,603	2,47,55,642	8,05,67,602	10,47,08,645	10,15,61,866

During the three years imports have increased by 43 per cent. in weight, but by only 21 per cent. in value, while exports on the other hand have risen by 29 per cent. in value, though by only 8 per cent. in weight. This shows very clearly the profit which the people have made by the rise in the prices of raw produce which has of recent years accompanied the fall in exchange.

The following statistics exhibit the course of Provincial trade since registration was first started in 1883-84 :—

Period.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
Average of five years, 1883-84 to 1887-88 -	*4,735,515*	*3,54,32,617*	*1,57,19,454*	*4,16,27,507*
1888-89 -	4,356,389	2,81,94,414	1,68,27,230	4,87,00,953
1889-90 -	4,276,838	2,72,10,981	1,23,09,997	3,99,70,898
1890-91 -	5,425,574	3,36,19,569	1,58,00,002	4,69,48,033
1891-92 -	6,939,879	4,14,24,543	2,04,32,724	6,32,84,102
1892-93 -	7,751,069	4,06,67,274	1,70,04,573	6,08,94,592
Average of five years, 1888-89 to 1892-93 -	*5,749,950*	*3,49,23,356*	*1,64,74,705*	*5,19,61,509*

The steady increase in imports is very striking. Exports on the other hand have shown nothing like the same expansion. Consisting as they do mainly of raw produce they have varied very greatly with fluctuations of season, and although they rose during 1891-92 to a figure exceeding by 30 per cent. the average for the five years, 1883-84 to 1887-88, the increase during the year under report amounted to only 8 per cent., and this increase is largely due, not to general development, but to the exploitation of a particular tract,—the Chhattisgarh country,—by railways. Up to the end of 1890-91 the annual exports of this tract amounted to about 20 lakhs maunds. The Bengal-Nagpur

Import traffic.

Railway was completed in that year, and during the two years following exports have risen to 54 and 41 lakhs maunds, respectively. That is to say, the increased facilities offered by this line have added about 20 lakhs maunds to the Provincial exports, and, if allowance be made for this, the export traffic shows but very little general expansion. Owing, however, to the continuous rise in agricultural prices, the value of the export trade has increased very largely: in other words, the Provinces have been able to pay for their imports by the sale of a steadily diminishing amount of their produce.

32. Comparative details are given below of the last three years' trade under each of the most important import headings:—

Commodities.		Quantity in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
		1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Coal and Coke		13,55,584	18,43,408	23,48,971	5,12,861	8,85,428	9,07,379
Cotton twist and yarn	European	28,813	66,209	45,075	17,24,785	35,42,808	24,21,554
	Indian	36,766	46,198	37,156	11,95,381	14,16,424	11,07,299
Cotton piece-goods	European	1,00,865	1,25,831	1,15,124	45,24,726	57,28,520	51,49,858
	Indian	29,308	25,000	24,784	12,22,985	9,98,749	8,74,377
Metals	Iron	1,82,267	2,86,985	3,77,722	8,48,058	13,12,910	18,68,136
	Other kinds	44,513	45,889	42,940	12,34,067	12,97,299	12,06,753
Kerosine oil		1,42,815	1,84,360	2,41,616	5,84,280	7,66 502	9,59,886
Provisions		1,86,805	2,70,318	2,38,325	28,31,778	30,80,312	33,58,275
Salt		13,37,935	15,05,386	14,82,643	45,78,409	51,35,806	51,54,766
Sugar	Refined	1,57,701	1,59,424	84,089	14,50,208	14,67,744	9,08,141
	Unrefined	4,65,082	4,68,469	5,60,727	23,77,634	23,15,539	22,12,456
Spices		61,890	1,01,942	94,229	8,61,785	11,78,760	10,84,576
Tobacco		1,08,902	69,363	1,10,345	11,02,546	7,44,161	11,68,690

The great expansion in the *Coal* traffic is due partly to increased demand on the Chhattisgarh section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which was chiefly supplied from Bengal, and partly to a large increase in the exports northward from the Umaria Colliery, which for traffic registration purposes is treated as if in Foreign territory. The consignments from Umaria to stations in these Provinces were larger by 5 lakhs maunds than in the year preceding.

Cotton goods.—Imports fell off, but still remained considerably larger than in 1890-91.

There are now four cotton mills working in these Provinces—one at Jubbulpore, one at Hinganghat and two at Nagpur—and a mill will shortly be opened at Raj-Nandgaon. The import of Indian-made goods from Bombay may be expected to decline, but as yet it shows no signs of declining. On the other hand, European goods are more than holding their own. The effect of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in extending consumption in Chhattisgarh is very striking.

Metals.—The import of iron, which had doubled during the past three years, has still further increased during the year under report, and this furnishes a satisfactory indication of advancing prosperity. Under "Other metals"—the principal of which are brass and copper—there was a small decline due to a fall in the demand of the Nagpur Division.

The large increase in the import of iron into the Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions may be taken, in part, as an indication of the growth of manufacturing industry, further evidenced by the cotton mills which have been opened or are under construction.

Kerosine oil.—The growing trade in this article suffered no check, and the Provinces spent on its purchase 2 lakhs of rupees more than in the preceding year. There was a curious change in the direction of the traffic. Imports from Bombay declined from 90,778 to 55,199 maunds, while Bengal sent 1,74,875 maunds against 32,094 maunds in the year preceding.

Provisions.—The most important of the articles covered by this heading are dried fruits and nuts, in the purchase of which the Provinces could afford to spend 25 lakhs of rupees. Cocoanuts form the bulk of the traffic. The trade of the past ten years is analyzed below :—

Block into which imported.	Imports of dried fruits and nuts in Maunds.						
	Average of five years, 1883-84 to 1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Average of five years, 1888-89 to 1892-93.
Jubbulpore - - -	*30,516*	24,835	29,879	27,323	56,779	38,762	*35,516*
Nerbudda - - -	*53,046*	61,825	41,758	40,287	57,550	46,595	*49,603*
Nimar - - -	*17,426*	20,321	18,403	18,191	22,941	21,008	*20,185*
Nagpur - - -	*38,638*	40,065	55,234	54,813	59,047	45,094	*52,651*
Chhattisgarh - - -	*8,532*	2,892	5,209	4,594	15,651	24,541	*10,577*
Total -	*1,42,158*	1,58,038	1,50,543	1,45,208	2,11,968	1,76,000	*1,68,532*

Import fell off during the year under report, but was still far in excess of the first five years' average.

Salt.—If the Chhattisgarh traffic be excluded, the import of salt has remained remarkably constant during the past ten years.

For the purpose of comparison the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions must be considered together as, until the opening of the Indian-Midland Railway to Saugor in 1890, Saugor received its salt *vid* the Kareli station in the Nerbudda Division. Taking both these Divisions together there is only a difference of ½ per cent. between the averages of the two quinquennial periods. The imports into the Nagpur Division also show a small increase. The salt traffic of Chhattisgarh has expanded enormously, but the increased import by rail has to a great extent merely taken the place of salt which formerly reached the tract by road from the Madras Presidency. It is to be observed that the average price of salt has been higher by 4 annas a maund during the second than during the first five years' period, and that the rise in price has not been incompatible with a small increase in consumption. The increase has not, however, kept pace with the increase of population, which may be assumed to have been at the rate of about 1 per cent. per annum.

Sugar.—The import of refined sugar, that is to say, of sugar crystals drained of molasses, shows a remarkable decrease, resulting in the main from a decline in the consignments to the Nerbudda Division. But the import of unrefined or undrained sugar (principally *gurh*) increased in a more than corresponding proportion.

The imports of refined sugar fell short of the average of the five years 1883-84 to 1887-88 by 31,552 maunds, while unrefined sugar was imported in excess of the average by 2,25,980 maunds. There was a great decline in the consignments of Mauritius sugar from Bombay, which fell from 1,23,991 maunds to 38,059 maunds. The consumption of imported *gurh* has increased by 50 per cent. in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions (taken together) and

has more than trebled in Nagpur. The Chhattisgarh Division, which formerly received very little from the outside, imported 27,855 maunds. The local production of sugar is steadily declining before the competition of cheaper produce from the North-Western Provinces and Bihar. But the increase in import is much more than can be accounted for by this reason, and indicates in part wider consumption amongst the poorer classes.

The imports of *Spices* (chiefly betelnuts consigned from Bombay) declined, but still remained much in excess of their amount in 1890-91. The *Tobacco* trade recovered from the check it exhibited in 1891-92, and the imports reached the highest limit on record, representing a value of over 11½ lakhs of rupees.

Export traffic.

33. The following table gives comparative details of the amount and value of the leading exports during the last three years :—

Commodities.	Weight in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	1890-91.	1891-92	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Coal and Coke	21,39,566	19,62,927	17,73,057	5,34,891	4,90,732	4,43,264
Cotton, Raw	2,76,703	1,41,539	2,58,758	41,50,545	19,28,469	45,28,265
Wheat	61,40,135	60,92,771	56,61,433	1,38,15,304	2,39,05,120	1,69,84,299
Rice, husked	9,52,929	27,47,352	30,45,759	30,97,019	92,72,313	1,00,60,156
Gram and Pulse	11,44,158	15,84,909	12,87,059	22,88,316	35,66,045	30,58,765
Juar and Bajra	2,70,676	2,05,367	2,75,174	5,24,392	4,36,404	5,84,745
Linseed	14,52,021	20,83,814	14,58,548	50,82,073	78,14,302	67,45,784
Til-seed	9,94,984	5,11,486	6,43,168	38,55,563	20,45,944	31,35,444
Myrobalans	2,44,938	4 09,939	3,62,711	7,04,197	11,27,332	9,97,455
Stick lac	38,954	61,178	23,520	7,01,172	13,50,026	3,04,560
Ghi	21,899	26,842	24,111	5,96,748	7,28,089	8,19,774
Hides	40,326	31,078	64,774	9,21,257	7,46,609	14,03,984

The year under report was characterized by a large falling off in the exports of wheat and linseed, which were, however, but little below those of 1890-91. The cotton trade was satisfactory, and the growing export of rice more than maintained itself.

Cotton.—The first point for notice with regard to the cotton trade is that, contrary to common opinion, the export of cotton from these Provinces has been growing largely. The average for the period 1888-89 to 1892-93 is nearly double that for the period 1883-84 to 1887-88, the increase representing a value of about 16 lakhs of rupees. Export from the Jubbulpore Division has fallen off, and that from the Nerbudda Division has increased but little. Both tracts are unsuited by heaviness of rainfall for successful cotton-growing. The exports from the Nimar District and from the Nagpur country (which include the main cotton-growing tracts in the Provinces) have more than doubled, and though it is a fact that the harvests have been better during the second than during the first five years' period, the statistics disprove the idea that the extended growth of short-stapled cotton is lessening the demand for Central Provinces produce.

The exports of the year under report were larger by 82 per cent. than those of the year preceding, when the crop was an abnormally bad one.

Wheat.—The fluctuations to which the wheat traffic is liable are shown very clearly by the following figures:-

Period.	Exports of wheat in maunds from—					
	Jubbulpore block.	Nerbudda block	Nimar block.	Nagpur block.	Chhattisgarh block.	Total.
Average of five years, 1883-84 to 1887-88 - -	*10,43,091*	*47,95,720*	*1,57,904*	*11,84,688*	*8,38,010*	*79,89,413*
1888-89 - -	17,18,782	54,96,921	1,50,104	16,60,845	9,50,085	1,00,16,337
1889-90 - -	9,15,071	22,88,455	68,479	9,05,243	4,35,744	46,12,992
1890-91 - -	12,44,106	30,86,328	86,937	7,13,781	10,00,983	61,40,135
1891-92 - -	24,72,913	35,50,562	65,220	10,29,920	15,68,156	86,92,771
1892-93 - -	21,03,297	25,00,908	2,00,766	3,83,597	4,66,805	56,01,433
Average of five years, 1888-89 to 1892-93 - -	*16,96,834*	*33,87,047*	*1,14,701*	*9,40,477*	*8,85,675*	*7,024,734*

The surplus available for export during the year under report depended upon the harvest of the year 1891. The crop of 1891 was an unfortunate one. There had been a deficiency of rain at sowing time, the winter rains held off, and the hot-weather-set in extraordinarily early. The outturn was estimated at only four-fifths of the normal. Export consequently declined very greatly and fell behind that of the year preceding by over 30 lakhs maunds. But trade in the preceding years had been larger than usual, and if the average be taken as the standard of comparison the deficiency is very much less than this. Taking the Provinces as a whole, the traffic was rather larger than harvest prospects would have led one to anticipate. But certain portions of them lost very heavily. The failure of the cold weather rain was felt most severely in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Districts. The exports from the Nagpur country amounted to barely a third of the average, and those from Chhattisgarh barely reached a half.

The extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Calcutta has not as yet diverted any part of the Chhattisgarh trade from Bombay, although the Chhattisgarh Districts lie well on the Calcutta side of the midway point. Calcutta received altogether only 1,05,229 maunds, most of which were consigned from Jubbulpore. From Chhattisgarh it received only 3,138 maunds out of a total of 4,66,805 maunds exported.

Rice.—Previously to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in 1890, the export of rice was not a feature of much importance inthe Provincial traffic. It is now second only to the wheat trade, and during the year under report represented a value of over a crore of rupees. The facilities offered by railway communication have enabled the two Chhattisgarh districts of Raipur and Bilaspur to increase their exports by some 20 lakhs maunds, that is to say, to add some 70 lakhs of rupees to their former income. This increase must in the main have been gained by improvement in cultivation. There has been no such extension of area as would account for it, and, as pointed out in last year's report, with so large an area as those districts contain and a rather slovenly style of farming, a small addition to the labour or care of cultivation can add very largely to the gross produce.

Half of the rice exported was consigned to Bombay. Calcutta received about a sixth. The remaining third was pretty evenly divided between the Berars, places in the Bombay Presidency, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The amount exported by the Bilaspur-Katni line to Northern India amounted to less than 2 lakhs of maunds, and the effect of this branch on the traffic has been less than was at one time anticipated.

Gram and Pulse.—Export, though less than that of the year preceding, was well up to the average, and amounted in value to 30½ lakhs of rupees. Two-thirds of the trade was engrossed by Bombay. The export of *millets* (chiefly juari) is comparatively unimportant and is indeed generally out-balanced by import from the Berars into the Nagpur country. This was the case during the year under report when nearly 6 lakhs maunds were imported against 2¾ lakhs maunds exported.

Linseed.—The exports of linseed, like those of wheat, fell much below the level of the year preceding, but were not so far short of the average.

The export from the important linseed-growing tracts in the Nagpur country was much below normal. Owing to the failure of the rain in the late autumn a large area of land was left unsown. The export from Chhattisgarh, though up to average, was much less than was expected. Here also the season was unfortunate. With linseed, as with wheat, Bombay absorbed almost the whole of the exports, receiving 11¾ lakhs maunds out of the 14½ lakhs maunds exported.

Til-seed.—The export of til was well up to average and suffered less than was at one time feared from the peculiarities of the 1892 monsoon season.

The trade exhibits substantial growth in the Nerbudda and Chhattisgarh Divisions; in the former owing in great part to increase in til cultivation on the lands lately thrown open to settlement in the Charwa tract, and in the latter owing to facilities for transport which have benefited an important til-growing area at the western extremity of the Sambalpur District. Of the total amount of til exported 96 per cent. was consigned to Bombay.

Internal trade.—The *internal trade* of the year, that is to say, the trade which ran between the different Provincial "blocks" or divisions amounted in value to over a crore of rupees, and was considerably in excess of that of the year preceding. The most important items are cotton goods of local manufacture and grain, the value of which was respectively 22¾ and 33 lakhs rupees. The salient feature in the cotton goods trade is the export of Nagpur Mill made goods to Chhattisgarh, which accounts for 18¾ lakhs rupees. In the preceding year the value was only 16¾ lakhs rupees, and this is another indication of the advance which the railway is bringing about in the prosperity of the Chhattisgarh Districts. The traffic in grain mainly consisted in the export of rice from Chhattisgarh, which reached the high value of 19¾ lakhs rupees and more than covered the purchases of cotton goods. The Nagpur Division was the largest customer, but nearly 2½ lakhs maunds were consigned to the Northern districts over the Bilaspur-Katni Branch line. This amount, though considerable, was less than the consignments of the preceding year.

General.—The trade of the year was marked by no very striking features. Imports continued to increase, and the rise in agricultural prices has enabled the Provinces to pay for their increasing imports without adding materially to the amount of raw material exported, and still retain a balance of over two crores of rupees to their credit. Five years ago the balance was on an average considerably less than one crore, and although the valuation of the traffic is not sufficiently precise to render possible an exact statement of the amount received by the people in silver as payment for their produce, the statistics may safely be taken to show that this amount has doubled within recent years.

8.—*Public Works.*

34. The total expenditure incurred on public works by the Public Works Department during the year is as follows :—

Branch of Service.	Expenditure.		Remarks.
	1892-93.	1891-92.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial Military, Ordinary ...	3,873	3,337	
Do. Civil Buildings ...	21,100	42,805	
Provincial	17,46,205	19,91,985	
Incorporated Local Funds ...	1,29,256	1,53,467	
Contributions	4,78,041	2,39,047	
Warora Colliery (Capital) ...	*—60,665*	*—27,271*	
Do. do. (Revenue) ...	5,06,742	4,31,489	
Umaria Colliery (Capital) ...	28,070	84,000	
Do. do. (Revenue) ..	3,31,794	2,58,000	
Guaranteed Railways (Land) ...	728	2	
Total ...	31,85,144	31,76,861	

The small excess of outlay over that in the previous year calls for no special remarks.

The Telegraph Office at Jharsuguda on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which was commenced last year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 14,128.

The total expenditure on Original Works, Civil Buildings, was Rs. 5,51,535, against Rs. 4,93,076 in the previous year.

The following were the chief works in progress or completed during the year :

Administration.—The only work of any magnitude carried out during the year under this head was additions and alterations to the Rehli Tahsili, Saugor District, in the Jubbulpore Division.

Law and Justice.—The new Law Courts were commenced in May 1892 and by the end of the year two-thirds of the work had been finished. The building will accommodate the Judicial Commissioner's Court, the Commissioner's and Sessions Judge's Courts, and the offices of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, and the Divisional Inspector of Education.

It was planned and designed originally by Mr. H. Irwin, C. I. E. Under instructions he allowed only 25 per cent. of the whole area to be double-storied; on subsequent consideration the Chief Commissioner decided that the whole building should be two-storied; the designs were modified locally.

In connection with the District Court considerable work was done.

The necessary designs for improving the accommodation having been approved of, work was started in November, and the Court-house was re-occupied in the month of May following.

The other works of any importance under this head were the completion of the Circuit-houses at Raipur and Bhandara, and the additions and alterations to the Seoni, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Raipur and Bilaspur District Courts.

Forest Department.—The Forest office at Bhandara was completed during the year.

Central Jails.—Following the policy of past years the Administration spent large sums of money on the Nagpur Central Jail, with the intention of rendering it better fitted for the incarceration of prisoners and increasing the accommodation, thus removing the pressure long felt in District Jails. In connection with the latter was the completion of a commodious double-storied hospital with appurtenances, and the conversion of the old hospital into a male ward; also the commencement of a new female ward containing under-trial convicts and hospital barracks. The class of accommodation provided in the Jail has been much improved by the substitution of Allahabad pattern tiling for the old and imperfect wheel-tiled roofs.

Electrical communication between prisoners in solitary confinement and warders was introduced; a banquette was constructed over the inner gateway for musketry fire in case of outbreak. The drainage and water supply of the jail were also attended to. Ambajheri water is laid on for drinking purposes, and well water is used for bathing purposes.

In the Jubbulpore Central Jail the construction of the hospital was the important work of the year, and good progress was made. An estimate for constructing a workshed and walling the lower octagon was sanctioned. The workshed was completed and the walling had been built up to the level of the plinth, when orders were received to put in iron railings instead of a wall, to allow of free ventilation. This was also completed. The subsoil drainage of the jail site was taken in hand by the Superintendent of the Jail, and the work was about three-fourths completed.

One block of warders' quarters was entirely completed, and the superstructure of another block was finished.

District Jails.—In the Wardha and Chanda Jails some minor works of improvement were carried out during the year. The work remaining to be done in additions and alterations in the jail gateway at Mandla was completed and good progress made on the construction of warders' quarters. In the Saugor Jail, owing to the ground around the jail being higher than the interior, the jail was damp and unhealthy during the rains. This has been rectified by

a catch-water drain being constructed round the elevated sides of the jail enclosure wall to carry off the drainage water. Quarters for warders in the Damoh Jail were completed during the year, and a subsoil drain was constructed in front of the jail to keep the building free from damp. Certain minor additions and alterations were taken in hand and completed in connection with the Betul, Hoshangabad and Khandwa Jails.

There is a project under consideration for additions and alterations to the Narsinghpur Jail.

Police.—Progress was made with the important work of providing better accommodation for the police force attached to station-houses or in reserve at head-quarter lines in the various districts, and stationed in the large city of Nagpur.

The re-roofing of police lines at Wardha was put in hand and an estimate prepared for the Chanda lines. The construction of quarters at the Wardha and Nachangaon station-houses was also taken in hand. Ambajheri water was laid on to the Nagpur lines. Rupees 10,000 were spent on quarters for the Nagpur City Police out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 29,296. The station-house at Brahmapuri in the Chanda District was completed.

A second class police station-house at Kesli in the Saugor District was completed, and the quarter-guard in the police lines at Jubbulpore remodelled. The construction of quarters for police at Barodia in the Saugor District and Patan in the Jubbulpore District, were taken in hand during the year by the District Superintendent of Police, funds being provided by the Public Works Department. Considerable progress was made on constructing quarters for the City Police at Jubbulpore.

Constructing quarters for the police at Sohagpur and Seoni-Malwa in the Hoshangabad District, under the supervision of the District Superintendent of Police, were well in hand.

In the Narsinghpur District the police station-houses at Chichli and Tendukhera were completed.

The old station-house at Burhanpur was remodelled, and quarters for police at Chegaon and Shahpur in the Nimar District and Burman in the Narsinghpur District were completed. At Sambalpur quarters for a Hospital Assistant were put in hand and completed.

Repairs—Civil Buildings.—The outlay during the year on this head amounted to Rs. 69,872, that of the four preceding years having averaged Rs. 55,616.

Original Works—Communications.—The outlay during the year was Rs. 3,16,797 against Rs. 5,71,791 in the preceding year. Under this head the principal feature is the establishing of the Plateau Roads Division, having its head-quarters at Chhindwara. It was formed in November 1892 for the purpose of carrying out extensions and improvements in the system of roads, generally running east and west, connecting the sudder stations of Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat and Mandla. For some time past the connection of the stations of Betul and Chhindwara by a good road has been under

consideration. The nearest existing route is by Umret and Bordai—a district class III-A road. The line, besides being indirect, is not susceptible of improvement except at great expense, other lines more or less in the same direction were reconnoitered and roughly estimated. But it was considered better to follow a line further south, which, whilst utilizing the existing class II road from Betul to Multai, 25 miles, would afford a more direct communication with the Berars *viâ* the Bikhat Ghat from Multai, which had already been projected; and the Chief Commissioner and Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, having in February last travelled across from Multai to Chhindwara, a nearly direct line between these two places was finally decided upon. The ground, though undulating, is not unfavorable at either end, but in the middle a forest tract, some 18 miles in width, occupied by the valley of the Kanhan river, is broken and hilly, comprising two difficult ghats some 400 feet in height. The length of the line will be about 51 miles. The survey is now in progress and will be completed this season. The project will include a submerged bridge or a causeway for the Kanhan river. The existing class II road from Seoni to Chhindwara, length 43 miles, constructed in 1888, lies mostly in black cotton soil, and although moorummed, this is often of so bad a quality that traffic is hardly possible during the rains. It crosses moreover two considerable rivers—the Waingunga and the Pench. The former of these is crossed by a causeway with vents, and is generally passable. The latter, some 300 feet wide, with banks 50 feet deep and subject to floods, which occasionally overtop them, is a serious obstacle, being often impassable by ferry. This road is to be raised to class I, which entails metalling throughout, the bridging of the two abovenamed rivers and a few minor bridges and culverts. An estimate for collection of metal was sanctioned last year, and during the year ten miles were laid and consolidated.

The survey of the Seoni-Balaghat Road as a class III-B road was completed early in the year, but as it has been decided to raise this to a class I road the survey has to be gone over again to ease gradients for the higher class, determine water-way for bridges and to re-align some places where the bridges now to be constructed, and other considerations arising out of the different class now adopted, require it. The ground generally is easy, but there are three miles of hilly broken country between the 27th and 38th miles. Estimates for the 1st section have been sanctioned, and work is in progress.

In the Nagpur Division the construction of a bridge on the Southern Road, class I, over the Bhandak nalla in the Chanda District, which is one of the chief obstructions to monsoon traffic between Chanda and the railway terminus at Warora, was sanctioned and fair progress made.

The Chanda-Mul road, class II, length 28 miles. The first section of this road, 13 miles, is metalled, and, for the present, sufficiently bridged. The second section, 14 miles, was completed in respect of earthwork and moorum soiling; dry stone drains were taken in hand, and the section will be eventually bridged, for which estimates have been received. When the work on this important road has been completed it will be fitted for the large traffic it carries. It was connected in the year under report with the Mul-Umrer line by means of a short branch through the town of Mul.

The high-level bridge over the Suktawa river in the Hoshangabad Division was finally completed and opened for traffic before the rains.

The important work of a submerged bridge over the Machna river at Shahpur, on the Itarsi-Badnur section of the North-West Road, was started during the year.

The Arang-Khariar road, which forms part of the through route from Raipur to Bhowanipatna, the capital of the Feudatory State of Kalahandi, the opening out of which State it is designed to help, was practically completed.

During the year estimates for new roads aggregating 148 miles in length were sanctioned.

35. The table below gives the number of miles of road maintained in 1891-92 and 1892-93 :—

Class.	Mileage in 1891-92.	Mileage in 1892-93.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.
			Rs.
Metalled roads	1,208½	1,220½	275
Unmetalled do. ... ,,	6,386½	6,434	44
Total ...	7,595½	7,654½	...

The expenditure on maintenance and repairs of roads amounted to Rs. 4,06,016 as compared with Rs. 4,11,350 in the previous year.

36. The Balramdass Water-Works were practically completed, and they were opened by the Chief Commissioner on the 10th December 1892.

37. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,29,365 was sanctioned late in the year for the construction of a water-supply scheme for the town of Raj-Nandgaon. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was performed by the Chief Commissioner on the 7th December 1892.

The scheme is a pumping one and provides a supply of eight gallons per head for a prospective population of 12,000 people.

The population of the town according to the last Census of 1891 is 8,844 souls.

The supply of 96,000 gallons a day is to be pumped from infiltration galleries constructed under the north bank of the Seonath river, 2½ miles from Raj-Nandgaon, into a service reservoir constructed near the town, from which it is to be distributed by cast-iron pipes and water fountains.

38. The water-works of Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Hinganghat were efficiently maintained by the Public Works Department during the year.

9.—*Industries.*

39. The first report under the Factories Act was submitted in July 1893. It showed that the total number of factories which were at work in the Central Provinces during the year 1892 was sixteen. Five of these were cotton mills, eight were cotton-cleaning factories, one was a cotton press and two were railway workshops. Since the report was written, a flour mill and pottery works and the Umaria Colliery workshop in the Jubbulpore District have been brought on the register of factories, and notices were issued to the occupiers of certain factories in the Nagpur District to show cause why their factories should not also be brought on the register. Under the arrangements made with the Government of Bombay, the Inspector of Factories for that Presidency inspected four out of the five cotton mills, and copies of his inspection notes were submitted for the Chief Commissioner's information. In addition to this all Civil Surgeons have been appointed Inspectors of Factories for their several districts. The inspection reports show that the provisions of the Factories Act and the rules framed by the Chief Commissioner thereunder were in the main duly observed by occupiers of factories. Employment in the large mills is said to be eagerly sought after, and District Officers have recorded that operatives employed in factories earn better wages than they can command outside.

40. Of 56 accidents reported, only 1 was fatal and 11 were serious. There was one prosecution, under Section 15 (7) (1) of the Act, of an occupier of a cotton-cleaning factory in the Nimar District, for failing to report an accident, and a fine of Rs. 10 was imposed.

10.—*State Railways.*

41. There are no State Railways under the control of the Administration since the transfer of the Wardha Coal State Railway to the Great Indian Peninsula Company in 1891.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Accounts.

1. The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1892-93 :—

Heads.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance on 1st April 1892	73,45,489	...
Revenue and Service Heads.		
Imperial Revenue and Expenditure	69,43,755	9,60,467
Provincial Revenue and Expenditure	77,24,998	61,61,464
Local Revenue and Expenditure	10,85,854	10,38,868
Debt and Remittance Heads.		
Excluded Local Funds, Revenue and Expenditure ..	1,94,692	1,97,430
Civil Deposits	37,31,694	39,91,595
Municipal Funds	13,14,184	14,99,243
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	38,57,767	38,88,963
Accounts with Native States	12,000	...
Departmental Accounts	1,029	1,630
Provincial Advance and Loan Account... ...	1,58,476	3,09,806
Cash Remittances and Adjustments	75,80,702	75,75,920
Remittances by Bills—Local and Foreign ...	58,29,464	56,99,297
Foreign Remittances	45,16,000	78,23,140
Bills and Miscellaneous Accounts with other Governments...	15,77,461	57,07,319
Post Office Department	48,91,449	4,39,597
Telegraph Department	28,558	1,25,682
Accounts Current between Civil and Marine ...	...	...
Military Department	1,18,121	29,46,804
Public Works Department (including State Railways) ..	49,05,077	73,96,922
Remittance Account between England and India ...	522	...
Cash Balance on 31st March 1893 ...	...	60,53,145
Total ...	6,18,17,292	6,18,17,292

The cash balance of the Province has fallen from Rs. 73,45,489 to Rs. 60,53,145, chiefly owing to larger amounts drawn in the way of Supply Bills by the Accountants-General, Bengal and Bombay. The drawings increased from Rs. 25,99,851 in 1891-92 to Rs. 46,72,485 in 1892-93.

The expenditure of Rs. 3,09,806 under Provincial Advance and Loan Account was made up of a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Raipur Municipality for the completion of the Balramdass Water-works at Raipur; of Rs. 26,656 advanced under the Land Improvement Act, and of Rs. 1,83,150 advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The amount originally sanctioned by the Government of India for expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,05,000, which was subsequently supplemented by additional grants aggregating Rs. 50,000.

There was a net decrease of about Rs. 4,50,000 under "Foreign Remittances." As already explained, the figures under this head do not for the most part represent actual remittances, but are on account of transfers temporarily made from and to the local treasury balances, to and from currency chests, in response to opposite payments at Calcutta and Bombay.

Total Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,58,00,703, and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,00,36,260.

These figures show a surplus of revenue of Rs. 57,64,443, or about 2¼ lakhs less than that for 1891-92. The distribution of the revenue and expenditure under the three heads of Imperial, Provincial and Local (including the Provincial receipts and expenditure of the Public Works Department) is as follows:—

		Revenue.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	...	69,43,755	9,60,467
Provincial	...	77,71,094	79,07,669
Local	...	10,85,854	11,68,124
Total	...	1,58,00,703	1,00,36,260

Provincial Contract.

3. The new Provincial Contract came into force at the commencement of this year, and is fixed for five years (1st April 1892 to the 31st March 1897).

4. The following statement exhibits the actual figures of the Provincial revenue and expenditure of this Administration for the two years 1891-92 and 1892-93 :—

Revenue and Receipts.	Actuals. 1891-92.	Actuals. 1892-93.	Expenditure.	Actuals. 1891-92.	Actuals. 1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL HEADS.					
I.—Land Revenue(¼ Provincial for 1892-93 only) ...	70,15,077	17,37,594	1.—Refunds, Land Revenue (wholly Provincial for 1891-92)	6,591	...
IV.—Stamps (¾ Provincial) ...	12,71,269	12,67,731	Refunds, Land Revenue (wholly Provincial for 1891-92) Divided Heads ..	10,774	15,243
V.—Excise (¼ Provincial)	6,93,547	6,89,021	2.—Assignments ...	3,013	4,485
VI.—Provincial Rates .	2,12,437	2,23,077	3.—Land Revenue (whole Provincial)	11,77,702	12,02,427
VIII.—Assessed Taxes (½ Provincial) ..	2,21,869	2,45,307	6.—Stamps (¾ Provincial) ..	30,086	45,873
IX —Forest (¼ Provincial.)	6,79,950	6,15,427	7.—Excise (¼ Provincial) ..	13,182	10,576
X.—Registration (½ Provincial) ...	55,579	56,169	10.—Assessed Taxes (½ Provincial).	316	260
XII.—Interest ...	38,311	42,317	11 —Forest (½ Provincial) ..	4,01,566	4,25,507
XIII.—Post Office ...	9,445	8,289	12.—Registration (½ Provincial) ..	21,492	19,943
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	1,36,310	1,10,361	13.—Interest on ordinary debt ...	28,205	34,517
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	2,86,968	2,66 069	15 — Post Office ...	60,544	62,240
XVII.—Police ...	28,849	32,734	18.—General Administration .	3,68,650	4,17,666
XIX.—Education ...	1,34,012	69,137	19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	7,54,152	8,12,912
XX.—Medical ...	4,262	2,925	19B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	5,63,798	5,44,724
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	12,398	10,861	20.—Police ...	12,98,000	13,90,446
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	9,086	12,055	22.—Education ...	4,35,374	3,34,717
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	39,545	29,658	24.—Medical ..	2,65,354	2,96,863
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	43,943	58,826	25.—Political ..	15,327	28,460
XXXII.—Civil Works	13,780	12,440	26.—Scientific ...	49,088	49,659
PUBLIC WORKS HEADS.			29.—Superannuation ...	2,28,280	2,42,827
BUILDINGS AND ROADS.			30.—Stationery and Printing ..	1,78,255	1,80,252
Civil Works (in charge of Public Works Officers) ...	52,142	46,096	32 —Miscellaneous ..	41,930	39,255
			45 —Civil Works ..	350	2,612
Total Revenue ...	1,09,58,775	55,66,094	PUBLIC WORKS HEADS.		
			BUILDINGS AND ROADS.		
Deduct—Contribution to Imperial Revenue for 1891-92 ..	27,70,984	...	Civil Works (in charge of Public Works Officers) .	19,91,985	17,16,205
Net Revenue ...	81,87,791	55,66,094	Total Expenditure ...	79,44,014	79,07,669
Add—Assignment from Imperial Revenue for 1892-93 ...	...	22,05,000			
CONTRIBUTIONS.			CONTRIBUTIONS.		
From Local Revenue ...	31,646	56,409	To Local Revenue ...	1,00,027	1,42,166
GRAND TOTAL ...	82,19,437	78,27,503	GRAND TOTAL ...	80,44,041	80,49,835

Contract deductions from Land Revenue.

5. Under the terms of the last Provincial Contract, the Land Revenue was wholly Provincial, and a contribution to Imperial revenues, fixed for each year of the contract, was deducted from the gross amount of Land Revenue, and credited in the accounts as the Imperial share of Land Revenue. Under the new contract, on the other hand, only one-fourth of the Land Revenue is Provincial, and a lump assignment of Rs. 22,05,000 is made from the Imperial to the credit of the Provincial Revenues. The inter-Provincial adjustments which used to be made through the Land Revenue head under the last Provincial Contract are (except in very special circumstances) discontinued under the new contract; and the lump assignment of Rs. 22,05,000 includes a sum of Rs. 19,000, representing the probable net loss to Provincial revenues resulting from the discontinuance of these adjustments.

6. It will be seen from the statement given above that the Provincial revenue for 1892-93 including the one-fourth share of Land Revenue and the assignment of Rs. 22,05,000 from the Imperial Revenues (but excluding the contributions from Local) amounts to Rs. 77,71,094; while the total Provincial expenditure (excluding contributions to Local) is Rs. 79,07,669.

7. On comparing the actuals for the two years 1891-92 and 1892-93, it will be seen that after adding the lump assignment of Rs. 22,05,000 to Land Revenue and including the contributions to and from Local revenues, the actual Provincial revenue and expenditure of the year 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 78,27,503 and Rs. 80,49,835 respectively, as against Rs. 82,19,437 and Rs. 80,44,041 for the year 1891-92. The decrease in revenue occurs chiefly under the heads "I—Land Revenue," "IX—Forest," "XVI B—Law and Justice—Jails," "XIX—Education" and "XXIII—Stationery and Printing;" while there has been an increase under "VI—Provincial Rates," "VIII—Assessed Taxes" and "XXV—Miscellaneous." On the other hand the expenditure has decreased chiefly under "16 B—Law and Justice—Jails," "22—Education" and "Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers;" while it has increased under "3—Land Revenue," "6—Stamps," "11—Forest," "18—General Administration," "19 A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law," "20—Police," "24—Medical," "25—Political" and "29—Superannuation." The final outcome of the year's transactions is that the Provincial balance has decreased from Rs. 20,54,339 on the 1st April 1892 to Rs. 18,32,006 on the 31st March 1893. The Provincial balance on the 31st March 1893 was therefore upwards of ten lakhs in excess of the minimum fixed by the Government of India.

A detailed review of the Provincial revenue and expenditure of the past year is given in the following paragraphs.

8. It has been shown that the total revenue of the year excluding contributions from Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 1,58,00,703. [The distribution

under the several Major heads of the Government accounts is shown in the following table :—

Major heads of Revenue.	Imperial Revenue.	Provincial Revenue.	Incorporated Local Fund Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	30,07,783	39,42,594	...	69,50,377
II.—Opium	2,27,979	...	...	2,27,979
III.—Salt	...	..	...	...
IV.—Stamps	4,22,577	12,67,731	...	16,90,308
V.—Excise	20,67,063	6,89,021	...	27,56,084
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	...	2,23,077	7,71,895	9,94,972
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	2,45,307	2,45,307	...	4,90,614
IX.—Forest	6,15,428	6,15,427	...	12,30,855
X.—Registration	56,170	56,169	...	1,12,339
XI.—Tributes	2,61,400	...	...	2,61,400
XII.—Interest	36	42,317	323	42,676
XIII.—Post Office	...	8,289	...	8,289
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	...	1,40,361	.	1,40,361
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	...	2,66,069	..	2,66,069
XVII.—Police	...	32,734	1,74,974	2,07,708
XIX.—Education	...	69,137	10,450	79,587
XX.—Medical	...	2,925	7,215	10,140
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	10,861	6,396	17,257
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	38,164	12,055	8	50,227
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	407	29,658	...	30,065
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,441	58,826	35,916	96,183
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	...	12,440	78,677	91,117
Total Civil ..	69,43,755	77,24,998	10,85,854	1,57,54,607
Public Works Department—Revenue—Buildings and Roads ...	...	46,096	...	46,096
GRAND TOTAL ...	69,43,755	77,71,094	10,85,854	1,58,00,703

I.—Land Revenue.

9. The total Land Revenue collected during the year 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 69,50,377 as compared with Rs. 70,15,073 realized in 1891-92. The decrease was due to fluctuations in the collection of ordinary revenue; also to the fact that there were special credits in 1891-92 on account of the capitalized value of remission for land acquired for the Indian Midland Railway paid by transfer credit to this head in the Saugor district, and on account of fines realized from the Makrai State in the Hoshangabad district.

The division between Imperial and Provincial is given below :—

		1891-92.	1892-93.
		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial share	...	27,70,984	30,07,783
Provincial share	...	42,44,089	39,42,594
	Total ..	70,15,073	69,50,377

II.– Opium.

10. As already explained the revenue under this head represents the cost price of opium sold at the Treasuries for the Excise Department. The amount credited in 1892-93 was Rs. 2,27,979 as compared with Rs. 2,34,914 in 1891-92. The decrease in sales occurred chiefly in the Nagpur and Wardha districts, and is attributed to the raising of the retail price, owing to there being a smaller number of contractors, and consequently less competition. There was also a smaller quantity of opium purchased by the Pandaria and Patna States.

IV.—Stamps.

11. The total revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 16,90,308 in 1892-93 as compared with Rs. 16,95,025 in 1891-92. The details are given below :—

		1891-92.	1892-93.
		Rs.	Rs.
Sale of General Stamps	...	4,67,421	4,91,593
Do. Court-fee Stamps	...	12,06,789	11,81,948
Do. Plain paper	...	12,086	11,829
Duty on impressing documents	...	1,863	941
Fines and Penalties	...	6,783	3,854
Miscellaneous	...	83	143
	Total ...	16,95,025	16,90,308

12. The sales of Court-fee Stamps declined from Rs. 12,06,789 to Rs. 11,81,948. The income under this head during 1891-92 was, owing to the Courts having been open throughout the year, unusually large, and the decline in 1892-93, which still leaves the total considerably larger than in 1890-91 or in either of the three preceding years, was precisely what might have been anticipated.

In 1891-92 there were unusually large receipts in the Raipur district under the heads "Duty on impressing documents" and "Fines and Penalties." This accounts for the decline of receipts under these heads in 1892-93.

V.—Excise.

13. The total Excise Revenue in 1892-93 was Rs. 27,56,084 as against Rs. 27,74,189 in 1891-92, showing a decrease of Rs. 18,105. The details are given below :—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs	22,98,792	21,65,424
Duty on Ganja	...	1,25,099
Gain on sale-proceeds of Excise opium	4,59,793	4,44,577
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	15,604	20,984
Total	27,74,189	27,56,084

The head "Duty on ganja" is now a separate minor head, whereas it was a detailed head under "License and distillery fees, &c.," in 1891-92. Taking therefore the total of the receipts under the heads "License and distillery fees, &c.," and "Duty on ganja" together, and comparing the total with the amount credited under "License and distillery fees" in 1891-92, the receipts show a decrease which is attributable to the sums paid in advance in 1891-92 being larger than in 1892-93 in the districts of Wardha, Bhandara, Mandla, Seoni, Betul and Raipur. The causes of the decrease under "Gain on sale-proceeds of Excise opium" have been explained under "II—Opium." Receipts under the head "Fees, fines and forfeitures" fluctuate considerably. The increase is chiefly in the Nagpur and Balaghat districts.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

14. The following is a statement of the revenue credited under this head for the two years 1891-92 and 1892-93 :—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93 Rs.
Provincial—		
Rates levied for management of Wards' Estates ...	25,566	33,571
Additional Rates on Land	1,46,439	1,48,147
Education cess	2,748	3,511
District Post cess	37,684	37,848
Total Provincial ...	2,12,437	2,23,077
Local—		
Road cess (District Fund)	1,67,444	1,67,403
Education cess (do.)	1,47,991	1,47,315
Patwari Fund receipts	4,72,126	4,57,177
Total Local ...	7,87,561	7,71,895
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,99,998	9,94,972

Provincial rates show a slight increase on the whole, while under "Local" there is a decrease. But the difference under each detailed head is in most cases too insignificant to call for explanation. Patwari Fund receipts show a decrease of nearly Rs. 15,000, which occurred in the Chhattisgarh Division.

VII.—Assessed Taxes.

15. The total receipts under this head for the two years 1891-92 and 1892-93 were as follows :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income Tax ...	3,63,827	4,04,077
License Tax (Pandhri) ...	79,912	86,537
Total ...	4,43,739	4,90,614

There has been an increase, as will be observed, both under Income Tax and License Tax (Pandhri), which was due to the triennial revision of assessments.

IX.—Forest.

16. The revenue under this head shows a decrease of Rs. 1,29,045 in comparison with that of the previous year. The details are given below :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency ...	76,501	57,732
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers ...	12,35,687	11,29,563
Confiscated drift and wait wood ...	4,256	3,563
Revenue from forests not managed by Government ...	687	...
Miscellaneous	42,769	39,997
Total ...	13,59,900	12,30,855

The decrease occurs principally under the heads "Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency" and "Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers," and was apparently due chiefly to unseasonable weather during the carting season, which prevented people from resorting to the forests.

X.—Registration.

17. The following are the figures under this head for the two years :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fees for registering documents ...	67,370	68,085
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	28,348	29,753
Miscellaneous ...	15,441	14,501
Total ...	1,11,159	1,12,339

The revenue shows a slight increase of Rs. 1,180.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

18. The following are the figures under this head for the two years :—

		1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Tributes from various petty States	...	2,25,478	2,43,900
Fees on succession to Native States	...	5,000	17,500
Total	...	2,30,478	2,61,400

The increase in 1892-93 is due to advance collections; also to increase in the tribute payable by the Sakti and Bastar States. The total annual demand at present is Rs. 2,51,000.

XII.—Interest.

19. The details of the amounts credited under this head for the two years are as follows :—

		1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Imperial—			
Miscellaneous	...		36
Provincial—			
Interest on loans to Municipalities, &c.		16,142	19,634
Interest on loans to landholders and other notabilities	...	2,577	2,183
Interest on Advances to Cultivators—			
Under the Land Improvement Act	...	5,025	6,692
Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	...	9,919	9,391
Interest on Government Securities		3,642	4,407
Miscellaneous	...	5	10
Local—			
Interest on Government Securities	...	387	323
Total	...	38,697.	42,676

The increase in revenue is Rs. 3,979 and occurs chiefly under the head "Interest on Loans to Municipalities, &c." owing to the recovery of interest for a half year on the loan of Rs. 1,00,000 granted to the Nagpur Municipality in the closing month of the year 1891-92, and for a full year on the balance of the loan of Rs. 1,05,000 to the Burhanpur Municipality.

XIII.—Post Office.

20. The figures for the two years are as follows :—

		1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Provincial—			
District Post collections—			
Contributions from Feudatory States on account of pay of District Post Establishment	...	8,536	7,595
Contributions from Feudatory States for pensions of District Post Establishment	...	709	635
Miscellaneous	... ...	200	59
Total	...	9,445	8,289

The receipts show a decrease of Rs. 1,156 owing chiefly to the discontinuance of contributions by most of the non-Feudatory States for postal lines running through those States.

XVI-A.—Law and Justice—(Courts of Law).

21. The details of the amounts credited under this head for the two years are as follows :—

		1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Provincial—			
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	...	15,626	17,178
Court-fees realised in cash	...	12,592	12,359
General fees, fines and forfeitures	...	1,00,901	1,05,652
Pleadership examination fees	...	656	60
Miscellaneous fees and fines	...	2,814	2,343
Miscellaneous	...	3,721	2,769
	Total ...	1,36,310	1,40,361

The revenue under this head is a fluctuating one. The increase of Rs. 4,051 occurs chiefly under the head "General Fees and Fines."

XVI-B.—Law and Justice—(Jails).

22. The figures for the two years are as follows :—

		1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Provincial—			
Jail Manufactures	...	1,77,767	1,77,218
School of Industry	...	1,05,220	82,511
Miscellaneous	...	3,981	6,340
	Total ...	2,86,968	2,66,069

The revenue in 1892-93 shows a decrease of Rs. 20,899 in comparison with that of 1891-92. The decrease is mainly due to the abolition of the School of Industry with effect from the 1st January 1893.

The following table contrasts the receipts and expenditure on account of Jail manufactures for the past five years :—

Head.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Jail Manufactures—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	2,02,470	2,48,399	2,13,273	1,77,767	1,77,218
Expenditure ...	1,86,865	2,24,775	2,15,736	2,41,881	2,20,174
Total ...	+15,605	+23,624	—2,463	—64,114	—42,956
School of Industry Manufactures—					
Receipts ...	99,481	97,461	94,317	1,05,220	82,511
Expenditure ...	78,442	82,420	68,036	38,307	26,938
Total ...	+21,039	+15,041	+26,281	+66,913	+55,573

XVII.—Police.

23. The following statement shows the revenue credited under this head in the two years :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial—		
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds ...	6,435	6,345
Police supplied to Public Departments, private persons, &c. ...	13,446	18,531
Superannuation receipts ...	3,837	3,041
Miscellaneous ...	5,131	4,817
Local (District Funds)—		
Cattle trespass fines ...	1,39,057	1,42,446
Sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle ...	31,122	32,164
Miscellaneous ...	211	364
Total ...	1,99,239	2,07,708

The increase in the Provincial revenue in 1892-93 is due to the special contributions for Police supplied to certain zamindaries in the Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts. These police will form part of the regular police in future, and the contributions will be realized as part of the takolis paid by the zamindars.

The increase under "Local" is presumably due to the impounding of more cattle.

XIX.—Education.

24. The following statement gives the details of the Educational receipts for the two years :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial—		
Fees, Government Colleges—General ...	2,653	2,671
Do. do. do. —Professional ...	1,351	2,744
Do. do. Schools—General ...	30,672	16,081
Contributions	58,763	19,709
Government Book Depôt receipts ...	34,172	22,432
Miscellaneous	6,401	5,500
Local—		
School fees	918	853
Contributions	5,001	7,991
Miscellaneous	667	1,606
Total ...	1,40,598	79,587

The decrease under the heads "Fees, Government Schools—General" and "Contributions" is caused by the transfer of a number of schools situated within municipal limits to the control of the Municipal Committees, and the decrease

under "Government Book Depôt receipts" by the discontinuance of the sale of books at the Nagpur Government Book Depôt, owing to its transfer to private agency in 1893-94.

XX.—Medical.

25. The following are the details of receipts under this head for the two years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial—		
Lunatic Asylum receipts	3,367	1,716
Contributions	673	1,098
Miscellaneous	222	111
Local (District Funds)—		
Contributions	9,155	6,866
Miscellaneous	774	349
Total ...	14,191	10,140

The decline under "Lunatic Asylum Receipts" is attributable chiefly to the closing of the Farm attached to the Nagpur Asylum. There is also a falling off in the contributions (Local) by private individuals towards the cost of the Dispensaries.

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

26. The following is a statement of the figures under this head for the two years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial-		
Botanical and other public garden receipts ...	8,361	8,142
Receipts on account of experimental cultivation ...	2,005	2,123
Veterinary receipts	51	151
Miscellaneous	1,981	445
Local—		
Botanical and other public garden receipts ...	2,134	2,374
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs	4,309	4,010
Miscellaneous	343	12
Total ...	19,184	17,257

The actuals of 1892-93 show a decrease of Rs. 1,927 in comparison with those of 1891-92, owing chiefly to the fact that there was a special credit of Rs. 1,498 in the latter year under the head "Miscellaneous" (Provincial) on account of an advance drawn some years ago for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of improved agricultural implements.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.

27. The following are the figures under this head for the two years :—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Imperial—		
Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations ...	6,047	8,920
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund ...	14,426	17,332
Do. to the Bombay Civil Fund ...	215	1,820
Contributions for pensions and gratuities ...	13,448	10,592
Provincial—		
Contributions for pensions and gratuities ...	9,043	12,048
Miscellaneous ...	43	7
Local—		
Contributions for pensions and gratuities ...	...	8
Total ...	43,222	50,227

The increase under the head "Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations" is due to the increase in the number of junior Covenanted civilians, and that under "Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund" to a greater number of senior officers having been on duty. The decrease under "Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities" (Imperial) is caused by the diminishing number of Public Works officers employed on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway ; and the increase under the same head on the Provincial side, by the larger number of officers on foreign service.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

28. The receipts under this head compare as follows :—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93 Rs.
Imperial—		
Stationery receipts	152	67
Sale of Gazettes and other publications ...	...	...
Other Press receipts	277	340
Provincial—		
Stationery receipts	38	...
Sale of Gazettes and other publications ...	1,289	2,203
Other Press receipts	38,218	27,455
Total ...	39,974	30,065

There is a decrease in revenue for the year to the extent of Rs. 9,909, which is due to the large amount of printing work executed during 1891-92 for the Forest Department by the Nagpur Central Jail Press.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

29. The following is a statement of the revenue under this head :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—		
Premium	744	513
Other items (unclaimed bills, &c.) ...	264	928
Provincial—		
Unclaimed deposits	10,895	22,348
Sale of lands and houses ...	7,375	2,563
Contributions	...	7,410
Rents (Dâk Bungalow fees) ...	7,845	6,932
Miscellaneous	17,828	19,575
Local (District Funds)—		
Contributions	2,292	2,127
Rents	35,747	22,340
Rates and Taxes	11,073	10,894
Other items (sale of old stores, &c.) ...	701	555
Total ...	94,764	96,183

The increase under "Unclaimed Deposits" is due to the lapse to Government of certain Civil Courts deposits aggregating Rs. 16,846. The sum of Rs. 7,410 shown against the head "Contributions" (Provincial) represents contributions towards the cost of the office of the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, which has lately been provincialized. The increase under "Miscellaneous" (Provincial) is due to the larger realizations from Municipalities owing to the introduction of the new scheme of local audit. The decrease under "Rents" (Local) is due to the credit to Municipal Funds, with effect from the 1st April 1892, of four-fifths of the rents of Nazul lands situated within municipal limits.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

30. The following are the figures for the two years :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial—		
Works in charge of Civil Officers ...	13,780	12,440
Local—		
Works in charge of Civil Officers ...	82,699	78,677
Total ...	96,479	91,117

The decrease in the Provincial revenue is due to a smaller amount of Ferry receipts in the Narsinghpur district. The decrease under "Local" is due to the Ferries having been sold for about Rs. 2,000 less than in the year 1891-92, and also to the fact that there were special credits in that year on account of the construction of a Town Hall at Wardha.

Public Works Department Revenue.

31. The amount of revenue credited in the Public Works Department as communicated to the Comptroller by the Examiner of Public Works

Accounts, Central Provinces, was Rs. 46,096 as compared with Rs. 52,142 in 1891-92. The falling off in the receipts was due to the abolition of Tolls on the Kanhan River bridge, with effect from the 1st April 1892.

B.—EXPENDITURE.

32. The following statement shows the distribution of the expenditure of the year under the several Major heads in the Government accounts:—

Major heads of Expenditure.	Imperial expenditure.	Provincial expenditure.	Incorporated Local Funds expenditure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	9,293	15,243	449	24,985
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	57,516	4,485	...	62,001
3. Land Revenue	...	12,02,427	4,34,054	16,36,481
6. Stamps	15,291	45,873	...	61,164
7. Excise	31,730	10,576	...	42,306
10. Assessed Taxes	259	260	...	519
11. Forest	4,25,506	4,25,507	...	8,51,013
12. Registration	19,943	19,943	...	39,886
13. Interest on ordinary debt	...	34,517	...	34,517
14. Interest on other obligations	959	...	...	959
15. Post Office	...	62,240	...	62,240
18. General Administration	73,551	4,17,066	27,835	5,19,052
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	...	8,12,912	...	8,12,912
19-B. Law and Justice—Jails	...	5,44,721	...	5,44,721
20. Police	...	13,90,446	58,621	14,49,067
22. Education	...	3,34,717	2,47,839	5,82,556
23. Ecclesiastical	48,479	...	...	48,479
24. Medical	...	2,96,863	60,606	3,57,469
25. Political	...	28,460	...	28,460
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	11,743	49,659	8,341	69,743
27. Territorial and Political Pensions ...	2,62,167	...	...	2,62,167
29. Superannuation	...	2,42,827	1,400	2,44,227
30. Stationery and Printing	...	1,80,252	2,148	1,82,400
32. Miscellaneous	4,030	39,255	6,542	49,827
33. Famine Relief	...	...	416	416
45. Civil Works	...	2,612	1,90,617	1,93,229
Total ...	9,60,467	61,01,464	10,38,868	81,00,799
Public Works Department—Buildings and Roads ...	...	17,46,205	1,29,256	18,75,461
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,60,467	79,07,669	11,68,124	1,00,36,260

33. Expenditure under the following heads continues to be wholly Imperial:—

14.—Interest on other obligations.

23.—Ecclesiastical.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

Details of the expenditure under these heads are not given in the following review of the Provincial expenditure of the year.

1.—*Refunds and Drawbacks.*

34. The following are the details of the charges under this head for the two years :—

Heads.	1891-92.				1892-93.			
	Imperial	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	...	6,591	...	6,591	2,025	675	...	2,700
Stamps ...	2,802	8,407	...	11,209	3,877	11,632	...	15,509
Excise ..	2,741	913	...	3,654	722	240	...	962
Provincial Rates ...	...	92	72	164	...	26	449	475
Assessed Taxes ...	947	947	...	1,894	2,362	2,362	...	4,724
Forest ...	392	391	...	783	232	232	...	464
Registration ...	24	24	...	48	75	76	...	151
Total ..	6,906	17,365	72	24,343	9,293	15,243	449	24,985

Refunds of Land Revenue were debited wholly to Provincial in 1891-92. They are now, under the new Provincial Contract, debited in the proportion of three-fourths to Imperial and one-fourth to Provincial.

The actuals of the two years in the aggregate are nearly the same. In 1891-92 there were special debits of Rs. 4,564 and Rs. 3,150 under Refunds of Land Revenue and of Excise respectively, and the increase under Refunds of Stamps in 1892-93 is covered by the decrease under the heads mentioned above.

2.—*Assignments and Compensations.*

35. The following are the figures for the two years :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—		
Pensions in lieu of resumed lands ...	5,737	5,524
Compensations	23,693	23,783
Miscellaneous	29,633	28,209
Provincial—		
Malikana allowances to excluded proprietors	3,013	4,485
Total ...	62,076	62,001

The actuals of the two years closely approximate with each other; the decrease under "Miscellaneous" (Imperial) being due to some of the pensioners not having drawn the full amount of their pensions during the year, and the increase under "Malikana allowances to excluded proprietors" to the increased rates of allowances sanctioned to some of the proprietors.

3.—*Land Revenue.*

36. The details of the expenditure under this head for the two years are given below :—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Provincial—		
Charges of District Administration—		
Deputy Commissioners, &c., and their establishments	6,78,019	6,85,398
Do. do. Contingencies ...	57,262	58,905
Management of Government Estates ...	231	4,580
Charges on account of Land Revenue collections	2,153	706
Land Settlement ...	3,95,143	4,07,514
Land Records and Agriculture ...	44,894	45,324
Local—		
Charges of District Administration—		
Patwari Fund	4,12,757	4,34,054
Total ...	15,90,459	16,36,481

The increase under "Deputy Commissioners and their Establishments" is due to the reorganization of the Central Provinces Commission, which was in force throughout the year 1892-93, whereas it had effect only from the latter part of the year 1891-92.

The head "Management of Government Estates" also shows an increase owing to the expenditure for repairing bunds and tanks in the ryotwari villages of the Chanda district, to the commission paid to Patels for the collection of land revenue in the Charwa ryotwari villages, to the expenditure on account of settlement of those villages, and also to the payment of railway fare and subsistence allowance to the 25 families of the North-Western Provinces cultivators who emigrated to colonize the Charwa tract.

Under "Land Settlement" the expenditure varies year by year according to the requirements of the Settlement Department.

The increase of expenditure under "Patwari Fund" (Local) is caused by debits to Patwari Fund of the cost of supervision and control in the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts.

The following details are given of the expenditure under the head "Charges of District Administration" :—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Commissioner on special duty	...	...
Deputy Commissioners	1,56,775	1,62,332
Assistant do.	33,361	28,109
Statutory Civilians	5,358	1,832
Extra-Assistant Commissioners	89,557	1,02,058
Personal allowances	638	1,164
Establishment (including Tahsildars) ...	3,92,330	3,89,903
Total ...	6,78,019	6,85,398

6.—*Stamps.*

37. The details of the expenditure under this head for the two years are as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Discount on sales	14,914	16,087
Miscellaneous charges	3,540	3,485
Value of stamp paper supplied from the Central Stores.	21,661	41,592
Total ...	40,115	61,164

The increase is chiefly in the value of stamp paper supplied from the Central Stores, and is partly due to the cost of plain paper supplied for use with Court-fee stamps having been debited to this head in 1892-93, under the new Provincial Contract, instead of to "30—Stationery and Printing," as in 1891-92.

7.—*Excise.*

38. The expenditure under this head is shown in the following statement:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Office Establishment ...	12,322	...
District Establishment ...	23,442	25,157
Construction and repairs ...	2,339	3,268
Conveyance of opium ...	580	538
Rewards	7,221	8,357
Miscellaneous	6,825	4,986
Total ...	52,729	42,306

There is a total decrease of Rs. 10,423 in the expenditure for 1892-93. This is chiefly due to the transfer of *two-thirds* of the charges of the combined offices of Superintendent of Stamps, Commissioner of Excise and Inspector-General of Registration to the Major head "18—General Administration," under the new Provincial Contract.

10.—*Assessed Taxes.*

39. The total amount expended was only Rs. 519 as compared with Rs. 632 in the previous year. As already explained the expenditure represents the payment made to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company on account of commission at 3 per cent. on the gross amount of collections of Income Tax made by the Company from its employés.

11.—*Forest.*

40. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 8,51,013 (approximately) in 1892-93 as compared with Rs. 8,03,133 in 1891-92. It is not possible at present to give the exact figures for the year under review as the Comptroller-General has not yet communicated the Forest Survey charges for the year to the Comptroller, Central Provinces.

The expenditure is classified as follows:—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Conservancy and Works	3,76,896	3,94,853
Establishment	4,26,237	1,56,160
Total ...	8,03,133	8,51,013

12.—*Registration.*

41. The expenditure for the two years is classified as follows:—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Superintendence	12,057	7,247
District charges	30,926	32,640
Total ...	42,983	39,887

The decrease under "Superintendence" is due to the transfer of *one-third* of the charges of the combined offices of Superintendent of Stamps, Commissioner of Excise and Inspector-General of Registration (excluding purely Registration expenditure) to the Major head "18—General Administration" from the 1st April 1892, under the new Provincial Contract. The increase under "District charges" is due to the appointment of six more salaried Sub-Registrars.

13.—*Interest.*

42. The figures for the two years are exhibited in the following statement:—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Imperial—		
Interest on Government of India Stock Notes ...	28	...
Commission on Stock Notes	...	...
Provincial—		
Interest on Provincial Advance and Loan account...	28,205	34,517
Total ...	28,233	34,517

The interest on Provincial Advance and Loan Account is (under Government of India, Finance Department, No. 13, dated the 1st January 1889) calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the mean between the opening and closing outstanding balances of the loans made to municipalities, agriculturists, &c., and the amount is credited to Imperial. The increase in the debit under this head in 1892-93 is due to the advances made to municipalities and agriculturists exceeding the recoveries on account of previous loans.

15.—*Post Office.*

43. The expenditure under this head is on account of the District Post Establishment, and is wholly Provincial. The particulars for the two years are given below:—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
District Post Establishment and Contingencies...	60,116	62,240
Refunds	428	...
Total ...	60,544	62,240

The increase in 1892-93 was due to the payment of a subsidy to the Tonga contractors from the 19th February to the 4th November 1892, at Rs. 221-8-0 per mensem, for the Mail Establishment between Piparia and Pachmarhi, and also to an increase in the number of runners.

18.—*General Administration.*

44. This head includes Imperial, Provincial and Local expenditure; the total charges and their distribution are as follows for the two years:—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Imperial—		
Legislative Council	...	...
Civil Office of Account and Audit	60,592	73,551
Currency Department	51	...
	60,643	73,551
Provincial—		
Salary of Chief Commissioner ...	54,000	54,000
Tour expenses of do. ...	11,613	15,129
Civil Secretariat	97,675	1,16,694
Commissioners	1,92,464	1,99,137
Civil Office of Account and Audit ...	12,898	7,719
Inspector-General of Stamps, Registration & Excise	...	24,987
	3,68,650	4,17,666
Local—		
General Establishment of Local Funds ...	27,554	27,835
Total ...	4,56,847	5,19,052

The increase under "Civil Office of Account and Audit" (Imperial) is due to the entire expenditure of the Comptroller's Office, Central Provinces, having been debited to Imperial from the 1st April 1892 under the new Provincial Contract, whereas a portion of it was debited to Provincial in 1891-92.

The excess expenditure under "Tour expenses" is due to the purchase of tents and to increase in travelling allowances.

The increase under "Civil Secretariat" is due to the appointment of a Revenue Secretary and to the consequent entertainment of establishment. In 1891-92 the expenditure on this account was incurred only for a portion of the year, the office of the Revenue Secretary having been created in the latter part of the year. The increase under "Commissioners" is due to the privilege leave allowances of one of the Commissioners and also to purchase of tents.

The sum of Rs. 7,719 under "Civil Office of Account and Audit" (Provincial) represents the expenditure on Local Audit which was brought into effect from May 1892. The amount shown against the same head for 1891-92 is the portion of the expenditure of the Comptroller's Office, Central Provinces, debited to Provincial under the old Provincial Contract.

The amount of Rs. 24,987 under the head "Inspector-General of Stamps, Registration and Excise" represents the entire expenditure of the combined offices of Superintendent of Stamps, Commissioner of Excise, Inspector-

General of Registration (except purely Registration expenditure) debited to this head under the new Provincial Contract. Under the old Provincial Contract this expenditure was debited in the proportion of two-thirds to Excise and one-third to Registration.

The following are the details of the expenditure under the heads "Chief Commissioner," "Civil Secretariat" and "Commissioners":—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Details under Chief Commissioner—		
Salary of Chief Commissioner	48,000	48,000
Sumptuary allowance	6,000	6,000
Total ...	54,000	54,000
Secretariat—		
Salary of Secretary	26,976	24,161
Do. of Under Secretary	9,433	8,615
Do. of Assistant Secretary	9,848	9,237
Do. of Revenue Secretary	3,958	15,360
Establishment	36,560	42,932
Contingencies	10,900	16,389
Total ...	97,675	1,16,694
Commissioners—		
Salaries of Commissioners	1,19,575	1,22,810
Travelling allowance of officers	12,218	12,064
Establishment	52,336	52,564
Contingencies	8,335	11,699
Total ...	1,92,464	1,99,137

19-*A.*—*Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*

45. The expenditure under this head is wholly Provincial. The details for the two years are as follows:—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Provincial—		
Law Officers	3,655	3,000
Judicial Commissioners	65,001	59,205
Civil and Sessions Courts	39,236	89,637
Courts of Small Causes	34,097	32,222
Criminal Courts	6,01,375	6,12,590
Pleadership Examination charges	28	4
Refunds	10,760	16,254
Total ...	7,54,152	8,12,912

The decrease in 1892-93 under the head "Judicial Commissioner" is due to the permanent Judicial Commissioner having drawn privilege leave allowances in 1891-92.

The increase under "Civil and Sessions Courts" is due to expenditure for the whole year on account of two Additional Sessions Judges and Judicial

Assistants and of their establishments and Contingencies. These appointments were created in the latter part of the year 1891-92, and consequently only a portion of the expenditure was incurred in that year. The increase is also due to the privilege leave allowances drawn by Mr. Goodridge, one of the Judicial Assistants for three months, and to the creation of an additional appointment of Munsiff for the Seoni District.

The decrease under "Small Cause Courts" is due to the salaries of the Officiating Judges having been less than the pay of the appointments.

The increase under "Criminal Courts" was chiefly caused by the reorganization of the Central Provinces Commission having been in force throughout the year 1892-93, whereas it had effect only from the latter part of the year 1891-92.

The expenditure under "Refunds" fluctuates considerably.

19-*B.*—*Law and Justice—Jails.*

46. The following statement shows the expenditure on Jails and Jail manufactures for the two years :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Jails	1,53,991	1,67,461
District Jails	1,00,410	1,00,884
Lock-ups	7,886	8,173
School of Industry	19,628	16,414
Reformatory School	1,695	4,680
Manufactory charges in Jails	2,41,881	2,20,174
Do. do. in School of Industry ...	38,307	26,938
Total ...	5,63,798	5,44,724

The increase under "Central Jails" is due to the appointment of a separate Superintendent for the Central Jail at Jubbulpore during the latter part of the year; to the pay drawn by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Raipur, for the whole year; to the privilege leave allowances of the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Nagpur; to the increase in the average cost of dieting prisoners (especially at Nagpur) owing to the rise in the prices of food-grains, and also to the increase in expenditure on clothing.

The decrease under "School of Industry" is caused by the abolition of that institution in January 1893.

The Reformatory School was established about the middle of the year 1891-92, and consequently the expenditure in that year was less than that in 1892-93.

20.—*Police.*

47. The expenditure on Police including the District Fund charges for the maintenance of Cattle Pounds was Rs. 14,49,067 in 1892-93 against Rs. 13,60,222 in 1891-92.

The total is distributed as follows for the two years :—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Imperial—		
Superintendence	2,074	...
Railway Police	815	...
Total Imperial ...	2,889	...
Provincial—		
Superintendence	40,023	52,026
District Executive Force	12,39,764	13,15,076
Special Police	...	2,821
Railway Police	18,123	20,421
Cattle Pounds	81	86
Refunds	9	16
Total Provincial ...	12,98,000	13,90,446
Local—		
Cattle Pounds	58,724	58,204
Refunds	609	417
Total Local ...	59,333	58,621
TOTAL POLICE ...	13,60,222	14,49,067

Under the new Provincial Contract which had effect from the 1st April 1892 the portion of the expenditure of the Special Branch of the office of the Inspector-General of Police and three-tenths charges of the Bhopal Railway Police were debited to Provincial in 1892-93. Hence there was no expenditure under Imperial in that year.

The increase under "Superintendence" (Provincial) is due to the transfer of the portion of the expenditure of the Special Branch of the Inspector-General's Office from Imperial to Provincial, and also to the privilege leave allowances drawn by Mr. L. K. Laurie, the permanent Inspector-General, for three months.

The large increase in expenditure under "District Executive Force" is caused by the reorganization of the Police Force having been brought into effect from the 1st May 1892.

The increase under "Railway Police" is due to the adjustment of the pay of certain chowkidars of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police for 1891-92 having been made in 1892-93.

Further details of the expenditure under the head "District Executive Force" are given in the subjoined statement :—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
District Superintendents and Assistants ...	1,62,999	1,62,825
Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Chief Constables	1,88,401	1,65,236
Head Constables and Constables ...	6,48,388	7,50,543
Serjeants	2,785	2,811
Mounted Head Constables and Constables ...	26,200	25,141
Drill Instructors	3,199	1,571
Carried over ...	10,31,972	11,08,127

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Brought forward ...	10,31,972	11,08,127
Excise Police	...	...
Arms and Accoutrements	11,608	17,662
Clothing	51,238	46,566
Petty Construction	23,958	19,857
Petty Repairs	16,322	16,242
Travelling allowance of Officers	18,238	17,177
Do. do. of Establishment ...	12,391	13,090
Other charges	74,037	76,355
Total ...	12,39,764	13,15,076

22.—*Education.*

48. The following statement shows the distribution between Provincial Services and District Funds of the expenditure on Education for the two years :—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Provincial—		
Direction	27,405	26,800
Inspection	80,416	72,950
Government Colleges—General	20,461	18,134
Do. do. —Professional ...	...	...
Do. Schools—General	1,42,151	93,642
Do. do. —Special	40,245	37,285
Grants-in-aid	48,806	52,043
Payments by result	17,614	5,799
Scholarships	19,418	16,387
Government Book Depôt	34,673	7,977
Other heads including building grants and miscellaneous	4,185	3,700
Total Provincial ...	4,35,374	3,34,717
Local—		
Inspection	60	186
Government Schools	1,78,959	1,91,674
Grants-in-aid	13,519	45,196
Scholarships	11,036	10,783
Miscellaneous	228	...
Total Local ...	2,03,802	2,47,839
TOTAL EDUCATION ...	6,39,176	5,82,556

The decrease under "Direction" is on account of travelling allowance less drawn by the Inspector-General.

The decrease under "Inspection" is attributable to Mr. G. Thompson, the Senior Inspector of Schools, having been on furlough, and to the salary of the Officiating Inspector being less than the pay of the appointment.

The decrease under "Government Schools—General" is due to the transfer of a number of schools situated within municipal limits to the control of the Municipalities, and the decrease under "Government Colleges—General" to the retirement from the service of the Principal drawing the maximum pay of the

appointment and to the salary of the Officiating Principal being less than the pay drawn by the Principal in 1891-92. The decrease under "Government Schools—Special" is caused by the abolition of the appointments of Carpenter Master attached to certain schools, and the increase under "Grants-in-aid" by certain grants for buildings, and by the grant towards the purchase of furniture for the Hislop College, Nagpur.

The decrease in expenditure under "Payments by results" is due to the combined system of schools (specially in the Raipur district) having been transferred to the control of the District Councils, and that under "Scholarships" to the payment of scholarships in the Agricultural Normal School from District Funds.

The lower expenditure under Government Book Depôt is due to a smaller purchase of books during the year 1892-93, owing to the expected abolition of the Depôt in 1893-94.

The increase under "Government Schools" (Local) was chiefly caused by the construction and repairs of certain Upper and Lower Primary Schools by District Councils, and that under "Grants-in-aid" (Local) to the additional expenditure of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned for Primary education, for which contribution is made from Provincial revenues, and to the payments made on account of the combined system of schools from District Funds instead of from Provincial revenues as in 1891-92.

24.—*Medical.*

49. The following statement shows the distribution between Provincial Services and District Funds of the expenditure under this head for the two years :—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Provincial—		
Medical Establishment	1,82,728	1,76,864
Hospitals and Dispensaries	57,069	57,495
Sanitation and Vaccination	9,433	45,967
Lunatic Asylums	16,001	16,498
Other heads	123	39
Total Provincial ...	2,65,354	2,96,863
Local—		
Medical Establishment	1,015	1,083
Sanitation and Vaccination	35,701	36,616
Hospitals and Dispensaries	11,700	19,489
Grants for medical purposes	1,734	3,392
Other heads	...	26
Total Local ...	50,150	60,606
TOTAL MEDICAL ...	3,15,504	3,57,469

The decrease under "Medical Establishment" (Provincial) was caused by the salary of the Officiating Deputy-Surgeon-General being less than the pay of the appointment and to the lower average rank of District Medical Officers actually on duty during the year.

The large increase in expenditure under "Sanitation and Vaccination" (Provincial) is due to the expenditure incurred in connection with the scheme for

village sanitation set forth in the Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 7421-670, dated the 23rd October 1891. Under the scheme the expenditure in 1892-93 was to be met by a grant of Rs. 20,000 from Provincial revenues in addition to the payment of salaries and travelling allowances of Sanitary Inspectors, the District Councils contributing Rs. 30,000. The total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 36,785, and the contributions made by District Councils to Rs. 25,700.

The Local expenditure on Hospitals and Dispensaries shows an increase chiefly owing to the construction of certain Dispensaries in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts.

25.—*Political.*

50. The expenditure under this head is entirely Provincial. The charges for 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 28,160 against Rs. 15,327 in 1891-92.

The Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatories was for a part of the year a Deputy Commissioner of the second class instead of the third class. The establishment of the Political Agent has been made a Provincial charge, and a corresponding contribution is recovered from the States and credited to Provincial revenues under "XXV—Miscellaneous." Hence the increase under this head.

26.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*

51. The following are the charges under this head for the two years:—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Imperial—		
Census	75,715	9,822
Veterinary charges	...	1,921
Total Imperial ...	75,715	11,743
Provincial—		
Agricultural experiments	1,326	1,782
Experimental cultivation	11,460	9,048
Botanical and other Public Gardens ...	20,427	20,950
Provincial Museums	1,556	1,547
Provincial statistics	9,899	11,192
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	...	...
Veterinary charges	3,668	4,343
Other heads	752	797
Total Provincial ...	49,088	49,659
Local—		
Botanical and other Public Gardens ...	696	842
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	4,969	6,947
Other heads	484	551
Total Local ...	6,149	8,340
TOTAL ...	1,30,952	69,742

The decrease under "Census" is due to the completion of the Census work. The sum of Rs. 1,921 against the head "Veterinary charges" (Imperial) represents a moiety of the salary drawn by the Civil Veterinary Superintendent of

the Central Provinces and Berars. A moiety of this expenditure is debited to the Berars agreeably to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, letter No. G-3962, dated the 28th September 1892, to the address of the Comptroller, Central Provinces.

The increase under "Provincial Statistics" is due to the additional expenditure sanctioned for the compilation of statistics for the report on the moral and material condition of the people, and that under "Veterinary charges" (Provincial) to the moiety of the expenditure of establishment, contingencies and travelling allowances of the Civil Veterinary Superintendent of the Central Provinces and Berars.

The increase under "Public Exhibitions and Fairs" (Local) is chiefly caused by wire-fencing for cattle enclosures in the Nimar district.

29.—*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*

52. The following are the figures for the two years:—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Provincial—		
Superannuation and retired allowances	2,17,963	2,34,891
Compassionate allowances	8,059	6,703
Gratuities	2,116	1,171
Refunds	142	62
Total Provincial ..	2,28,280	2,42,827
Local—		
Superannuation and retired allowances ..	850	1,350
Compassionate allowances	...	41
Gratuities	...	9
Total Local ..	850	1,400
TOTAL ..	2,29,130	2,44,227

30.—*Stationery and Printing.*

53. The following are the figures for the two years under this head:—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Provincial—		
Stationery purchased in the country ...	17,598	7,446
Do. supplied from the Central Stores ...	78,135	86,759
Government Presses	60,153	70,566
Printing at Private Presses	22,369	15,480
Other heads	...	1
Total Provincial ...	1,78,255	1,80,252
Local—		
Stationery purchased in the country	268	...
Do. supplied from the Central Stores ...	932	1,233
Government Presses	1,020	915
Printing at Private Presses and other heads ...	16	...
Total Local ...	2,236	2,148
TOTAL ...	1,80,491	1,82,400

The total expenditure in 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 1,82,400 against Rs. 1,80,491 in 1891-92. The increase under "Government Presses" is due to the earnings of the compositors in the Secretariat Press having exceeded those of the previous year, owing probably to the increase of printing work done, and also to the large expenditure incurred for the carriage of stationery at the Central Jail Press at Nagpur.

In 1891-92 large expenditure was incurred by the Settlement Department in getting Rent-rate Reports printed at Bombay. Hence the decrease under "Printing at Private Presses" *in* 1892-93.

32.—*Miscellaneous.*

54. The distribution of the expenditure under this head is as follows:—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Imperial	4,142	4,030
Provincial	41,930	39,255
Local	7,798	6,542
Total ...	53,870	49,827

The following are the details:—

Imperial—		
Charges for the remittance of treasure ...	4,142	4,030
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	...
Total Imperial ...	4,142	4,030
Provincial—		
Donations for charitable purposes ...	2,264	1,350
Rewards for destruction of wild animals ...	19,168	18,128
Petty Establishments—		
Staging Bungalows	10,156	10,424
Miscellaneous Establishment ...	6,869	6,041
Miscellaneous unforeseen charges and other heads	3,173	3,312
Total Provincial ...	41,930	39,255
Local—		
Rewards for destruction of wild animals ...	69	73
Petty Establishments—		
Serai Establishment	2,718	2,611
Market do.	608	492
Conservancy do.	1,344	1,478
Miscellaneous do.	104	109
Tonga Establishment	...	1,051
Petty Construction	...	...
Nazul Establishment	785	409
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges ...	213	14
Miscellaneous refunds	1,957	305
Total Local ...	7,798	6,542
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS ...	53,870	49,827

The fluctuating nature of the expenditure under this head accounts for the variations. The figures under "Rewards for destruction of wild animals" in 1892-93 are nearly equal to the average expenditure of the last four years.

33.—*Famine Relief.*

55. The sum of Rs. 416 is the local expenditure incurred in the Betul district.

45.—*Civil Works.*

56. The expenditure under this head is classified as follows: —

		1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Provincial—			
Works in charge of Civil Officers	...	350	2,612
Local—			
Works in charge of Civil Officers	...	1,81,579	1,90,617
Total	...	1,81,929	1,93,229

The increase in Provincial expenditure is due to a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,500 to the Mandla Municipality for making good the loss suffered by the Municipality on account of the destruction and injury caused by the floods, and also to the compensation paid for land taken up for the Civil Station at Sambalpur.

The increase under local expenditure is due to repairs to roads and to the construction and repairs of ferries.

Public Works Expenditure.

57. The amount of Provincial and Local expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department as communicated to the Comptroller by the Examiner Public Works Accounts, was as follows:—

		1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Ordinary Branches—			
Provincial	...	19,91,985	17,46,205
Local	...	1,53,467	1,29,256
Total	...	21,45,452	18,75,461

C.—Local Funds.

58. These funds are of three kinds, namely, Incorporated Local Funds, Municipal Funds, and Excluded Local Funds. The Incorporated Local Funds are those of which the income and expenditure are incorporated in the Government accounts under the appropriate Revenue and Service heads as Local public revenue and expenditure. There are only two Incorporated Local Funds in these Provinces, namely, the District Fund and the Patwari Fund.

The transactions of Municipal and Excluded Local Funds are not incorporated in the public accounts, but, as a rule, all these funds bank with the Treasury.

Incorporated Local Funds.

59. The following is an abstract of the balanced accounts of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1892-93:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Revenue Heads.	Rs.	*Service Heads.*	Rs.
VI.—Provincial rates—		1.—Refunds	96
Road cess	1,67,403	18.—General Administration	27,834
Education cess	1,47,316	20.—Police	58,620
XII.—Interest	321	22.—Education	2,47,839
XVII.—Police	1,74,971	24.—Medical	64,347
XIX.—Education	10,450	26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	8,342
XX.—Medical	7,215		
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ..	6,398	29.—Superannuation, &c.	1,247
		30.—Stationery and Printing	2,147
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation and Compassionate allowances .	8	32.—Miscellaneous	6,542
XXV.—Miscellaneous	35,915	33.—Famine Relief	416
XXXII.—Civil Works	78,677	45.—Civil Works—	
		In Civil Department ...Rs 1,90,617	
		„ Public Works ... „ 1,25,519	3,16,136
Total Revenue Heads ..	6,28,677	Total Service Heads .	7,33,566
Debt Accounts.		*Debt Accounts.*	
		Deposits and Advances	72,380
Recoveries of Advances and Deposits, &c. ...	66,916	Investments	4,623
Investments	4,623	*Contributions.*	
Contributions.		To Provincial Revenues for cost of audit ...	7,215
From Provincial Revenues	1,42,166	Ditto ditto for Roads, &c. ..	49,193
		Balance in Treasury on 31st March 1893 ...	4,20,972
Balance in Treasury on 1st April 1892 .	4,45,573		
GRAND TOTAL .	12,87,949	GRAND TOTAL ..	12,87,949

Patwari Fund.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Revenue Heads.	Rs.	*Service Heads.*	Rs.
VI.—Provincial rates— Patwari Fund Receipts ..	4,57,177	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks— Patwari cess ...	353
Contributions.		3.—Land Revenue— Patwari Fund charges ...	4,34,054
From Provincial to Patwari Fund	...	29.—Superannuation allowance, &c.— Patwari Fund ...	153
			4,34,560
Balance on 1st April 1892 ...	3,95,943	Balance on 31st March 1893 ...	4,18,560
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,53,120	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,53,120

Municipal Funds.

60. The total Receipts, Expenditure and Balances of all the Municipal Funds in the Central Provinces for the year 1892-93 are shown in the following statement :—

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes—			A.—General Administration and collection charges—		
1.—Octroi	7,33,785		1.—General Administration ...	45,775	
2.—Tax on houses and lands ...	28,475		2.—Collection of taxes including bonded warehouses.	84,820	
3.—Tax on animals and vehicles.	939		3.—Collection of tolls on roads and ferries ..	827	
4.—Tax on professions and trades ...	15,166		4.—Survey of land ..	775	
5.—Tolls (on roads and ferries).	7,883		5.—Refunds	1,86,734	
6.—Water-rate ...	43,462		6.—Pensions and gratuities ...	335	
7.—Lighting rate ...	...				3,19,275
8.—Conservancy (including scavenging and latrines rates). ...	82,513		B.—Public safety—		
9.—Other taxes ...	2,736		1.—Fire (purchase of fire-engines, buckets, &c.) ...	2,394	
		9,14,959	2.—Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, &c.)	6,970	
B.—Realizations under special Acts.			3.—Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, &c.)	35	
1.—Pounds ...	37,187		4.—Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	755	
2.—Hackney carriages ...	1,032	38,219			10,154
C.—Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation—			C.—Public health and convenience.		
1.—Rents of lands, houses, serais and dâk bungalows.	21,081		1.—Water-supply ..	4,40,478	
2.—Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	11,407		2.—Drainage	16,971	
3.—Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	7,176		3.—Conservancy and latrines (including road cleaning and watering)	2,57,630	
4.—Fees and revenue from Educational Institutions.	20,648		4.—Hospitals and Dispensaries	97,228	
5— Do. Medical do.	10,838		5—Vaccination ...	1,556	
6.— Do. from markets and slaughter-houses ..	82,451		6.—Markets and slaughter-houses	12,765	
9.—Fines under Municipal and other Acts ...	5,109		7—Pounds	12,461	
10.—Interest on investments .	1 874		8.—Dâk Bungalows and Serais.	2,591	
		1,60,887	9.—Arboriculture, public gardens, &c., experimental cultivation. . .	9,151	
D.—Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes)—			11.—Public Works ...	1,20,204	9,71,035
			D.—Public Instruction—		
1.—From Government ...	21,870		1.—Schools and Colleges—		
2.— Do. Local Funds ...	8,456		Transferred Schools ...	1,01,883	
3.—Other contributions ...	69,055		Municipal do. ...	4,039	
		99,381	2—Contributions ...	34,009	
E.—Miscellaneous—			3.—Libraries, Museums, &c. ..	1,942	
					1,41,873
1.—Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals ...	656		E.—Contributions . .	12,160	12,160
2.—Other items ...	30,100		F.—Miscellaneous—		
		30,756	1.—Interest on Loans ..	38,593	
F.—Extraordinary and Debt—			3.—Actual cost of work done for private individuals ...	2	
			4.—Other items ..	6,010	
1.—Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawal from Savings Bank.	1,000				44,605
2.—Loans from Government ..	1,00,000		G.—Extraordinary and Debt—		
4.—Advances, &c. ...	41,487		1.—Investments ...	3,935	
5.—Deposits ...	12,452		2.—Repayments of loans ...	31,140	
		1,54,939	4.—Advances, &c. ...	42,098	
Balance on 1st April 1892—			5.—Deposits	9,415	
					86,588
In Treasury Rs. 6,91,236			Balance on 31st March 1893—		
Outside „ 1,697					
Investments „ 43,604			In Treasury Rs. 5,06,176		
	7,36,537		Outside „ 5,332		
			Investments „ 39,310	5,50,818	
Deduct—Cheques outstanding ...	191	7,36,346	*Deduct*—Cheques outstanding ...	1,021	5,49,797
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	21,35,487	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	21,35,487

Excluded Local Funds.

61. The total Income, Expenditure and Balance of the Excluded Local Funds for the year 1892-93 are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Name of Fund.	Balance on 1st April 1892.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1893.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Fund	35,943	1,67,756	2,03,699	1,70,827	32,872
Town and Bazar Fund	7,923	3,397	11,320	2,263	9,057
Police Remount Fund	9,389	2,740	12,129	8,400	3,729
Police Butchut Fund	2	35	37	37	...
Educational Fund	1,212	1,254	2,466	838	1,628
Museum Fund	3,201	1,739	4,940	1,848	3,092
Mayo Hospital and Branch Dispensaries Fund .	...	17,769	17,769	13,216	4,553
Total	57,670	1,94,690	2,52,360	1,97,429	54,931

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—*Census.*

1. The results of the Census of 1891 are recorded above in Chapter I, Political.

2.—*Births and Deaths.*

2. The number of births registered in 1892 was 364,745—or 15,173 less than in 1891. The decrease occurred in 15 registration districts. The fall in the birth-rate was largest in the Balaghat, Nimar, Mandla, Raipur and Bilaspur districts. There has not been so low a birth-rate (38·39 per 1,000) recorded since 1886, and the number of births is less than the total of 1882. The excess of male over female births in the Province generally is returned at 6·95 per cent.; but this can hardly be accepted as correct, in view of the fact that one registration district (Burhanpur) has recorded an excess of 16·27 per cent.—a figure which, as the Sanitary Commissioner remarks, gives rise to doubts. There was an excess of births over deaths in 17 of the 20 registration districts, the ratio for the Province being 4·36 *per mille*. In the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division, owing to the mortality from cholera, there was an excess of deaths over births, which rose as high as 10·80 *per mille* in the Raipur District.

3. The number of deaths registered in 1892 was 324,318, or 10,984 in excess of the previous year. The excess is entirely due to the severe prevalence of cholera. The increase in deaths was confined to the seven districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur, Saugor, Mandla, Seoni and Balaghat, in all of which, excepting Mandla, the mortality from cholera was large. The highest death-rate—46·66 per thousand of population—was reached in the Raipur District, in which the deaths from cholera were 16,949, as compared with 1,840 in the previous year. The mortality in the Province was high from March to September—April, May, June, July and August being the most unhealthy months.

Cholera.

4. With reference to the climatic causes which favoured the diffusion of cholera, it is worthy of notice that the conditions of excessive heat and drought, followed by heavy rain-fall within a limited period, are very similar to those which characterised the year 1889, when cholera was more destructive than in the year under review. In 1889, as in 1892, the number of deaths from cholera in the Chhattisgah Division exceeded 25,000. The highest rate of mortality per thousand of the population was reached in 1889 by Chanda (13·71) and Bilaspur (11·38), and in 1892 by Raipur (13·50). In both years, the outbreak of cholera commenced in the height of the dry season and began to diminish in August, after a month or six weeks of heavy rain. It seems to be clearly established that the preference of the people of Chhattisgarh for tank water—said to be due to the fact that it contains less carbonate of lime than well water, and is therefore better suited for cooking vegetables—renders them peculiarly liable to an epidemic of cholera in years when, through excessive heat and failure of the winter rain-fall, the water in the tanks becomes low and foul. As it is impossible to change suddenly the practice of ages and the tastes of the people, the

lines of sanitary improvement should take the direction of encouraging the people to use percolation wells within the influence of the tanks, in preference to the tanks themselves. The recommendations of the Sanitary Board have been based on this principle.

Apart from climatic causes, pilgrimages and fairs contributed to the development of the disease. The Central Provinces are the highway between the famous holy places to the north and to the south of India; and the sacred places on the Nerbudda are visited by pilgrims from all parts. The great cattle fair at Garhakota had to be broken up, the pilgrimage to the Mahadeo shrine near Pachmarhi was stopped, and in infected localities weekly bazars had to be prohibited. It is not possible to stop the procession of pilgrims from beyond the borders of the Province, which fills the dispensary wards with sick stragglers and carries the germs of disease from point to point. The sanitation of local fairs is, however, within the reach of local control; and in a recent Resolution on the sanitation of the Garhakota Fair, the Chief Commissioner has shown how much can be achieved in this direction by judicious arrangements and careful supervision by the adoption of suitable sanitary arrangements at that fair—at which an outbreak of cholera had become almost an annual occurrence—complete immunity not only from cholera, but from all sickness, was secured. The experience of the town of Jubbulpore, where cholera failed to establish itself, despite successive importations of the disease by travellers, is a powerful illustration of the advantages of a pure water-supply, and indicates the only method in which protection can be obtained from the dangers of the pilgrim traffic.

Small-pox.

5. The number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 995—or 247 more than in 1891. The years 1891 and 1892 show a smaller ratio (0·08 and 0·10) *per mille* of deaths from small-pox than any of the past 10 years. In three registration districts there was absolutely no mortality from small-pox; and in a fourth (Nimar) only a single death is reported. The Chhattisgarh Division and Saugor suffered a little from the disease, but elsewhere the mortality caused by it, in 1892, was trifling.

Fever.

6. The number of deaths from fevers registered during the year was 188,017—or 2,533 less than in 1891. The Provincial ratio of deaths from fever per thousand of the population is 19·79, against 20·05 in 1891. The death-rate decreased in 13 districts and increased in 7.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

7. The total deaths registered in 1892 under the heads Dysentery and Diarrhœa (16,021) were fewer by 4,868 than in the preceding year. It is probable, however, that during the prevalence of cholera deaths due to dysentery and diarrhœa are apt to be reported as resulting from the first-named disease.

8. The Raipur Water-works were opened by the Chief Commissioner on the 30th December 1892. The water-works of the town of Burhanpur (constructed under Native rule) have been put into efficient order, the masonry conduits being replaced by iron pipes. The supply drawn from the Nagpur reservoir has been increased by the laying down of a second main. An estimate for supplying the town of Rajnandgaon with water on the Raipur system was sanctioned during the year, and the work is in progress. Drainage surveys have been carried out for the towns of Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Saugor, Bilaspur and Sambalpur.

The expenditure in all districts on works sanctioned by the Sanitary Board was approximately Rs. 76,249. A substantial beginning has been made in every district of the Province, an expenditure on village sanitation falling not far short of a lakh of rupees having been usefully and profitably incurred.

At the close of the year 1892, not much progress had been made in extending the Village Sanitation Act; but by the 1st April 1893, that Act was in force in 55 villages—as compared with 40 in July 1892. In all cases the Chief Commissioner has been careful to see that the funds raised by assessment under the Act are devoted primarily to the improvement of the water-supply. This is a more essential reform than any other; and the cleansing of the village site by means of a staff of paid sweepers can only be regarded as secondary and subsidiary thereto.

3.—*Medical Relief.*

Number of Dispensaries.

9. The number of Dispensaries open at the close of the year 1892 was 110. Their classification is shown in the subjoined Table, in which the figures for three years are compared :—

		1890.	1891.	1892.
I.—State	...	6	6	6
II.—Local Fund	...	78	78	77
III.—Private	...	23	27	27
Total	...	107	111	110

The Local Fund Dispensary at Bisrampur, in the Raipur District, was closed in June 1892. Since the commencement of the year 1893 another Dispensary has been opened in its place at Simga in the same district.

During 1890 and 1891, seven new Dispensaries were opened: one in the Khalsa (Betul Branch Dispensary), two in the Feudatory States of Kanker and Makrai, and four in Zamindaris of the Chhattisgarh Division.

Attendance.

10. The total number of patients treated during the three years 1890—1892 is given below :—

		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1890	...	7,885	867,219	875,104
1891	...	8,222	904,654	912,876
1892	...	8,523	963,904	972,427

The increase in the number of patients is chiefly in the out-door class; but in-door patients have risen in number from 7,885 in 1890 to 8,523 in 1892.

The percentage of the population treated at the Dispensaries has risen from 9·92 in 1890 to 10·19 in 1892.

Diseases treated.

11. The number of beds available for in-door patients in 1892 was 785, as compared with 899 in 1890 and 894 in 1891. This decrease is only nominal, being due to errors in the Nimar and Nagpur returns in previous years. Of the 785 beds available, 389 were, on an average, occupied daily. The percentage of beds occupied by in-door patients has risen from 38 (in 1890) to 50.

In 1892, the Government of India commented on the fact that only half of the whole number of beds for male patients in the Dispensaries of the Province appeared to have been occupied, and expressed the hope that efforts would be made to induce more sick persons to avail themselves of the beds provided for them. The Chief Commissioner fears that so long as the Dispensaries con-

tinue to be used as lazar-houses for sick paupers, it is hopeless to expect that respectable residents will look on them in the light in which public hospitals are regarded by educated Europeans. Even among uneducated Europeans there is a traditional aversion to hospitals, which probably has its origin in the less careful arrangements for the segregation of infectious or disagreeable cases which prevailed in by-gone times.

The number of out-patients in 1892 was 963,904, as compared with 904,654 in the preceding year. This increase of 59,250 was distributed between 14 districts. In four districts—Raipur, Saugor, Bilaspur and Betul—there was a decrease,—considerable only in the two first-named. The explanation for Raipur is the closing of the Bisrampur Dispensary in the middle of the year. The decrease at Saugor occurred chiefly in connection with the Sadar and City Branch Dispensaries: and is not satisfactorily explained.

12. The excessive heat of the hot season of 1892 and the heavy rain-fall in certain months produced an increase in malarial fevers. Cases of disease of the skin and ulcers were also more numerous.

Operations performed.

There has been a satisfactory increase in operations, notwithstanding the disinclination of natives of these Provinces to undergo surgical treatment. One of the causes why the number of unoccupied beds at Dispensaries is so large is this prejudice against surgery.

Receipts.

13. The total income of the Dispensaries was Rs. 1,48,363, against Rs. 1,50,075 in the year previous; the subscriptions from natives fell from Rs. 23,914 to Rs. 22,113. Local Funds contributed Rs. 4,000 more and Municipalities Rs. 7,345 less than in 1891.

Expenditure.

14. The total expenditure, excluding investments, amounted to Rs. 36,108-9-9, or Rs. 2,009-7-6 less than in 1891. The expenditure under heads Establishment, Medicine, Diet, are greater compared with 1891. The increase under head Establishment is due to the promotion of medical subordinates to higher grades. The increase under that of European medicines is due to the full adjustment of the charges of Europe medicines purchased during the year. The increase under Diet is partly due to the admissions of more in-patients and partly to the dearness of grain. There was a decrease of Rs. 9,932-1-6 under the head "Building and Repairs."

4.—*Treatment of the Insane.*

15. There are two Lunatic Asylums in the Central Provinces, one at Nagpur and the other at Jubbulpore.

The statistics of admissions, discharges and deaths in the two asylums during the year 1892 are given in the following table :—

		Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.
Remained on the 1st January	... ...	131	130
Admitted and re-admitted	... ...	27	35
	Total population ...	158	165
Discharged as cured or improved	... ...	15	14
Discharged otherwise	... ...	2	2
Died	... ...	3	8
Remaining on the 31st December	{ Males 104 / Females 34 }	138	{ 111 / 30 } 141

16. In both asylums, the daily average strength was slightly higher than in the previous year. At Nagpur it was 130·76, exceeding that of 1891 by 3·55; and at Jubbulpore 139·86—an increase of 6·09. Admissions to Asylums.

Four criminal lunatics were admitted to each asylum during the year; and there were two re-admissions of criminal lunatics.

17. The year was a fairly healthy one in both asylums. There were no cases of cholera, but the epidemic of influenza caused 16 admissions to hospital at Nagpur and 9 admissions and one death at Jubbulpore. The daily average number sick was 6·73 at Nagpur (or 6·24 less than in the preceding year) and 6·09 at Jubbulpore (as against 5·30 in the previous year). The chief cause of sickness was, as usual, malarious fever, which caused 53 admissions at Nagpur and 27 at Jubbulpore. The small number of admissions from bowel-complaints (3 at Nagpur and 7 at Jubbulpore) indicates that the food and the water-supply are good at both institutions. The percentage of deaths to daily average strength was only 2·29 at Nagpur and 5·72 at Jubbulpore. Four of the eight deaths at Jubbulpore were of very old and weakly persons. Health of lunatics.

There was no overcrowding at either institution.

18. The statistics relating to criminal lunatics are abstracted in the following table Civil lunatics.

		Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.
Remaining on the 1st January		47	31
Admitted and re-admitted		5	5
Total ...		52	36
Discharged, &c.		7	4
Died		1	2
Remaining on the 31st December	Males 40, Females 4	44	Males 26, Females 4 — 30
Daily average strength		45·29	30·27

19. The large majority of the patients admitted during the year were suffering from mania and dementia. The causes of insanity cannot be satisfactorily given in all cases. At Nagpur, out of a total of 158 patients treated, 103 are returned under the heading "Causes unknown"; and at Jubbulpore 68 out of a total of 165 are so returned. At Jubbulpore 31 and at Nagpur 18 cases are attributed to the habitual use of Indian hemp as a narcotic. The abuse of opium is considered to have originated four cases, and alcohol is believed to have been conducive to insanity in a like number of instances. Of the patients remaining in the Jubbulpore Asylum, 19 are recorded as cases of idiocy. Type of insanity.

20. The average annual cost of each patient was Rs. 72-1-10 at Nagpur, as compared with Rs. 71-14-2 in the preceding year, or Re. 0-3-8 in excess. At Jubbulpore it was Rs. 68-12-11 against Rs. 71-0-6, or Rs. 2-3-7 less than in 1891. The total net cost per inmate, after deducting the receipts from paying patients and the net profits of industry, was Rs. 67-3-0 in the Nagpur and Rs. 54-1-11 in the Jubbulpore institution. Receipts and expenditure.

At Nagpur the asylum premises have been enclosed with a wall and railings. Water is now raised by lunatic labour from a well and stored in a cistern from which it is distributed by pipes for all purposes. A new garden for vegetables has been laid out.

At Jubbulpore new latrine accommodation has been provided.

5.—*Vaccination.*

Establishment.

21. There was very little change in the strength of the Vaccination staff during the year. An extra vaccinator was employed in British districts, while the number of vaccinators working in Feudatory States was reduced by two.

Amount of work.

22. The total number of vaccine operations performed by vaccinators during the year 1892-93, both in Khalsa and Feudatory States, was 435,410 compared with 445,720 in the previous year, or 10,310 less than that of 1891-92, thus—

Primary	...	...	...	—4,760
Re-vaccinations	...	...	...	—5,550
			Total	... —10,310

The percentage of *successful primary* operations was 96·68, or 0·28 greater *when compared with* the success of 1891-92; and that of successful re-vaccinations 84·27, against 79·57 in the previous year. This high ratio of success in re-vaccination leads one to doubt its correctness in the case of primary operations.

The total number of vaccine operations performed by Khalsa vaccinators in the year under review was less by 5,430 than the number shown in the previous year, and the decrease was mainly in re-vaccinations, which is not unsatisfactory, for there was an increase in primary operations amounting to 1,536.

Of the successful primary operations there was an increase of 1,810 compared with 1891-92.

At Makrai, Khairagrah, Chhuikhadan, Kankar, Sarangarh, Raigarh, Patna and Bamra the total operations performed was more and in the other States it was less than in 1891-92. The decrease was marked in Sonepur, Kalahandi and Nandgaon. At Sonepur only four vaccinators were employed, instead of seven in the previous year; while at Kalahandi one vaccinator more was employed, and still the work was less than in the year 1891-92.

Expenditure.

23. The total cost of the Vaccine establishment in the Khalsa during 1892-93 was Rs. 49,719, or Rs. 1,039 more than in the previous year. In 1890-91 the cost was Rs. 45,747. The expenditure has thus gone on increasing, while the number of persons vaccinated has declined. A portion of the increase in cost is due to expenses connected with the cultivation of animal lymph at Pachmarhi. The experience gained in the use of this lymph seems to show that, while very effective when fresh, it rapidly deteriorates; and it would be necessary to incur a further outlay in the purchase of glass tubes for the carriage and preservation of the lymph, if the system were to be maintained. On the other hand, the plan of taking lymph from buffalo calves obtained locally and vaccinated for the purpose is being gradually introduced into all districts; and it will probably be possible in the cold season of 1894 to dispense with lanoline lymph and depend wholly on the supplies obtained from calves.

24. The Vaccination Act was extended during the year to the Municipalities of Nagpur, Narsinghpur, Harda, Sambalpur, Damoh and Hatta, and other towns are following the example set by these.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

1.—*General System of Public Instruction.*

Schools in these Provinces may be classified as—

(1) schools for general education;

(2) schools for special education, *i. e.*, instruction in a special branch of technical or professional education.

(1) Schools for General Education.

2. Schools for general education may be classified—

(1) according to the standard of instruction;

(2) according to the agency by which they are managed;

(3) according to the languages studied, *i. e.*, Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular.

3. The classification according to the standard of instruction is as follows:—

College Department or Colleges.

10th class	...	...	Senior B. A. Class.
9th „	...	...	Junior „ „
8th „	...	...	Senior F. A. „
7th „	...	...	Junior „ „

High School Department or High School.

6th Class	...	...	Matriculation Class.
5th „	...	...	Preparatory „

Middle School Department or Middle School.

Anglo-Vernacular.			Vernacular.
4th class	...	...	VI Class.
3rd „	...	...	V „
2nd „	...	...	
1st „	...	...	

Primary Schools.

IV class	...	...	Upper Primary Department.
III „	...	...	Lower „ „
II „	...	...	
I „	...	...	

A College may contain High, Middle and Primary departments, and a High School, Middle and Primary departments. The course of study in a College or High School is regulated by the requirements of the University. In the Middle and Primary departments, it is regulated by the Education Department.

The Middle School course is for four years. Promotion from the Middle to the High School department is determined by the Middle School examination.

The course of Vernacular study in the 1st Anglo-Vernacular class corresponds with that of the 4th Vernacular or Upper Primary class; in the 2nd and 3rd Anglo-Vernacular classes, it corresponds with that of the 5th Vernacular class; and in the 4th Anglo-Vernacular class with that of the 6th Vernacular class.

A 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular Middle School contains three classes, *viz.*, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd; and a 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, four classes, *viz.*, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th. A 2nd grade Vernacular Middle School contains one class, *viz.*, the 5th; and a 1st grade Vernacular Middle School, two classes, *viz.*, the 5th and the 6th.

The Primary course, which is purely Vernacular, extends over four years.

Promotion from the 1st to the 2nd, and from the 2nd to the 3rd class is made by the masters themselves; and from the 3rd to the 4th, *i. e.*, from the Lower Primary to the Upper Primary department, by Inspecting Officers, or by the masters themselves, on the results of the Lower Primary examination. Promotion from the 4th Vernacular to the 1st Anglo-Vernacular class is made on the results of the Upper Primary examination.

4. The classification according to the agency by which schools are managed is :—

(*a*) Public schools* under public management, *i. e.*, under the management of Government or of Boards exercising statutory powers. These are known as Government or Board Schools.

(*b*) Public schools under private management, *i. e.*, under the management of missionary or other societies, *i. e.*, Aided Schools.

5. The following are Government institutions :—

The Jubbulpore College, with High School department.
,, Saugor High School, with Middle do.
,, Hoshangabad do. do. do.
,, Raipur do. do. do.
,, Sambalpur do. do. do.
,, Kamptee Middle School, with Primary do.
,, Sironcha do. do. do.

The Jubbulpore College is affiliated in Arts and Law to the Allahabad University.

6. The following are Aided institutions :—

The Hislop College, with High and Middle departments.
,, Morris College.
,, Neill City High School, Nagpur, with Middle department.
,, Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore, with Middle department.
,, Hitkarni Sabha High School, with Middle department.
,, Anjuman Islamia do. do. do.
,, Jubbulpore Sadar Bazar Church Mission Middle School.
,, Seoni-Chapara Mission School.
,, Sitabaldi Grant-in-aid School, Nagpur.
,, Native Institution, Nagpur.
,, Anjuman Hami-e-Islam, Nagpur.
,, Andhra Sabha School, Nagpur.

7. As regards Middle and Primary Schools, the policy of the Administration has been to stimulate local interest in education by transferring these institutions from the control of the Education Department to the control of local bodies. To this end, all schools situated within Municipal limits have been transferred to the management of Municipalities, and all schools situated in rural tracts, except in one district, have been transferred to the management of District

* *N. B.*—A public school means a school which conforms with the course of study prescribed by a University or by the Department, and which presents pupils for the public examinations held by the Department or by a University.
A private school means a school which does not come under the above definition.

Councils. The entire management and control of the transferred schools is vested, subject to certain conditions, in the local bodies above referred to, the Education Department confining itself to—

(1) ascertaining that the funds set aside for educational purposes are spent on Middle and Primary education and to the best advantage;

(2) inspecting and reporting on the schools;

(3) ascertaining that the principles, &c., of school management and the fee rules are observed;

(4) supplying certificated teachers;

(5) seeing that school buildings are kept in repair and that the furniture and appliances thereof are adequate;

(6) arranging for the supply of school books, maps, apparatus, &c., on payment;

(7) assisting local bodies with advice and suggestions in educational matters.

There are 255 Middle Schools, of which 65 are Anglo-Vernacular and 190 Vernacular; 174 are Board Schools, *viz.*, schools under the management of local bodies, and 62 are Aided institutions.

There are, at present, in existence, 1,918 Primary Schools, of which—

40	are	Government Schools.
760	„	Board „
862	„	Aided „
133	„	Unaided „
123	„	Feudatory „

(2) SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.

8. The schools for special education are the following:—

Normal School.
- (1) The Training Institution, Nagpur.
- (2) Normal School, Jubbulpore.
- (3) Do. Raipur.
- (4) Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

(5) The Agricultural Class, Nagpur.

(6) The Engineering Class, Jubbulpore.

(7) The Law Classes.

The Normal School students are instructed in the principles and art of teaching, with the view of their becoming teachers after their course of training is over. The Training Institution contains two departments, *viz.*, a Secondary and a Primary. In the Secondary department, students who have passed one of the University examinations are prepared for employment as teachers in Colleges and High and Middle Schools. In the Primary department, students are trained for employment in Primary Schools. The other Normal Schools contain Primary departments only.

9. In addition to the Normal Schools, classes for the training of teachers have been opened in certain Vernacular Middle Schools in each district. Bonuses are awarded to the teachers of those schools who succeed in passing students by the Teachers' Certificate Examination.

10. In the Agricultural Class, students are prepared for employment in the Revenue and Settlement Departments and under the Court of Wards. The course of instruction extends over two years, and embraces the following curriculum :—

Agriculture (theory and practice).
Surveying (do.).
Chemistry (theoretical and practical).
Botany.
Geology.
Physiology and the elements of Veterinary Surgery (practice and science).
Drawing.

The instruction is strictly practical. Each student has his own plot of ground allotted him, in which he grows his own crop. All the agricultural operations, from preparing the ground to sowing the seed, are done by the students themselves without assistance.

Attached to the Agricultural Class is a class for the training of schoolmasters in the proper method of teaching the Agricultural Primer in use in the schools of the Central Provinces.

11. In the Engineering Class, candidates are prepared for Upper Subordinate posts in the Public Works Department. The course of study is for two years, and embraces the following curriculum :—

I.—Mathematics.

1. Arithmetic.
2. Trigonometry.
3. Mensuration.

II.—Engineering.

4. Levelling (including contouring), chain surveying, plane-tabling.
5. Drawing.
6. Road-making.
7. Brick and tile-making, manufacture of lime, mortar, cement, concrete, hydraulic mortars, white and colour wash.
8. Varieties of stone and wood as used for construction.
9. Elements of simple construction.
10. Carpentry.

12. Law classes are attached to the Jubbulpore and Morris Colleges. The course of study is for three years, at the end of which time students may appear either for the B. L. or LL. B. Examinations of the Calcutta and Allahabad Universities, or for the Law Certificate Examination of these Provinces.

Drawing.

13. There is no special institution for teaching drawing, but the subject receives much encouragement, and is taught in almost every school as a branch of general education. Students from these Provinces appear for the examination of the Bombay School of Art, which is conducted annually at different centres in the Provinces. Rewards are offered to masters who succeed in passing

a certain number of pupils by this examination, and certain prizes are given to pupils who excel in the different subjects prescribed. Prizes are also awarded on the results of the Middle School and the Upper Primary Examinations to students in Middle and Primary Schools, for excellence in drawing.

Seventy-three students passed the examination of the Bombay School of Art in the current year, and 78 in the previous year.

Rajkumar School.

14. There is a special school for the sons of Feudatory Chiefs and Zamindars. It is managed by the Principal of the Jubbulpore College. At the close of the official year 1892-93 there were eight pupils on the rolls. They are under the instruction of a special staff of masters, and much attention is paid to their physical training. The pupils play cricket and lawn-tennis and are taught to ride. The fees paid by each student are Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 a month, according to their income.

Most of the Rajkumar students are from the Chhattisgarh Division, and it has been proposed to remove the school from Jubbulpore to Raipur, a measure which, it is expected, will increase its popularity.

European Schools.

15. The European schools in the Central Provinces are regulated by the provisions of the Bengal Code for European Schools. They are all aided institutions, and are examined quadrennially for a result grant.

The following are the European schools now in existence :—

(1) St. Francis deSales' School, Nagpur.
(2) Bishop's School, Nagpur.
(3) St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore.
(4) Christ Church Boys' School, Jubbulpore.
(5) Do. Girls' do. do.
(6) Convent of St. Joseph, do.
(7) Do. do. Nagpur.
(8) Do. do. Kamptee.
(9) Joint Railway School, Khandwa.
(10) St. Matthew's Railway School, Harda.
(11) Railway School, Dongargarh.
(12) Loretto Convent School, Saugor.

Female Education.

16. Although there has been a considerable increase in both the number of schools and the number of girls under instruction in the last ten years,* female education can hardly be said to have made a beginning in these Provinces, the percentage of girls of school-going age under instruction being only ·9. It is probable that much progress cannot be expected until public opinion is sufficiently advanced to appreciate its importance. In places where there are no girls' schools, girls are allowed to read in primary boys' schools. The number of such is increasing year by year. The instruction in girls' schools has been varied by the introduction of Kindergarten, action songs, and in a few places drawing, and by the encouragement

	* 1883.
Schools ...	... 93
Pupils ...	... 3,985
	1893.
Schools ...	... 154
Pupils ...	... 6,374

given to needle-work and knitting. As regards home education, the excellent work done by the ladies of the Zenana Missions at Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Hoshangabad cannot be over-estimated.

The Education of Mahomedans, the Aboriginal Tribes and Low Castes.

17. The number of Mahomedan boys at school is 9,167, and the percentage of Mahomedan boys of school-going age under instruction is 38·42, as compared with 13·90 per cent. under Hindu boys.

Mahomedan boys do not, as a rule, continue their studies to a higher standard, so as to qualify for admission into the public service, in which they are at present but poorly represented. Efforts are, however, being made by the Anjuman Islamias to stimulate the higher education of Mahomedan boys, by opening High School departments in connection with their Middle Schools.

18. The aboriginal tribes are to be found chiefly in the Chhattisgarh Division, and the neglected state of education in the Feudatory States of that Division accounts, in a measure, for the poor attendance at school of these races. Now, however, that steps are being taken to improve the system of education and strengthen the inspecting agency in the Feudatory States, greater progress in the education of the aborigines is anticipated. The more favourable rates in the result grant rules, which allow grants for Gonds and other aboriginal tribes at 50 per cent. higher, are beginning to be appreciated by schoolmasters, and will doubtless have a stimulating effect upon the education of the aboriginal tribes.

19. Boys of low caste are to be found in some of our schools, but the degradation of their position is a bar to their progress. Efforts are therefore being made to open separate schools for low castes under low caste schoolmasters. There are schools for Dhers at Hinganghat and Kamptee. Seven schools for Dhers have been established in the Chanda District, and a school for Dhers under a Dher teacher has recently been opened in Sironcha.

System of Aid

20. The system of grants-in-aid was revised in the year 1890. The policy of the Administration in revising the rules was stated to be "by encouraging private enterprize to enable the Local Administration and Local Bodies to withdraw gradually from the direct management of schools."

21. Schools are aided on three alternative systems:—

(1) The fixed grant system.
(2) The result grant system.
(3) The combined system, which is a combination of the fixed grant and the result grant systems.

The Aided Colleges and High and Middle Schools are all on the fixed grant system. Almost all Aided Primary Schools are on the system of payment by results or on the combined system.

School Economy and Discipline.

The Levy of Fees.

22. The Fee Rules were revised in the year 1890. In Government Colleges and High Schools, the fee is Rs. 3 and from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 respectively. In Aided Colleges and High Schools it is Rs. 2 and Re. 1-8 respectively per mensem. In Government and Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, it varies, according to the income of the parents, from Rs. 3 to annas 6. In Government and Board Vernacular Middle Schools it ranges from Rs. 2 to annas 2, and in Primary Schools, from 8 annas to 1 anna. In Aided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, it is annas 8, and in Vernacular Middle Schools, annas 4. The minimum fee in the primary department of aided schools is 1 anna. In Aided Primary Schools not connected with schools of high grade, the levy of fees is left to the discretion of the Manager.

Discipline.

23. Inter-school rules were sanctioned in the year 1889. They regulate the admission of students into one school from another. By rules sanctioned in the year 1889, certain punishments were prescribed for breaches of discipline in Colleges and Schools. Much attention is paid to the moral side of Education, *viz.*, the inculcation of habits of truthfulness, obedience, courtesy and respect for authority. Physical training also receives ample encouragement. Almost every school is provided with a gymnasium. Drill is taught in all schools, and cricket and football are practised in some. The monitorial system exists in our boarding-houses. The supervision of the boarding-house is entrusted to one of the senior students, who, if he is reported to have discharged his duties satisfactorily, at the end of the year, is entitled to have his fees remitted.

Public Examinations.

24. The course of study in Colleges and High Schools is, as stated above, regulated by the requirements of the University.

25. The examinations conducted by the Department are the following :—

(i) The Lower Primary Examination.
(ii) The Upper Primary Examination.
(iii) The Middle School Examination.
(iv) Teacher's Certificate Examination.
(v) The Examination of Officers whose vernacular is not that of the people of the section of the country to which they are posted.
(vi) The Examination of Deputy Inspectors.

26. The Lower Primary Examination regulates admission into the Upper Primary class, *viz.*, the 4th Vernacular class, and is conducted by the masters themselves or by Inspecting Officers when they visit schools.

The subjects of examination are the following :—

(i) Reading.
(ii) Writing.
(iii) Arithmetic (four Simple and Compound Rules).
(iv) Geography of the Central Provinces (optional).

27. The Upper Primary Examination is conducted, at certain centres, by Boards of Examiners, of which the Deputy Inspector of the district is President. The examination papers are set by the Inspector of Schools of the Circle. The objects of the Examination are the following :—

(i) To regulate admission from an Upper Primary into a Middle School.

(ii) To test the fitness of candidates for admission into the public service for appointments below Rs. 15.

(iii) To regulate the award of Middle School Scholarships.

28. The subjects of examination are as follows :—

A.—Compulsory Subjects.

1. Reading and Elements of Grammar.
2. Hand-writing, spelling and dictation.
3. Arithmetic.

B.—Optional Subjects.

1. Common Objects.
2. Geography.
3. History.
4. Drawing.
5. Hygiene.
6. Agriculture.
7. Manual training.

29. The Middle School Examination is conducted by Examiners appointed by the Inspector-General of Education. The objects of the examination are as under :—

1. To regulate promotion into a High School.
2. To test the fitness of candidates for admission into the public service for appointments ranging between Rs. 15 and Rs. 30.
3. To determine the award of High School Scholarships.

The subjects of examination are as follows :—

Branch I.—Language.

1. Hand-writing and Spelling—(English and Vernacular)
2. Translation from Vernacular into English.
3. Translation from English into Vernacular.
4. English Grammar and Composition.
5. Vernacular Grammar and Composition.

Branch II.—Mathematics.

1. Arithmetic.
2. Euclid and Algebra.

Branch III.—Geography.

Geography of the World and Map-drawing.

Branch IV.—Physical Science.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

1. History.
2. Drawing.
3. Manual Training.
4. Mensuration and Surveying.
5. Mercantile Arithmetic.

Scholarships.

30. The scholarships may be classed as:—
    1. Those payable from Public funds.
    2. Those payable from Private funds.

31. The scholarships payable from public funds are the following:—

    1. Middle School Scholarships—Ordinary.
    2. Do. do. —Special.
    3. High School Scholarships.
    4. College Scholarships, Junior.
    5. Do. Senior.
    6. Graduates' Scholarships.
    7. Girls' Special Scholarships.
    8. Normal School Scholarships.

The Middle School Scholarships are awarded on the results of the Upper Primary Examination, and are 76 in number, the value being Rs. 4 each. They are tenable for four years in an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School. Middle School Scholarships, special, are of the value of Rs. 4 each. They are attached to certain Anglo-Vernacular 2nd grade Middle Schools, and are tenable for one year in an Anglo-Vernacular School of the 1st grade.

High School Scholarships, 45 in number, are awarded on the results of the Middle School Examination, and are tenable for two years in a recognized High School. The value of these scholarships varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per mensem.

College Scholarships, junior, 28 in number, are awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination. Twenty are reserved for certain subjects of a technical character, *viz.*, Engineering, Agriculture, Art and Medicine. The value of the scholarships varies from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per mensem.

College Scholarships, senior, 8 in number, are awarded on the results of the F. A. Examination. Four of these are reserved for technical subjects, *viz.*, Engineering, Agriculture, Art and Medicine.

Graduates' Scholarships, 3 in number, are awarded on the results of the B. A. Examination. One is tenable in any College of Medicine, one in any College of Engineering and one in any College of Arts by candidates who wish to take the M. A. degree in Science.

Normal School Scholarships are given to students to enable them to undergo a course of training in the Normal Schools. They are 230 in number, their value varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per mensem.

32. There is no special training school for the Uriyas of Sambalpur. Ten Stipendiary Scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 each are awarded to Uriya students intending to become teachers.

Scholarships payable from private funds.

33. Some of these Scholarships are awarded by Feudatory Chiefs, and others supported by endowments from private subscriptions.

They are the following :—

1. The Browning Scholarships.
2. Raj-nandgaon Jubilee Scholarships.
3. Khairagarh Scholarships.
4. The Mackenzie Scholarship.
5. The Armstrong Scholarship.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND ITS OFFICERS.

34. The superior staff of the Department is composed of the following :—

1. The Inspector-General of Education.
2. The Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.
3. The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.
4. The Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.
5. The Principal, Jubbulpore College.
6. The Professor of Mathematics, Jubbulpore College.
7. Do. do. of Sanskrit, do. do.
8. Do. do. of Physical Science, do. do.
9. Do. do. of English, do. do.
10. The Superintendent, Training Institution, Nagpur.
11. The Lady Superintendent, Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.
12. Deputy Inspectors of Schools, of whom there are at present nineteen, *viz.*, one for each district, except in the Raipur district, in which there are two.

The Inspector-General of Education.

35. The Inspector-General of Education is the head of the Department. Under the orders of the Local Government, he manages the finance of the Department, settles the curricula to be pursued, and the examinations to be passed, nominates examiners to conduct public examinations, and himself takes part in the inspection of schools. He prepares all reports and returns that are submitted to the Local Administration. He directs the movements of the Inspectors of Schools and Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The Government College at Jubbulpore, together with its High School department, and the Government High Schools, are directly controlled by the Inspector-General, and he advises the Local Administration in the matter of giving aid to schools under private management. In his relations with Board Schools, *viz.*, schools transferred to Local Bodies and Aided institutions, the function of the Inspector-General is to advise rather than to control.

Inspectors of Schools.

36. There are three Inspectors of Schools. Two of these are graded officers and one non-graded. The Provinces are divided into three circles of inspection. The Northern Circle consists of seven districts, *viz.*, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar. Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, Seoni, Betul and Chhindwara form the Southern Circle. The Eastern Circle comprises Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, with the Feudatory States of Chhattisgarh.

	Rs.		Rs.
3rd grade	... 750	to	1,000
4th grade	... 500	„	750
Non-graded	... 500		

The Senior Inspector of Schools is also in charge of the European Schools of the whole Province (and of the European Schools in Central India). The Inspector of Schools of the Northern Circle is required to visit once a year the schools in Sehore (Bhopal). The Inspector of Schools of the Eastern Circle visits the schools in the Chhattisgarh Feudatories, in addition to those in British Territory. Each Inspector of Schools is expected to visit all the Anglo-Vernacular Schools in his Circle at least twice a year and all the rural schools once in three years. He is required to submit, monthly, to the Inspector-General a diary containing his remarks on the schools visited by him. Orders passed by the Inspector-General on these diaries are communicated to the persons concerned. The Inspectors are required in their diaries to enter the state of school buildings, the condition of apparatus and libraries, the discipline, the method of instruction, the time tables, &c. They also test the drill and gymnastic exercises of the pupils.

Our training schools are all situated at the Head-quarters of the Inspectors of Schools, and one of the most important duties of these officers is the management of these institutions.

Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

37. In each district, except in the Raipur District, there is one Deputy Inspector who inspects all the Primary Schools in the district, at least three times a year. He also visits Vernacular Schools situated within Municipal limits. He keeps the District Council informed of the state of Education, helps them in establishing schools where required, and makes suggestions from time to time to the District Council regarding their schools. He is also Chairman of the Boards appointed to conduct the Upper Primary Examination at different centres. In the Raipur District there are two Deputy Inspectors.

		Rs.
2	1st Grade	... 200
3	2nd „	... 150
4	3rd „	... 125
4	4th „	... 100
5	5th „	... 80
1	Joint Deputy Inspector,	60

The number of schools has, of recent years, increased to such an extent that the Inspecting agency has become unequal to the work. The Government of India has sanctioned the strengthening of the staff by the appointment of seven Sub-Inspectors.

School Committees.

38. Local Bodies appoint, for each school, a School Committee, consisting of not less than five residents of the town, village or area for which the school has been established.

School Committees visit schools collectively once a month at least, and a record of their proceedings is made in a book kept for the purpose. One of the members visits the school once a week.

The School Committees take all possible measures to secure regularity of attendance, settle matters of discipline and arrange, in accordance with the rules for the time being in force, what rates of fees scholars shall pay and what boys shall be free scholars.

They also bring irregularities connected with the management of the school, the want of suitable accommodation or furniture and the necessity for repairing the school buildings, &c., to the notice of Local Bodies.

Text-Book Committee.

39. The Text-Book Committee of these Provinces was reorganized in August 1892. The following officers and gentlemen form the General Text Book Committee:—

1. The Inspector-General of Education—*ex-officio* President.
2. The Commissioner, Nagpur Division.
3. The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.
4. The Principal, Hislop College, Nagpur.
5. Do. do. Morris do. do.
6. Do. do. St. Francis deSales School, Nagpur.
7. Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, M.A., B.L.
8. Mr. Bapu Rao Dada, M.A.

There are two Sub-Committees for Hindi, Urdu and Uriya text-books.

All the books prescribed for departmental schools and books intended for prizes and school libraries are first approved by the Committee.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

40. The progress of Education in the Central Provinces since its commencement in 1862 is illustrated by the following table:—

Class of Institution.	1861-62.		1872-73.		1882-83.		1892-93.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
University Colleges	...	...	...	...	2	60	3	249
Secondary. High Schools ...	1	271	4	161	5	383	12	584
Secondary. Middle Schools, English...	3	775	65	3,455	51	2,771	65	5,758
Secondary. Do. do. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	21,262
Primary ... English	Massed with M. and H.		Massed with M.		59	2,762	6	368
Primary ... Vernacular	1,180	16,748	1,584	74,924	1,309	78,272	1,770	100,192
Female ... Secondary Schools, English	...	...	1	147	3	25	7	120
Female ... Primary do. do.	...	...	...	...	5	386	6	427
Female ... Secondary do. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	214
Female ... Primary do. do.	2	29	117	4,038	84	3,546	186	5,590
Carried over ...	1,186	17,823	1,771	82,725	1,518	88,205	2,199	134,764

Class of Institution.	1861-62.		1872-73.		1882-83.		1892-93.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Brought over . .	1,186	17,823	1,771	82,725	1,518	88,205	2,199	134,764
Training Schools for Males... ...	1	4	4	156	3	190	4	189
Do. do. for Females ...	...	...	3	49	1	28	1	23
Schools for carpentry	...	...	...	...	25	521	...	...
Special Drawing Schools not included in the above	...	..	...	...	1	27	1	101
Other special Schools	...	...	...	...	17	535	5	148
Total ...	1,187	17,827	1,778	82,930	1,565	89,506	2,210	135,225

41. It will appear from the above that, since the year 1861, *viz.*, the date on which educational operations commenced in these Provinces, schools have increased by 86 per cent., and pupils by 658 per cent.

In the last ten years, *viz.*, from the year 1882, there has been an increase of 645, or 41 per cent., in schools, and 45,719, or 51 per cent., in pupils. In the past year, special efforts were made to extend and improve Primary education. A grant of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by the Administration for this purpose. Some 300 new Aided schools were opened, with 21,068 pupils. It is noticeable that, in 1892-93, schools increased by 15 per cent. and pupils by 18 per cent.

The population of the Provinces, according to the last Census, is 12,944,805, the school-going age population, calculated at 15 per cent., being 1,941,720, and the number of children under instruction, 135,225. The percentage of children of school-going age under instruction is 7, or 13 per cent. under boys, and 0·9 per cent. under girls. This shows that much remains to be done before education can be said to have reached the masses in these Provinces.

2.—*Progress of Education during the year* 1892-93.

Number of Schools and Scholars.

42. From the subjoined table, which shows the increase and decrease of schools and pupils by classes of institutions, it will be seen that schools have increased from 1,908 to 2,210, or by 15 per cent., and pupils, from 114,157 to 135,225, or by 18 per cent. The figures of 71 schools with 3,178 pupils in certain Feudatory States, which are not under regular inspection, are not included in this table. The strength of colleges shows a slight increase. High Schools remain the same in number, but exhibit a decrease of 76 in pupils. The increase of pupils in English Middle Schools, and the decrease in Upper Primary Schools, is due to a change of classification, *viz.*, the absorption into the Middle department of the Primary English class, which had, hitherto, been treated as a separate institution. Vernacular Middle Schools have increased by 19, or by 11 per cent., in schools, and by 2,686, or 14 per cent. in pupils; and Vernacular Primary Schools, by 347, or 24 per cent. in schools, and by 18,707, or nearly 23 per cent., in pupils.

The large increase in both these classes of institutions is due, partly, to the increase in existing schools, but mainly to the opening of new schools. The decrease of 10 under "Special Schools," is explained by the closure of the

Carpentry classes. Under "Vernacular Secondary Girls' Schools," there has been an increase of 1 in schools, and 38 in pupils; whilst Vernacular Primary Girls' Schools show an increase of 10 in schools, and 351 in pupils.

Class of Institution.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.
Colleges	3	232	77	3	249	83
Secondary... High Schools	12	660	55	12	584	49
Secondary... Middle Schools English ...	66	4,339	66	65	5,758	89
Secondary... Middle Schools Vernacular.	171	18,576	109	190	21,262	112
Primary ... Primary English ...	70	2,198	31	6	368	61
Primary ... Upper and Lower Primary Vernacular ...	1,423	81,485	57	1,770	100,192	57
Special ... English and Vernacular Schools for males ...	20	677	34	10	438	44
Special ... Vernacular Schools for females	1	19	19	1	23	23
Female ... Secondary Schools .. English ...	5	102	20	7	120	17
Female ... Secondary Schools .. Vernacular.	3	176	59	4	214	53
Female ... Primary Schools ... English ..	8	454	57	6	427	71
Female ... Primary Schools ... Vernacular.	126	5,239	42	136	5,590	41
TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS .	1,908	114,157	60	2,210	135,225	61

The statistics for the last five years are given in the following table :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Number of schools	1,824	1,830	1,845	1,908	2,210
Number of pupils	107,357	108,200	111,498	114,157	135,225
Average attendance	76,013	72,330	74,381	76,557	85,958
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fee receipts in all schools	66,160	74,400	79,344	95,969	1,03,606
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cost per pupil to Government ...	3 4 10	3 5 3	3 6 1	3 6 7	2 9 3

It will appear from the above that, since the year 1888-89, schools have increased by 21 per cent., pupils by 26 per cent., and the average attendance, by 13 per cent. Fee receipts show the large increase of 56 per cent. The decrease under cost to Government of educating each pupil is merely nominal, being attributable to the fact that a smaller amount was spent on the purchase of books, in the year under review.

The percentage of Hindu boys of school-going age under instruction has risen from 11·72 to 13·90, and of Mahomedan, from 35·30 to 38·42. The larger percentage of Mahomedan boys under instruction is due, partly, to the fact that Mahomedans are, as a rule, inhabitants of towns, in which education is more advanced, and partly to the activity of the Anjuman Islamia. Hindu boys contribute mainly to the general advance, their number under instruction having increased by 17,526, or by 18 per cent.; whilst Mahomedan boys exhibit an increase of 8 per cent. only. The number of Gonds and other aboriginal tribes under instruction has declined from 1,946 to 1,393; whilst under "others," *viz.*, the lower castes, there has been an increase of 82 per cent.

The number of Hindu girls in schools was 5,037 as compared with 4,680 and of Mahomedan 430, as against 410 in the previous year.

There is a decline in the number of the richer classes attending school which is attributable to the high rate of fees charged to the wealthier portion of the community. Under "middle classes," *viz.*, those whose income varies between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 200 per annum, there has been an increase of over 5 per cent; whilst the poorer classes attending school, *viz.*, those whose income falls below Rs. 200 per annum, have increased by 21 per cent. The middle classes furnish 14 per cent. of the total number under instruction, and the poorer classes 85 per cent. As regards occupation, it is a satisfactory feature that agriculturists, who form about 36 per cent. of the total number at school, contribute largely to the general advance in education. The increase in this class of the community under "instruction" amounts to 9,153, or 22 per cent.; while artizans, whose education is of no less importance, show an increase of as much as 29 per cent.

The total expenditure was Rs. 8,67,439, as compared with Rs. 8,63,900 in the previous year. A decrease of expenditure from Provincial Funds under "Secondary and Primary Schools" and an increase of expenditure under "Local and Municipal Boards Schools" is due to the transfer of a number of Middle and Primary Schools to local management.

A large increase of Rs. 16,581 under "Aided Schools," due to the opening of new schools on the combined system in the extension of Primary education, and on school buildings (Rs. 19,255), was counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 23,667 on the purchase of books, and by savings in the pay of the Principal of the Jubbulpore College and of the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.

The sources from which the expenditure was met are compared below:—

Sources.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Provincial Revenues	3,85,739	3,26,287
(2) Local rates and cesses	1,74,868	2,10,780
(3) Municipal funds	72,743	83,308
(4) Fees	95,969	1,03,351
(5) All other sources	1,34,581	1,43,713
TOTAL ...	8,63,900	8,67,439

Of the total expenditure, 37·6 per cent. was met from Provincial Funds, as against 44 per cent. in the previous year.

Local rates and cesses furnish 24·2 per cent., as compared with 20·2 per cent., and Municipal Funds 9·5 per cent., as against 8·4 per cent. The fee revenue is represented by Rs. 1,03,351, or nearly 12 per cent., of the total expenditure, as compared with Rs. 95,969 or 11·1 per cent. The receipts from other sources furnish 16·5 per cent.

Results of Examination

43. The results of the various examinations for which students from these Provinces appeared, are compared below:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
1. M. A. Passes	4	2
2. B. A. do.	19	17
3. F. A. ,do.	59	46
4. Matriculation Passes	99	227
5. Middle School do.	395	480
6. Upper Primary do.	7,378	7,235
7. Lower Primary do.	9,696	9,852
8. School of Art do.	78	73
9. L. M. and S. (Surgery) Passes	...	2
10. B. L. Passes	2	7

Two students passed the M. A. Examination as against four last year. The results of the B. A. and F. A. Examinations show a slight decline. The results of the Matriculation Examination are very encouraging, 227 students having passed as compared with 99, whilst 480 candidates passed the Middle School Examination, as against 395, in the previous year. In the Upper Primary Examination, there has been a decline of 143 in passes, whilst in the Lower Primary Examination the number of passes has increased by 156. The results of the Bombay School of Art Examination were creditable, 73 candidates passing, as against 78 last year. This may be regarded as satisfactory, considering the fact that Drawing has but recently been introduced into these Provinces. Two candidates passed the examination of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, and 7 the B. L. Examination of the Calcutta University, as against 2 in the previous year.

The number enrolled and the average attendance were 249 and 208, as compared with 232 and 188 respectively in the previous year. The increase is doubtless due to the policy of Sir A. Macdonnell in enforcing the previously existing rules regarding admission to the public service, which require certain academical qualifications for the higher appointments under Government. The B. A. has ceased to be a drug in the market, now that certain appointments are reserved for men possessing those qualifications. The fee receipts aggregated Rs. 5,221 as against Rs. 4,638. The total cost of educating each pupil in the Government College was Rs. 193 as against Rs. 151 in the Aided Colleges. The cost to Government of educating each pupil was Rs. 127 in the Government College, against Rs. 21 in the Aided Institutions.

The number of High Schools remains the same, but the strength has declined from 660 to 584. The falling off is, mainly, due to the smaller number of admissions into the High School department, owing to the decrease in the number of passes in the Middle School examination of the year 1892, when the standard of that examination was, for the first time, raised.

44. The Matriculation and Middle School results are compared below :—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Presented.	Passed	Presented.	Passed.
Matriculation	284	99	339	227
Middle School	930	395	960	480

The increase of passes by both examinations, especially in the Matriculation Examination, is satisfactory.

The number of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools is, at present 65, and of Vernacular Middle Schools, 190. Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools show a nominal increase of 1,419 in strength, which is mainly accounted for by the absorption into the Middle department of the first English class, hitherto treated as a separate institution. Deducting, for the sake of comparison, the numbers in those classes, the figures stand as follows :—

Number on rolls { 1892 ... 4,339
1893 ... 4,328

The decline is explained, partly, by the closure of two Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, *viz.*, the 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools at Multai and Betul, and partly by the operation of the new Fee Code, the rates for English education having been slightly raised. The decline is probably merely temporary. The decrease under Government Middle Schools, and the increase under Local Fund and Municipal institutions, is explained by the transfer of certain Government institutions to local management. The new Upper Primary Examination scheme, which renders a pass by that examination a condition of admission into the Middle department, and therefore prolongs the period of purely vernacular instruction from 3 to 4 years, will doubtless increase the efficiency of Anglo-Vernacular schools. Students will be better able to grapple with the difficulties of English at a more advanced age and after they have gained a sound knowledge of their own vernacular. All the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools are now provided with physical science apparatus. Instruction in the subject has improved, as, the work of the itinerant instructors in science being finished, each school has one or two masters who are competent to teach it. Drawing continues to increase in popularity. The process of supplying each school with a separate instructor who has passed the 2nd or 3rd grade of the Bombay School of Art has been carried on, separate drawing masters having been appointed for the Wardha and Narsinghpur Middle Schools. Physical training has received as much attention as in previous years. Regard has been had to the cultivation of habits of courtesy and respect for authority in school boys, the result being a marked improvement in discipline. Vernacular Middle Schools have increased by 19 in schools and by 2,686 in pupils. The increase is due to the raising of the standard of certain Vernacular Primary Schools to the status of Middle Schools.

Of the total expenditure, 37·6 per cent. was met from Provincial Funds, as against 44 per cent. in the previous year.

Local rates and cesses furnish 24·2 per cent., as compared with 20·2 per cent., and Municipal Funds 9·5 per cent., as against 8·4 per cent. The fee revenue is represented by Rs. 1,03,351, or nearly 12 per cent., of the total expenditure, as compared with Rs. 95,969 or 11·1 per cent. The receipts from other sources furnish 16·5 per cent.

Results of Examination

43. The results of the various examinations for which students from these Provinces appeared, are compared below:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
1. M. A. Passes	4	2
2. B. A. do.	19	17
3. F. A. do.	59	46
4. Matriculation Passes	99	227
5. Middle School do.	395	480
6. Upper Primary do.	7,378	7,235
7. Lower Primary do.	9,696	9,852
8. School of Art do.	78	73
9. L. M. and S. (Surgery) Passes	...	2
10. B. L. Passes	2	7

Two students passed the M. A. Examination as against four last year. The results of the B. A and F. A. Examinations show a slight decline. The results of the Matriculation Examination are very encouraging, 227 students having passed as compared with 99, whilst 480 candidates passed the Middle School Examination, as against 395, in the previous year. In the Upper Primary Examination, there has been a decline of 143 in passes, whilst in the Lower Primary Examination the number of passes has increased by 156. The results of the Bombay School of Art Examination were creditable, 73 candidates passing, as against 78 last year. This may be regarded as satisfactory, considering the fact that Drawing has but recently been introduced into these Provinces. Two candidates passed the examination of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, and 7 the B. L. Examination of the Calcutta University, as against 2 in the previous year.

The number enrolled and the average attendance were 249 and 208, as compared with 232 and 188 respectively in the previous year. The increase is doubtless due to the policy of Sir A. Macdonnell in enforcing the previously existing rules regarding admission to the public service, which require certain academical qualifications for the higher appointments under Government. The B. A. has ceased to be a drug in the market, now that certain appointments are reserved for men possessing those qualifications. The fee receipts aggregated Rs. 5,221 as against Rs. 4,638. The total cost of educating each pupil in the Government College was Rs. 193 as against Rs. 151 in the Aided Colleges. The cost to Government of educating each pupil was Rs. 127 in the Government College, against Rs. 21 in the Aided Institutions.

The number of High Schools remains the same, but the strength has declined from 660 to 584. The falling off is, mainly, due to the smaller number of admissions into the High School department, owing to the decrease in the number of passes in the Middle School examination of the year 1892, when the standard of that examination was, for the first time, raised.

44. The Matriculation and Middle School results are compared below :—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
Matriculation	284	99	339	227
Middle School	930	395	960	480

The increase of passes by both examinations, especially in the Matriculation Examination, is satisfactory.

The number of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools is, at present 65, and of Vernacular Middle Schools, 190. Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools show a nominal increase of 1,419 in strength, which is mainly accounted for by the absorption into the Middle department of the first English class, hitherto treated as a separate institution. Deducting, for the sake of comparison, the numbers in those classes, the figures stand as follows :—

Number on rolls { 1892 ... 4,339
1893 ... 4,328

The decline is explained, partly, by the closure of two Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, *viz.*, the 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools at Multai and Betul, and partly by the operation of the new Fee Code, the rates for English education having been slightly raised. The decline is probably merely temporary. The decrease under Government Middle Schools, and the increase under Local Fund and Municipal institutions, is explained by the transfer of certain Government institutions to local management. The new Upper Primary Examination scheme, which renders a pass by that examination a condition of admission into the Middle department, and therefore prolongs the period of purely vernacular instruction from 3 to 4 years, will doubtless increase the efficiency of Anglo-Vernacular schools. Students will be better able to grapple with the difficulties of English at a more advanced age and after they have gained a sound knowledge of their own vernacular. All the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools are now provided with physical science apparatus. Instruction in the subject has improved, as, the work of the itinerant instructors in science being finished, each school has one or two masters who are competent to teach it. Drawing continues to increase in popularity. The process of supplying each school with a separate instructor who has passed the 2nd or 3rd grade of the Bombay School of Art has been carried on, separate drawing masters having been appointed for the Wardha and Narsinghpur Middle Schools. Physical training has received as much attention as in previous years. Regard has been had to the cultivation of habits of courtesy and respect for authority in school boys, the result being a marked improvement in discipline. Vernacular Middle Schools have increased by 19 in schools and by 2,686 in pupils. The increase is due to the raising of the standard of certain Vernacular Primary Schools to the status of Middle Schools.

The number of Primary Schools on the 31st March 1893 was 1,776 with 100,560 pupils, as compared with 1,493 schools and 83,683 pupils on the corresponding date of the year 1892. Schools have increased by nearly 19 per cent., and pupils by a little over 20 per cent. It may be mentioned that the increase is greater than has been shown in any previous 20 years in the Educational history of these Provinces. The actual increase is nominally reduced by a change of classification, *viz.*, the absorption into the Middle department of the 1st English class, hitherto classed as Primary. Vernacular Primary Schools have increased by 347, or 24 per cent., in institutions, and by 18,707, or nearly 23 per cent., in pupils.

The extension of Primary education, to which Sir A. MacDonnell gave a new and special development, was started with generous support from the Provincial revenues. Rs. 25,000 were in the beginning of the year allotted to the different District Councils for the purpose of opening new Primary Schools; the allotment for the current year is Rs. 50,000, and a similar grant will be made in 1894-95. The money allotted by the Administration is expended in the form of (1) subsistence allowances to village schoolmasters and (2) result-grants earned by the same masters; the maxixum cost of each school being limited to Rs. 68 per annum. The "combined system," as it is called, renders the master, by the payment of a subsistence allowance, independent to some extent of such accidents as may cause the loss of his result-grant; while the offer of a result-grant acts as an incentive to work. One hundred and twenty-three Vernacular Primary Schools were opened on this basis in the Northern Circle, 135 in the Southern Circle and 89 in the Eastern Circle. In the Eastern Circle the plan is not a novelty, there being already a considerable number of "combined system" schools in existence there.

The provision of an adequate teaching staff was one of the first difficulties to be faced in connection with the project for extending Primary education. The difficulty has been met by attaching training classes for village schoolmasters to the principal Vernacular Middle Schools in each district, bonuses being offered to the head-masters who succeed in passing students by the Teachers' Certificate Examination. With an increase of schools and schoolmasters, an increase in the inspecting agency becomes essential, and the more so as examinations for result-grants form a larger part of the duties of the inspectorate. A proposal to appoint three Assistant Inspectors of Schools and seven Sub-Inspectors was accordingly submitted to the Government of India, but on financial grounds the latter appointments only have been sanctioned.

Female Education.

45. The comparative statement showing the progress of female education in these Provinces is summarized in the following table:—

Class of Schools.	Schools.		Pupils.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Secondary Schools ...	8	11	278	334
Primary Schools ...	135	143	5,712	6,040
Total ...	143	154	5,990	6,374

From this it will appear that there has been an increase of 11 in schools, and of 384, or rather over 6 per cent., in pupils. The percentage of girls of school-going age under instruction is only ·9. Female education can, indeed, hardly be said to have made a beginning in these Provinces. It is probable that much progress cannot be expected in the education of women, until public opinion is sufficiently advanced to appreciate its importance. The number of girls reading in boys' schools has considerably increased, especially in the Northern and Eastern Circles. In the Northern Circle, it has more than doubled during the year. The Mission Girls' School at Seoni is reported to have improved since its transfer to Municipal management. The Girls' School at Balaghat is reported to be in bad order, but steps are being taken to improve it. Needle-work has received increased attention, and kindergarten teaching has been continued with success.

Schools for Mahomedans and aboriginal tribes.

46. It would seem a slur on Mahomedan enterprise in the matter of education to class the Mahomedans of these Provinces with the aboriginal tribes, for, in point of the number of children under instruction, they lead the van. It is, however, to be regretted that so few of them continue their studies to a higher standard, so as to qualify for admission into the public service, in which they are, at present, but poorly represented. The Anjuman-Islamia doubtless had this object in view, when they opened a High School department in connection with their Middle School in Jubbulpore. The number of Mahomedan boys at school has increased from 8,423 to 9,167, bringing the percentage of boys of school-going age under instruction to 38·42 per cent., from 35·30 per cent.

The number of children of the aboriginal tribes at school has declined from 1,947 to 1,406. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the more favourable rates in the result-grant rules, which allow grants for Gonds and other aboriginal tribes at 50 per cent. higher, are beginning to be appreciated by schoolmasters. In fixed stipend schools, aborigines are rarely found; but in the combined system schools of the Raipur District the number of Gond students is on the increase, every schoolmaster, it is reported, trying (with an eye to the result-grant) to admit as many Gonds as he can.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

47. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians remains the same, but the strength has increased by 87 and the average daily attendance by 15. Nine students passed the Matriculation Examination, the number of passes in that examination being *nil* in the previous year. Thirty-one candidates passed the Middle School and 35 the Upper Primary Examination, against 40 and 42 respectively last year. The Methodist Mission School at Sitabaldi was closed, and a new Railway School opened at Bilaspur. The boarding accommodation, in such schools as are provided with boarding-houses, is adequate. A new boarding-house has been erected in the St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore. The general standard of instruction has been maintained. Drawing continues to make progress. Kindergarten is excellently taught in the Convent Schools, Nagpur and Jubbulpore, the Christ Church Girls' School, Jubbulpore, and the Bishop's School, Nagpur.

Physical training has received attention. The musical drill of the students in the St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur, is specially worthy of notice. Instrumental music is taught in the St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur, and the St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore, each school having its own band of boy performers.

Technical Education.

48. The number on the rolls of the Agricultural Class, Nagpur, at the close of the year was as follows:—

Senior Class	... 11
Junior Class	... 10

The annual (1st year) and final (2nd year) examinations were held in March last. Nine students passed the annual examination, whilst all the students presented for the final examination were successful, and were awarded certificates. They will, under the rules, have a preferential claim for employment in the Revenue and Settlement Departments.

The subjects of instruction comprised the following:—

Theory and Principles of Agriculture.
Elementary Chemistry.
Botany.
Geology.
Elementary Anatomy.
Physiology and the Elements of Veterinary Surgery.
Land Surveying.
Drawing.

The discipline of the institution has improved, all the students taking kindly to practical work, in regard to which there had been some difficulty in previous years. Each student was allotted half an acre of ground, on which he grew his own crop. All the operations, from the preparation of the ground to the threshing of the crops, were carried out by the students themselves, without assistance.

The sum realized from the sale of the crops was Rs. 74-15-0, as against Rs. 66 in the previous year, each student appropriating the value of the produce of his own plot. The outturn would have been greater but for the damage done by cattle, in the absence of a fence to protect the plots. Arrangements have, however, been made to fence in a portion of the plots. The boarding-house, in which 13 students were accommodated, is reported to have been well managed during the year. Practical lessons in Veterinary Surgery were given in the Veterinary Dispensary attached to the institution.

The Normal Class for the training of schoolmasters in the proper method of teaching the Agricultural Primer was successfully managed during the year. Two batches of students from the different districts of the Provinces joined the school. The first batch, 30 in number, joined in June and left in October, after the examination in Agriculture, in which 29 passed. The second batch, 29 in number, joined in October, and left at the end of March, 28 being successful in the test examination.

The number on the rolls of the Engineering Class at the end of the year was as follows:—

Senior Section	... 7
Junior „	... 3

The final examination of the senior class was held in April 1892. Two of the three candidates passed, and were awarded certificates as Sub-Overseers. They subsequently obtained employment in the Public Works Department.

In spite of the demand that exists for men trained in Engineering, great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable candidates for the class. This has been attributed, partly, to the superior attractions of the Arts course, and, partly, to the location of the class at Nagpur, "among a Maratha population with a tendency, in the present time, to sedentary habits." It was accordingly decided to remove it to Jubbulpore, and constitute it an Engineering department of the Jubbulpore College. Its association with a large institution, such as the latter, will, it is expected, tend to give it greater prestige and increase its popularity.

The number of students at the Jubbulpore Law Class rose by one, and that at the Nagpur Law Class by five. Seven students appeared for the B. L. Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom six passed.

At the Normal Schools, while the number of students increased from 195 to 212, the results obtained during the year under review were disappointing. The number of students who obtained certificates was only 99, as compared with 153 in the preceding year, and 138 in 1890-91.

3.—*Literature and the Press.*

49. The publications noted below were issued during the year 1892 :—

List of Publications.

Subject.	Language.	Nature of contents.
(1) Fiction.	Marathi.	"Rupsen and Chandrakala." A novel.
	Hindi	"Prem Sunder Natak." A novel.
(2) Language	Hindi and English	"Elementary Lessons on English Composition."
(3) Law	English	"The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act (XVI of 1885)."
(4) Poetry	Marathi	"Sugriva Shatak." A miscellany on moral and intellectual subjects.
(5) Religion	Hindi	"Brahma-Mochan Brahma Bilas."
	Marathi	"Gotra-Ghatita."
(6) Science, natural and other.	Hindi	"Object Lessons, or Padarthmala, Part II."

50. Presses exist in the following nine districts of the Central Provinces :— Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Chhindwara and Raipur. There is also a press in the Nandgaon Feudatory State; the press in the Bamra Feudatory State has once more come into existence. Ten Vernacular and English newspapers are published in the Central Provinces. The Vernacular newspaper "Bhonsla" published at Nagpur has ceased to exist, and in its place a newspaper called the "Deshsewak" has been started in Nagpur.

4.—*Literary Societies.*

Libraries and Literary Societies.

51. The number of Libraries and Literary Societies is 30, as against 29 in the previous year. The most important are the following :—

1. Native General Library, Nagpur.
2. Native Library, Umrer.
3. Sitabaldi Reading Room.
4. Public Library, Bhandara.
5. Native General Library, Wardha.
6. City Library, Chhindwara.
7. Public Library, Burhanpur.
8. Hit Sabha, Saugor.
9. General Library, Damoh.
10. Mahajani Sabha, Murwara.
11. Anjuman-Islamia, Murwara.
12. Do. do. Jubbulpore.
13. Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa.
14. Church Mission School Library, Jubbulpore.

5.—*Arts and Sciences.*

52. The number of Museums in the Provinces remains the same, *viz.*, 2—the Provincial Museum at Nagpur and the local one at Raipur. The institution at Nagpur is in the charge of the Agricultural Department, and receives from Provincial revenues an annual grant of Rs. 1,552. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,076-5-10, of which Rs. 787-3-1 represented cost of establishment, and Rs. 289-2-9 was spent on contingencies. The balance to the credit of the Museum Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 1,956-6-2.

The objects added to the collection during the year were samples of coal, images of Krishna, stones and specimens of coins; and a number of books as usual were sent by the Inspector-General of Education under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867.

During the year the Museum was visited by 226,078 persons, of whom 101,592 were men, 79,701 women and 44,785 children.

53. The Raipur Museum is in charge of the local District Council. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,715-12-0, to which were added Rs. 400—the contribution from the District Funds. The contribution from the Municipality was discontinued four years ago. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 937-13-11, of which Rs. 338-0-5 was spent on the usual establishment charges, and Rs. 599-13-6 on account of the purchase of exhibits from the North-Western Provinces, through the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, to whom, for this purpose, an advance of Rs. 400 was made during the year in addition to Rs. 300 advanced during the year before last.

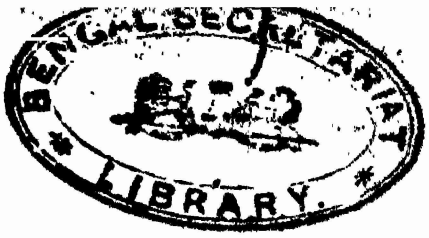
Admission to the Museum is free of charge. The number of visitors during the year was 128,500, as against 137,758 in the previous year. This decrease was not due to any lack of interest on the part of the public, but was owing to defective arrangements as regards the opening and closing of the Museum.

The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,140-14-5.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

This Department is not under Provincial management, and no operations were carried on in these Provinces during the year.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—16-2-94—325.



INDEX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political and Fiscal Geography.

A.—Physical Geography,—including area, character of the surface and climate.
B.—Political relations with Native States.
C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.
D.—Population,—classified as far as possible.
E.—Fiscal Statistics,—including Survey, Settlement, Landed Tenures and Land Revenue.

II.—Statistics of Protection.

A.—Legislative.
B.—Judicial—Civil and Criminal Courts.
C.—Prisons.
D.—Police.
E.—Registration.
F.—Military.
G.—Marine.

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—Finance.
B.—Public Works.
C.—Railway.
D.—Marine.
E.—Agriculture.
F.—Prices of produce and labour.
G.—Trade.
H.—Coinage and currency.
I.—Charitable Institutions.

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—Ecclesiastical,—including places of worship and Ministers of all Creeds.
B.—Education.
C.—Literary and Scientific.

V.—Statistics of Life.

A.—Births, Deaths and Marriages.
B.—Hospital Returns.
C.—Vaccination Returns.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL

I.-A—1. *Showing Total acreage, Classification of areas, Irrigation, Crops, Current ing the Agricultural year*

	Saugor.	Damoh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla.	Seoni.	Narsinghpur.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
1. Area according to Professional Survey ...	25,64,480	18,11,840	25,26,720	32,30,026	20,52,533	**12,26,240**
2. *Deduct* ... (*a*) Feudatory States ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Area for which no returns exist ...	.....	.....	.....	46,351	.....	.....
3. Net area by Professional Survey ...	25,64,480	18,11,840	25,26,720	31,83,675	20,52,533	**12,26,240**
4. Corresponding area by Village Papers ...	25,61,836	18,15,068	25,18,207	31,83,675	20,52,235	**12,22,761**
A. 2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A 1.						
1. Forests	5,20,060	5,44,180	2,37,395	17,64,602	4,99,082	**1,27,621**
2. Not available for cultivation	1,59,295	2,30,317	3,78,300	2,23,082	1,36,674	**95,706**
3. Culturable waste, other than fallow	7,9[illegible],161	4,21,210	5,31,289	5,99,590	5,50,440	**3,24,100**
4. Current fallows	86,721	86,898	2,98,109	65,053	1,36,156	**44,154**
5. Net area cropped during the year	10,01,299	5,29,163	10,70,204	5,31,948	7,29,583	**6,31,180**
6. Irrigated during the year from. (*a*) Government canals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Private canals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*c*) Tanks ...	478	341	.....	560	21,920	.....
(*d*) Wells ...	5,335	1,528	1,798	340	1,015	**1,736**
(*e*) Other sources ...	2,066	589	.....	296	1,444	**497**
Total area irrigated ...	7,879	2,461	1,798	1,196	24,379	**2,233**
7. Crops irrigated (*a*) Wheat ...	3,257	152	105	.....	3	**225**
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses	103	556	125	.....	22,687	**42**
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops	4,219	1,750	1,513	1,196	1,689	**1,966**
(*d*) „ non-food crops.	...	3	55	.....	.....	.....
A. 3.—Acreage under crops.						
Cereals and Pulses. 1. Rice	25,578	71,936	1,97,672	79,714	1,01,680	**33,356**
2. Wheat	5,60,337	2,41,878	4,78,174	1,49,949	3,29,466	**2,37,396**
3. Barley	996	1,230	6,110	371	.....	**129**
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet) ...	58,934	25,306	10,653	5	14,312	**33,415**
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet) ...	... ...	....	1,102	...	....	**6,248**
6. Ragi or Mandua ...	.....	.....	2,039	.....	... ...	.....
7. Maize ...	.....	4,088	5,305	241	9,020	**909**
8. Gram (Pulse) ...	41,100	45,287	97,291	43,212	18,282	**95,803**
9. Other food-grains including pulses	91,743	70,892	44,239	1,91,692	1,81,095	**51,257**
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	37,203	28,472	44,965	9,982	33,617	**13,761**
11. Til or Gingelly ...	49,168	17,646	37,031	18,218	16,362	**20,149**
12. Others ...	.....	1,161	47,095	2,363	31,111	**615**
13. Condiments and Spices ...	... ...	305	698	.....	42	.....
Sugar ... 14. Sugar-cane	1,917	523	851	.....	788	**1,481**
15. Others	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	17,919	5,279	15,997	.....	6,240	**41,870**
17. Jute	... ...	480	1,921	339	.....	**1,893**
18. Others	.....	... ...	4	.....	2,829	.....
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	... ...	... ...	.....	.....	... ...	.....
20. Others	.....	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and Narcotics. 21. Opium	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Coffee	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Tea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Tobacco	602	286	767	197	733	**1,169**
25. Cinchona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. Indian Hemp ...	2,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28. Fodder crops ...	88,922	23,165	16,836	.....	5,628	**28,947**
29. Orchards and Garden produce ...	5,122	238	10,857	... ...	509	**2,696**
30. Miscellaneous crops (Food ...	28,753	3,348	1,41,252	77,106	2,644	**81,597**
(Non-food ...	3,205	419	7,672	.....	203	**1,439**
31. Total	10,17,031	5,14,999	11,71,805	5,54,710	7,60,591	**6,54,130**
32. Area cropped more than once	15,735	15,536	1,01,601	32,792	31,008	**22,950**
33. (31 *minus* 32) Net area cropped during the year ...	10,01,299	5,29,163	10,70,204	5,31,948	7,29,583	**6,31,180**
A. 4.—Number of Live-stock.						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	1,48,904	1,09,981	1,66,580	...	60,759	**73,600**
2. Cows	1,37,969	94,114	1,51,325	...	48,710	**44,835**
3. Male Buffaloes	4,704	3,616	16,528	...	7,238	**7,999**
4. Cow Buffaloes	49,664	35,219	38,959	...	9,671	**21,985**
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ..	1,35,111	88,382	26,542	...	30,163	**57,989**
6. Sheep	20,560	14,557	28,530	...	848	**6,750**
7. Goats	39,574	14,412	23,840	...	6,735	**16,881**
8. Horses and ponies	9,453	5,731	9,880	...	4,132	**7,563**
9. Mules and donkeys	1,774	2,750	6,530	...	743	**3,084**
10. Camels	50	24	858	...	25	**39**
11. Ploughs	52,522	43,328	75,320	...	34,290	**28,514**
12. Carts	13,960	6,068	1,525	...	620	**8,661**

POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Fallows and Live-stock, Carts and Ploughs in each district of the Central Provinces 1892-93 ending 31st May 1893.

Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Betul.	Chhindwara.	Wardha.	Nagpur.	CENTRAL PROVINCES.—*(continued on next page.)*
						A. 1.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
30,39,360	21,48,861	24,47,360	29,63,200	15,53,920	24,52,128	1. Area according to Professional Survey.
99,200	...	...	...	...	...	2. (*a*) Feudatory States ... } *Deduct.*
1,10,720	...	...	10,22,080	...	...	(*b*) Area for which no returns exist ... } *Deduct.*
28,29,440	21,48,861	24,47,360	19,41,120	15,53,920	24,52,128	3. Net area by Professional Survey.
28,81,025	21,48,861	24,47,360	18,96,000	15,19,626	24,53,466 (*a*)	4. Corresponding area by Village Papers.

(*a*) Includes Kamptee Cantonment area *viz.* 4,228 acres.

A. 2.

9,91,714	11,04,818	7,53,912	4,38,398	1,28,034	3 29,260	1. Forests.
1,69,279	2,31,529	5,03,872	2,32,224	1,54,872	2,29,919	2. Not available for cultivation.
6,06,676	2,85,493	3,28,133	3,98,146	2,27,974	5 55,132	3. Culturable waste other than fallow.
50,113	30,872	1,59,980	1,12,551	87,908	59,106	4. Current fallows.
10,63,243	4,96,149	7,01,463	7,14,681	9,50,718	12,75,821	5. Net area cropped during the year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6. (*a*) Government canals ... }
...	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*) Private canals ... }
...	257	...	20	31	12 548	(*c*) Tanks ... } Irrigated during the year from.
2,150	13,282	12,859	7,560	2,855	10,594	(*d*) Wells ... }
692	1,088	692	190	34	...	(*e*) Other sources ... }
3,142	14,627	13,551	7,770	2,920	23,142	Total area irrigated.
495	9,313	346	1,955	176	1 278	7. (*a*) Wheat ... }
1,538	2,151	49	459	13	15 193	(*b*) Other cereals and pulses ... }
1,075	2,120	13,156	5,235	2,567	6,353	(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops ... } Crops irrigated.
34	743	...	121	164	18	(*d*) „ non-food crops ... }

A. 3.

						Botanical names.	
18,286	11,751	11,745	10,151	5,877	31,534	1. Oryza sativa	}
6,35,711	39,836	1,59,667	1,72,999	1,88,030	4,23,684	2. Triticum sativum	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3. Hordeum vulgare	
36,682	1,69,842	48,807	1,19,392	2,72,227	2,95,085	4. Sorghum vulgare	
2,010	22,776	20	...	...	1,092	5. Pennisetum typhoideum	} Cereals and Pulses.
...	...	218	...	...	...	6. Eleusine coracana	
3,012	...	7,782	11,369	...	9	7. Zea Mays	
61,628	9,531	52,548	66,759	13,781	35,973	8. Cicer arietinum	
1,21,919	93,178	2,75,529	1,91,413	27,293	1,01,687	9. Other food-grains including pulses ...	
26 0 8	4,218	5,100	15,882	1,23 740	1,56,603	10 Linum usitatissimum	}
67,915	45,068	19,916	7,893	31 1 35	38 2 32	11. Sesamum indicum	} Oilseeds.
457	4,422	63,189	83,830	2,120	10,772	12. Others	}
1,438	2,219	...	2,543	...	12,013	13. Condiments and Spices.	
554	39	10,446	3,611	169	490	14. Saccharum officinarum	} Sugar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15. Others	}
19,325	88,497	1,973	30,999	2,59,999	1,41,806	16. Gossipium, Sp.	} Fibres.
...	1,610	693	...	...	...	17. Corchorus, Sp. ...	}
1,261	...	2,962	2,146	...	1,649	18. Others ...	}
...	...	...	...	...	...	19. Indigofera tinctoria	} Dyes.
...	233	...	470	...	173	20. Others	}
...	...	...	...	...	...	21. Papaver somniferum	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22. Coffea arabica	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23. Camellia theifera	
2,912	220	591	1,115	1,517	1,002	24. Nicotiana Tabacum and N. rustica ...	} Drugs and Narcotics.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25. Cinchona, Sp.	
...	...	...	...	1,653	...	26. Cannabis sativa	
...	984	...	...	...	...	27. Others	
57,006	15,964	50,110	1,888	...	15,820	28. Fodder crops.	
11,669	1,328	2,351	1,194	3,505	6,729	29. Orchards and Garden Produce.	
4,680	10,600	...	1,135	11,919	4,185	30. Miscellaneous crops.	} Food.
498	22	214	241	12,881	1,056		} Non-food.
10,73,261	5,22,368	7,13,861	7,24,030	9,56,386	12,85,580	31. Total.	
10,018	26,219	12,398	9,349	5,638	9,759	32. Area cropped more than once.	
10,63,243	4,96,149	7,01,463	7,14,681	9,50,748	12,75,821	33. (31 *minus* 32) Net area cropped during the year.	

A. 4.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1,90,883	78,141	...	1,22,230	1,39,731	...	1. Bulls and bullocks.
66,651	62,850	...	98,491	98,318	...	2. Cows.
9,993	2,290	...	4,806	5,318	...	3. Male buffaloes.
36,819	27,656	...	22,420	25,173	...	4. Cow buffaloes.
77,373	61,871	...	79,254	40,627	...	5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves).
7,598	1,689	..	7,640	16,521	...	6. Sheep.
13,400	21,067	...	40,289	31,126	...	7. Goats.
5,462	4,108	...	9,494	4,328	...	8. Horses and ponies
2,349	1,168	...	769	2,815	...	9. Mules and donkeys.
...	...	...	...	...	...	10. Camels.
46,902	22,079	...	72,213	67,837	...	11. Ploughs.
23,125	16,143	...	15,806	27,089	...	12. Carts.

A. 1.—Total Acreage.

	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.	Chhattisgarh Feudatory States.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to Professional Survey ...	68,79,360	25,39,520	20,08,960	75,03,360	53,38,240	31,66,720	1,87,39,200	7,41,92,028
2. *Deduct* ... (*a*) Feudatory States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,39,200	1,88,38,400
(*b*) Area for which no returns exist.	30,44,102	...	3,98,344	27,97,838	26,87,378	16,90,508	...	1,17,97,321
3. Net area by Professional Survey ...	38,35,258	25,39,520	16,10,616	47,05,522	26,50,862	14,76,212	...	4,35,56,807
4. Corresponding area by Village Papers ...	39,10,283	25,39,520	15,75,145	47,05,522	26,04,399	14,70,972	...	4,35,36,051

A. 2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A 1.

1. Forests	21,78,176	3,52,147	5,94,886	8,84,480	3,85,058	2,52,029	...	1,20,85,252
2. Not available for cultivation ...	1,97,209	3,06,272	1,20,176	2,51,464	1,19,738	92,829	...	38,36,057
3. Cultivable waste other than fallow ...	8,10,029	9,58,421	3,74,170	9,05,675	5,40,610	3,73,214	...	95,72,763
4. Current fallows	82,383	74,349	43,951	2,52,209	1,31,224	1,26,816	...	19,26,943
5. Net area cropped during the year ..	6,42,486	8,68,331	4,41,662	24,08,694	14,27,769	6,26,084	...	1,61,10,808
6. Irrigated during the year from. (*a*) Government canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Private canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Tanks ...	1,34,247	2,46,872	86,978	13,839	24,467	21,880	...	5,61,441
(*d*) Wells ...	8,162	5,541	18,130	4,279	604	1,058	...	99,126
(*e*) Other sources ...	5,719	1,291	...	4,457	710	213	...	20,008
Total area irrigated ...	1,48,128	2,53,704	1,02,108	22,575	25,781	23,181	...	6,80,575
7. Crops irrigated. (*a*) Wheat ...	21	10	9	28	99	25	...	17,497
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses	1,41,519	2,50,011	1,01,750	18,368	24,507	22,438	...	6,02,139
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops.	6,772	3,638	337	4,175	1,166	708	...	59,935
(*d*) „ non-food crops.	...	15	12	4	9	10	...	1,188

A. 3.—Acreage under crops.

Cereals and Pulses. 1. Rice ...	1,93,418	5,56,172	3,23,255	13,80,550	8,73,142	5,00,551	...	44,25,398
2. Wheat ...	78,581	1,62,710	32,500	2,23,058	1,58,477	2,360	...	42,60,054
3. Barley ...	...	1,151	750	74	...	...	...	10,841
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet) ...	1,44,593	63,112	772	517	355	...	...	12,94,079
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet) ...	39	...	...	1	2	...	...	36,320
6. Ragi or Mandua ...	...	40	1,386	1,086	...	...	...	4,769
7. Maize ...	2,347	25	755	164	425	...	...	45,481
8. Gram (Pulse) ..	20,444	31,385	15,028	32,188	14,107	4,075	...	7,01,735
9. Other food-grains including pulses	94,782	1,29,055	1,39,736	6,14,463	4,04,503	67,951	...	28,98,448
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed ...	70,135	61,903	37,363	4,71,611	2,38,683	2,346	...	13,81,897
11. Til or Gingelly ...	32,028	3,225	1,643	44,239	24,527	28,262	...	5,02,957
12. Others ...	11,169	4,284	2,810	25,317	38,452	4,168	...	3,36,635
13. Condiments and Spices ...	12	...	...	3,041	107	...	...	22,448
Sugar 14. Sugar-cane ...	3,471	6,185	1,979	1,164	5,436	3,254	...	42,358
15. Others ...	...	541	...	...	...	...	...	541
Fibres ... 16. Cotton ...	23,260	17	54	12,850	10,456	9,919	...	6,86,370
17. Jute ...	...	...	280	10	584	124	...	7,934
18. Others ...	...	705	...	1,458	...	...	...	13,014
Dyes 19. Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Others ...	...	87	...	747	9	...	...	1,719
Drugs and Narcotics. 21. Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Coffee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco ...	845	275	1,311	3,323	1,147	471	...	18,513
25. Cinchona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian Hemp ...	413	...	...	472	...	...	...	4,693
27. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	984
28 Fodder crops ...	5,842	...	...	2,604	2,701	...	...	3,15,433
29. Orchards and Garden produce.	837	2,027	240	13,166	4,139	1,493	...	68,091
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	8,252	13,263	8,763	1,88,184	4,056	6,492	...	5,99,529
Non-food	...	11,877	2,823	13,398	823	1,144	...	58,215
31. Total	6,90,718	10,48,069	5,71,448	30,33,685	17,82,131	6,32,610	...	1,77,47,446
32. Area cropped more than once ...	48,232	1,79,738	1,29,786	6,24,991	3,54,362	6,526	...	16,36,638
33. (31 *minus* 32) Net area cropped during the year.	6,42,486	8,68,331	4,41,662	24,08,694	14,27,769	6,26,084	...	1,61,10,808

A. 4.—Number of Live-stock.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	1,85,812	...	...	3,82,274	2,18,820	1,14,271	...	...
2. Cows	3,22,036	...	...	3,00,620	2,14,333	1,00,306	...	...
3. Male buffaloes	22,639	...	...	1,24,405	80,094	13,298	...	...
4. Cow buffaloes	35,815	...	...	35,813	17,113	6,320	...	...
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	79,212	...	...	2,11,162	1,41,523	65,162	...	...
6. Sheep	54,399	...	...	57,217	18,115	14,792	...	...
7. Goats	42,029	...	...	72,254	52,400	32,772	...	...
8. Horses and ponies	1,331	...	...	10,229	7,099	1,652	...	...
9. Mules and donkeys	...	...	...	76	73	27	...	...
10. Camels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ploughs	65,229	...	...	1,78,049	99,258	73,484	...	...
12. Carts	27,425	...	...	48,726	22,735	6,393	...	...

I.-A 2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.

For details of this table see Part II. of the Report of 1872-73 *or Chapters I and II Introduction to "Central Provinces Gazetteer" Edition of* 1870.

I.-A 3.—Climate.

District head-quarters.	Rain-fall, inches.				Average temperature in shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.	
					May 1892.				July 1892.				December 1892.					
	January to May 1892.	June to September 1892.	October to December 1892.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings	Lowest readings.	January to July 1892.	October to December 1892.
Vindhyan Districts.																		
Saugor	0·92	47·16	0·13	48·21	105·3	78·2	110·0	69·6	86·6	74 0	102·4	68·7	78·9	52 2	82·3	43·3	Information not available.	Information not available.
Damoh	1·95	48·07	...	50·02	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nerbudda Valley Districts.																		
Jubbulpore	2·20	51·43	1·77	55 40	105·6	78·8	110·3	68 3	85·9	75·1	101·0	69·6	77·9	46·0	81·7	38·1		
Narsinghpur	1·34	55·89	1·32	58·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hoshangabad	0 62	51·10	1·53	53 25	105·9	84 7	110·1	74·7	86 0	75 3	99·8	72·7	78 4	53·0	82·1	44·6		
Nimar	1·40	41 79	2·25	45 44	104·1	78·3	109·2	64·1	87·5	76 1	97·2	72 6	84·4	53 1	87 7	45·6		
Satpura Districts.																		
Mandla	1·42	54·57	1·83	57 82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Seoni	1·99	46·20	5·78	53 97	104 2	77·3	109 2	71·1	83·2	72 8	91·2	68·3	78·3	49·9	83·1	43·8		
Chhindwara	1·47	43 67	4·04	49·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Betul	0·22	42·14	1·75	44·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Districts of the Wardha and Wainganga Valleys, (Nagpur country.)																		
Nagpur	0·60	39·74	3·77	44·11	110·2	83·8	114·9	78·3	87·3	75·3	96·8	71·1	81·5	51·9	84·5	50·2		
Bhandara	0·97	57·19	4·31	62 47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Balaghat	1·01	58 52	2 83	62 36	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chanda	0·08	50·79	4·02	54·89	111·1	82·5	114·3	76 0	88·3	75·7	98·7	73·0	81·5	51·9	84·0	44·8		
Wardha	1·29	32·78	4·75	38 82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Districts of the Mahanadi Valley (Chhattisgarh.)																		
Raipur	0·54	44·99	3·76	49·29	109·9	85·5	114·0	79·5	84·8	75·0	94·0	68·7	* 81·3	* 52·4	* 82·5	* 49·4		
Bilaspur	0·28	50 65	2·91	53·84	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sambalpur	0·06	72 18	2·96	75·20	111·6	83·3	117·3	75·2	86·0	76·3	95·3	72·0	79·1	51·5	82·4	46·4		

* These figures are of only one week, the other three weeks statistics were not recorded as the observer was sick during the time.

I-B. 1.—Political Relations.

Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.		Rs.			
1. Bastar* ...	Feudatory.	17,200	3,10,840	2,00,000	See foot-note (3).	None.	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, dammer, silk cocoons, lac, galls, fibres, some iron, horns, hides, wax and honey. There is a considerable traffic in teak timber, which is sent to the coast.
2. Kanker* ...	Do.	*Nil.*	82,449	60,000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
3. Patna* ...	Do.	8,500	3,29,855	1,13,000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron-ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
4. Kalahandi* ...	Do.	12,000	3,25,995	1,30,000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures and no mines.
5. Sonpur ...	Do.	9,000	1,95,532	82,000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron-ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Bamra ...	Do.	1,500	1,04,393	52,000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; also some valuable sal forests; lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron-ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
7. Rairakhol ...	Do.	800	20,334	22,000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; also some valuable sal forests; lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron-ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance. Agriculture backward.
8. Raigarh* ...	Do.	4,000	1,67,756	1,03,500	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, cotton, and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance, and no mines worked though iron is abundant.
9. Sarangarh* ...	Do.	3,500	83,230	55,000	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
10. Sakti ...	Do.	1,300	25,369	27,800	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, wheat, oilseeds and cotton; also some forest produce, but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum and mohwa fruit.
11. Kawardha* ...	Do.	32,000	91,783	94,000	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
12. Khairagarh ...	Do.	70,000	1,81,132	2,17,000	Ditto.	Do.	Cotton, rice, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron-ore.
13. Nandgaon ...	Do.	70,000	1,84,112	1,93,000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, oilseeds, cotton and coarse cloth.
14. Chhuikhadan ...	Do.	15,000	36,131	65,000	Ditto.	Do.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
15. Makrai* ...	Do.	*Nil.*	18,549	95,156	Ditto.	Do.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c., gum, mohwa, chironji and achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note. Iron-ore exists, but no mines are regularly worked.

NOTE—(1) States marked thus (*) are under British management.
(2) The population shown in column 4 is given according to the census of 1891.
(3) All the Chiefs have followers or retainers of kinds, but no accurate information regarding their equipment and discipline exists. They have no Military force in the real sense of the term.

I-B. 2.—Feudatory Chiefs and principal male members of their families.

Name of State.	Name and age of Chief, and family to which he belongs.	Caste or race and religion.	How educated.	By whom the State is at present administered.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Bastar ...	Raja Rudra Pratap Deo, 8	Rajput.	Being educated at Jagdalpur by a private tutor.	Government.	Has sanad.	Follows primogeniture.	Is a minor.
2. Kanker ...	Maharajadhiraj Narhar Deo, 43	Chatri, Hindu, Vaishnawa.	Knows Hindi, Urdu, Uriya and Sanskrit.	Government, on account of Chief's unsoundness of mind.	Do.	Do.	Has no direct male issue, but has a brother and a nephew.
3. Patna ...	Maharaja Ramchandra Singh Deo, 21	Chowhan Rajput.	Educated at the Rajkumar College at Jubbulpore.	Government.	Do.	Do.	Just married.
4. Kalahandi * ...	Raja Raghu Keshari Deo, 22	Kshatri Nagbansi.	Under training at Raipur.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Not married.
5. Sonpur ...	Raja Pratap Rudra Singh Deo, 38	Chowhan Mahapatra.	Knows Uriya.	The Chief, assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government.	Do.	Do.	Has five sons.
6. Bamra ...	Raja Sudhal Deo, C. I. E., 44	Gangabansi.	Knows Uriya, Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit.	The Chief.	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
7. Rairakhol ...	Raja Bishnu Chandra Jenamani, 73	Rajput.	Knows Uriya and Hindi.	The Chief, assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government.	Do.	Do.	Do.
8. Raigarh ...	Raja Bhup Deo Singh, 25	Raj Gond.	Knows Hindi, Urdu and English.	Government.	Do.	Do.	Do.
9. Sarangarh ...	Raja Jawahar Singh, 5	Raj Gond, Hindu.	A child.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Is a minor.
10. Sakti ...	Raja Rup Narain Singh, 36	Raj Gond.	Knows Hindi, Urdu and Persian.	The Chief, assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government.	Do.	Do.	Has one brother aged 27, and one son, aged a year and a half.
11. Kawardha ...	Thakur Kritpal Singh, 7	Do.	A child.	Government.	Do.	Do.	Is a minor.
12. Khairagarh ...	Lal Kawal Narain Singh, 23	Rajput, Hindu.	Knows Hindi well and a little English.	The Chief, assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government.	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
13. Nandgaon ...	Balram Das, †Raja Bahadur, 28	Bairagi, Hindu.	Knows Hindi and a little English.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has no male heir.
14. Chhuikhadan ...	Mahant Sham Keshore Das, 53	Do.	Knows Hindi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
15. Makrai ...	Raja Lachushah *alias* Bharatshah, 47	Gond.	Was educated by a private tutor in Hindi.	Government.	Do.	Do.	Has two sons, aged 17 years and 8 years, respectively.

* The Raja of Kalahandi is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.
† This is a personal distinction (*vide* Foreign Department Notification No. 15-I, dated the 3rd January 1893).

I. C.—Civil Divisions of British territory.

Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor ...	5	4,007	591,743	Saugor City	32,736	2,119	14	24	28	26	729	1,64,895	4,48,721	7,06,506
				Saugor Cantonment	11,938									
					44,674									
				Garhakota	9,525									
				Deori	6,306									
				Rehli	4,912									
				Khurai	6,272									
				Banda	1,516									
				Etawah	3,982									
				Rahatgarh	3,469									
Damoh ...	2	2,831	325,613	Damoh	11,753	1,385	6	17	50	17	326	1,32,473	2,67,663	**4,13,564**
				Hatta	5,801									
				Hindoria	3,843									
				Raneh	2,826									
Jubbulpore ...	3	3,948	748,146	Jubbulpore and Garha	84,481	2,534	14	19	40	18	833	1,93,057	5,90,175	**10,10,773**
				Sihora	5,798									
				Murwara	9,460									
				Panagarh	4,916									
Mandla ...	2	5,047	339,373	Mandla	5,057	1,745	5	4	61	25	309	1,32,358	1,53,314	**3,94,448**
				Pindrai	1,381									
				Bamni	2,620									
				Shaipura	2,767									

Seoni	...	2	3,207	370,767	Seoni	11,976	1,486	7	12	45	24	286	97,853	1,65,445	**3,66,669**
Narsinghpur	...	2	1,916	367,026	Narsinghpur	4,790	1,109	11	12	21	13	339	1,17,149	4,19,605	**6,69,785**
					Kandeli	5,402									
					Gadarwara	8,853									
Hoshangabad	..	4	4,594	529,945	Hoshangabad	13,495	1,480	16	28	55	14	628	1,77,378	5,00,134	**9,61,963**
					Harda	13,556									
					Sohagpur	7,306									
					Seoni	6,779									
Nimar	..	2	3,357	253,486	Burhanpur	32,252	743	15	21	45	15	407	2,18,862	1,86,904	**6,27,076**
					Khandwa	15,589									
					Asirgarh	1,740									
					Pandhana	3,066									
					Mandhata	976									
Betul	..	2	3,824	323,196	Badnur	5,014	1,325	6	10	52	22	328	1,40,115	1,98,627	**4,99,245**
					Betul	5,264									
					Multai	3,505									
Chhindwara	..	2	4,630	407,494	Chhindwara	8,953	1,851	6	6	75	29	282	80,151	2,19,681	**4,81,630**
					Mohgaon	5,609									
					Pandhurna	8,169									
					Lodhikera	5,158									
Wardha	..	3	2,428	400,854	Hinganghat	10,677	1,372	14	24	26	19	389	1,94,455	5,17,536	**10,46,756**
					Arvi	8,614									
					Wardha	8,198									
					Deoli	5,451									
					Ashti	5,893									
					Sindhi	5,451									
Nagpur	...	4	3,843	757,862	Nagpur	1,17,014	2,205	22	34	38	21	1,022	2,94,857	8,47,705	**17,82,952**
					Kamptee	43,159									
					Umrer	15,180									
					Khapa	9,383									
					Narkher	8,256									
					Ramtek	7,584									
					Kalmeshwar	5,921									
					Mohpa	5,638									
					Saoner	5,555									
					Mowar	4,581									
Carried over	..	33	43,632	5,415,505			19,354	136	211	536	243	5,87	19,43,603	45,15,510	**1,30,70,857**

I. C.—(Concluded.)

Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts	How many Magistrates of all sorts	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
												Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ...	33	43,632	5,415,505		19,354	136	211	536	243	5,878	19,43,603	45,15,510	1,30,70,857
Chanda ...	4	10,749	697,610	Chanda 16,175 Warora 10,018 Armori 5,385	2,763	15	19	130	20	532	1,44,501	2,97,407	7,30,494
Bhandara ...	3	3,968	742,850	Bhandara 13,389 Tumsar 7,567 Pauni 9,870	1,817	13	9	76	34	331	1,21,687	4,02,232	8,23,707
Balaghat ...	2	3,139	383,331	Burha 5,136 Waraseoni 3,972	1,211	6	5	65	30	239	1,06,730	1,61,043	4,44,147
Raipur ...	4	11,724	1,584,427	Raipur 24,948 Dhamtari 6,647	4,703	15	20	69	14	722	1,73,192	8,67,095	9,21,900
Bilaspur ...	3	8,341	1,164,158	Bilaspur 11,122 Ratanpur 6,389	3,841	12	23	56	10	415	1,25,682	5,23,825	7,86,699
Sambalpur ...	2	4,948	796,413	Sambalpur 14,571	2,720	8	18	66	25	465	1,48,048	1,57,448	4,02,593
GRAND TOTAL ...	51	86,501	10,784,294		36,409	205	305	998	376	8,582	27,63,443	69,24,560	1,30,70,857

I. D.—Population.

Districts.	Occupied houses.	POPULATION.						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.										OCCUPATION.		Prevailing language.
		15 years and over.		Under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Portuguese.	Natives.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saugor	121,369	182,976	172,655	122,736	113,378	591,744	147·7	664	90	16	235	536,332	26,598	49	17,413	9,980	86	282,702	309,041	h
Damoh	70,301	97,693	94,389	69,636	63,995	325,613	115·0	7	1	..	10	293,818	10,231	...	7,167	14,375	4	179,920	145,693	h
Jubbulpore	158,979	217,644	221,217	158,320	150,965	748,146	189·5	1,256	376	49	556	603,997	38,269	105	6,036	97,358	144	414,549	333,597	h
Mandla	62,124	91,793	91,831	70,457	76,289	339,373	67·1	26	14	1	107	146,868	4,699	...	334	187,324	...	250,390	88,983	h a
Seoni	74,357	106,763	109 109	78,078	78,617	370,767	115·9	17	8	...	73	197,006	15,006	12	1,318	157,327	2	240,995	129,772	h a
Narsinghpur	80,791	108,468	112.213	75,591	70,756	367 026	191·8	36	5	10	77	308,784	13,528	5	2,370	44,198	13	169,106	197,920	h
Hoshangabad	106,045	165,198	160,172	105,425	99,150	529,945	115·4	205	145	118	388	430,234	24,280	96	2,061	72,345	3	262,711	267,234	h a
Nimar	50,985	81,154	73,939	50 672	48,291	253,486	75·5	220	104	104	137	223,230	27,501	98	1,455	601	36	150,731	102,755	h m a
Betul	62,400	93,837	92.197	68,825	68,347	323,196	84·5	21	11	..	34	197,774	5,122	...	1,146	119 088	...	219,533	103,663	a h m
Chhindwara	79,416	115,279	119,140	86,850	86,225	407 494	89·0	25	11	..	49	241,691	12,524	...	1,491	151,682	21	290,833	116,661	h a m
Wardha	95,175	128,827	123,630	71 459	73,938	490,854	165·1	33	4	17	33	347,448	15,003	22	2,557	35,735	2	269,801	131,053	m a
Nagpur	150,722	239 854	235,793	143,009	139,206	757,862	187·2	1,978	1,153	249	2,151	682,945	44,456	376	3,141	41,994	539	388,351	369,511	m h
Chanda	131,472	205,494	203,261	146 833	142,022	697,611	64·9	49	31	14	142	520,333	11,200	9	779	165,079	3	417,992	279,618	m a t
Bhandara	139,400	209,666	221,783	157,028	154,391	742,850	187·2	13	23	2	83	639,994	13,100	...	453	89.179	3	460,433	282,417	m h a
Balaghat	71,740	110,336	114,090	80 313	78,592	383,331	122·1	14	5	..	16	282,169	6,901	1	289	93,917	19	275,850	107,481	h m a
Raipur	300,432	425,623	466,426	350,113	342,265	1,584 427	155·1	61	22	6	1,005	1,374,551	15,424	3	6.6	192,519	21	1,167.402	417,025	h
Bilaspur	260,439	313,409	334,468	259,666	256,613	1,264,158	130·6	70	45	14	257	1,059,457	11,101	3	40	93,126	42	899,990	264,198	h
Sambalpur	152,521	219,760	226,191	177,114	173,348	796,413	101·0	36	24	18	161	760,2ee	3,551	2	..	26,353	...	545,396	251,017	u h
Total British Districts	2,158,868	3,113 777	3,172,504	2,283,527	2,214 456	10,784.291	124·7	4,782	2 105	579	5,514	8,831 199	297,694	781	45,644	1,592,140	936	6,906,666	3,877,639	...
Makrai	3,704	5,557	5,439	3,752	3,771	18,549	119·7	..		...	..	14,798	1,030	...	101	2,620	...	10,957	7,592	h a
Bastar	59.608	91,409	96,132	68,247	65 026	310,884	23·8	..	...	...	19	192,106	1,064	..	5	117,690	...	240,461	70,423	a h
6 Chhattisgarh States	115,692	165,706	173,516	132,551	123,151	600,904	139·9	44	88	5	142	485,137	6,920	...	460	106,106	2	445,394	155,510	h a
7 Uria States	230,092	334,126	329,272	297,633	279,143	1,230,174	103·4	7	14	..	20	966,102	2,861	...	2	261,156	12	829,039	401,135	u a h
Total Feudatory States	409,096	596,528	594,359	492.183	477,141	2,160,511	73·4	51	102	5	181	1,658,143	11,875	...	568	489,572	14	1,525,851	634,660	...
Grand Total, Central Provinces	2,567,764	3,710,605	3,766,863	2,775,710	2,691,627	12,944.805	111·7	4,833	2,207	583	5,695	10,489,342	309,479	781	46,212	2,081,721	952	8,432,506	4,512,299	...

Note.—In column 21, h denotes Hindi, m Marathi, u Uria, a Aboriginal dialects, t Telugu.
In Christians are included persons who returned themselves as Agnostics.

I-E 1.—Fiscal.

Survey and Settlement.

Area previously surveyed in square miles.					Cost per square mile.				Area surveyed during year in square miles.				Cost per square mile.	
			Revenue.				Revenue.				Revenue.		Revenue.	
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.		By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages (professional traverse.)	By fields (cadastral).	By villages (traverse).	By fields (cadastral).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,633	28,024	On account of former Settlement (previous to 1868).	(*a*) 55,206	(*b*) 43,322	...	...	(*a*) 45	(*b*) 86	...	...	2,308	3,560	34	(*e*) 34
		On account of current Settlement (subsequent to 1884). ...	(*c*) 58,062	(*d*) 41,376	...	...	(*c*) 25	(*d*) 56						

(*a*) Malguzari survey with village boundaries.
(*b*) Old Settlement survey including assessment.
(*c*) Professional traverse survey
(*d*) 37,680 square miles surveyed by the Settlement Department at Rs. 48 per square mile (excluding traverse but including assessment).
3,696 square miles surveyed professionally (in Raipur and Bilaspur) at Rs. 138 per square mile (including traverse).

41,376

(*e*) 3,560 square miles surveyed by Settlement Department at Rs. 34 per square mile (excluding traverse, but including assessment).

NOTE.—The figures are for survey year ending the 30th September 1893, but are only approximate, as final accounts have not as yet been received.

Settlement.

Name of Settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Square miles ...	Rs.		
I. Settled in perpetuity ...	...	...	...	
II. For 30 years or upwards ...	10,326	12,69,512	Various dates between 1893 and 1898.	
III. For 10 years and under 30 ...	15,793	19,86,091	1894 to 1906.	
IV. In progress ...	19,049	34,78,487	1894 to 1913.	
Total ...	45,168	67,34,090	...	Exclusive of Feudatories, Zamindaris and Government forests.

I.-E. 2.—Fiscal.

Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in the year ending 31*st May* 1893.

District.	Nature of Tenure.	Total area by survey *less* fenceatories [Table A I col. (1) *minus* Table A I col. (2)].	Deduct: (1) Area not fully assessed	Deduct: (2) Area for which returns, so far as required for this Table, are not available.	Balance, i.e., fully assessed area for which returns are available: Total.	Balance, i.e., fully assessed area for which returns are available: Cultivated	Total Land Revenue, (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area [col. 4 (a)].	Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (column 9) on fully assessed area (column 4): For total area.	Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (column 9) on fully assessed area (column 4): For cultivated area.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants: Number of towns.	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants: Aggregate population.
1		2	3 (a).	3 (b)	4 (a).	4 (b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	No	Rs. a. p	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
Saugor ...	Malguzari ...	2,034,174	161,530	...	1,880,246	1,013,595	4,46,721	591,743	0 12 2	4,40,985	0 3 9	0 6 11	549,165	0 13 10	1	44,649
	Thekadari ...	6,742	...													
	Ryotwari ...	1,980	...													
	Government Forests ..	520,060	520,060													
Damoh ...	Malguzari ...	1,267,422	116,712	...	1,154,177	576,595	2,67,663	325,613	0 13 2	2,63,592	0 3 8	0 7 4	301,241	0 14 0	1	11,755
	Thekadari ..	3,403	...													
	Government Forests ...	544,190	544,190													
Jubbulpore ...	Malguzari ..	2,278,385	327,700	...	1,953,202	1,184,980	5,90,175	745,146	0 12 7	5,73,521	0 4 9	0 7 9	623,455	0 14 9	1	84,856
	Ryotwari ...	2,817	...													
	Government Forests ...	237,395	237,395													
Mandla ...	Malguzari ...	1,361,968	51,432	...	1,414,592	595,355	1,53,314	339,273	0 7 3	1,53,314	0 2 2	0 5 1	337,398	0 9 0	...	...
	Thekadari ...	8,946	...													
	Ryotwari ..	95,110	...													
	Government Forests ...	1,764,002	1,764,002													
Seoni ...	Malguzari ..	1,417,892	157,170	...	1,395,983	796,200	1,65,445	370,767	0 7 2	1,63,938	0 1 11	0 3 4	330,142	0 7 11	1	11,976
	Thekadari ...	97,790	...													
	Ryotwari ...	37,571	...													
	Government Forests ...	499,052	499,052													
Narsinghpur ...	Malguzari ...	1,095,140	17,806	...	1,077,332	666,414	4,19,605	367,026	1 2 4	4,15,474	0 6 2	0 10 0	354,661	1 2 9	1	10,122
	Government Forests ...	127,621	127,621													
Hoshangabad ...	Zamindari ..	110,720	110,720	...	1,759,429	1,042,320	5,00,134	529,945	0 15 1	4,97,205	0 4 6	0 7 8	473,627	1 0 10	2	27,788
	Malguzari ...	1,742,328	130,882													
	Thekadari ...	19,368	...													
	Ryotwari ..	127,615	...													
	Government Forests ..	991,714	991,714													
Nimar ...	Malguzari ...	979,719	160,859	...	883,185	478,243	1,96,905	253,496	0 11 10	1,85,130	0 3 4	0 6 3	227,894	0 13 0	2	48,194
	Thekadari ...	844	...													
	Ryotwari ...	63,450	...													
	Government Forests ...	1,104,819	1,104,819													

I.-E. 2.—Fiscal.—(Contd.)

District.	Nature of Tenure.	Total area by survey *less* feudatories [Table A I col. (1) *minus* Table A I col. (3)].	Deduct. (1) Area not fully assessed	Deduct. (2) Area for which returns, so far as required for this Table, are not available.	Balance, *i. e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available. Total.	Balance, *i. e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available. Cultivated.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2)	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area [column 4 (*a*)].	Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4). For total area.	Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4). For cultivated area.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. Number of towns.	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. Aggregate population.
1		2	3 (*a*).	3 (*b*).	4 (*a*).	4 (*b*).	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
Betul ...	Malguzari ...	1,663,913	23,456	...	1,669,992	848,088	1,98,627	323,196	0 9 10	1,97,566	0 1 11	0 3 9	309,728	0 10 2	...	...
	Ryotwari ..	29,590	...													
	Government Forests ...	753,912	753,912													
Chhindwara ..	Zamindari ...	1,022,080	1,022,080	...	1,392,341	797,095	2,19,681	407,494	0 8 8	2,17,308	0 2 6	0 4 4	327,160	0 10 8	...	...
	Malguzari ...	1,442,922	65,260													
	Thekadari ...	692	...													
	Ryotwari ..	13,988	...													
	Government Forests ...	438,399	438,399													
Wardha ...	Malguzari ...	1,421,592	75,968	...	1,345,624	976,712	5,17,536	400,854	1 4 8	4,96,034	0 5 11	0 8 2	375,764	1 5 2	1	10,677
	Government Forests ...	128,034	128,034													
Nagpur ...	Malguzari ..	2,119,642	227,418	...	1,952,560	1,194,999	8,47,705	757,862	1 1 11	8,00,078	0 6 11	0 11 8	697,381	1 2 4	3	176,191
	Thekadari ...	153	...													
	Ryotwari ...	179	...													
	Government Forests ...	329,260	329,260													
Chanda ...	Zamindari ...	3,044,102	3,044,102	...	1,531,740	607,323	2,97,407	697,610	0 6 10	2,76,341	0 2 11	0 7 3	505,782	0 8 9	1	16,079
	Malguzari ...	1,696,528	200,367													
	Thekadari ...	5,841	...													
	Ryotwari ...	29,738	...													
	Government Forests ...	2,178,176	2,178,176													
Bhandara ...	Zamindari ...	946,277	946,277	...	1,147,632	621,226	4,02,232	742,850	0 8 8	3,25,516	0 4 6	0 8 5	489,220	0 10 8	1	23,389
	Malguzari ...	1,241,096	93,464													
	Government Forests ...	352,147	352,147													
Balaghat ...	Zamindari ...	614,094	614,094	...	760,963	371,012	1,61,043	383,331	0 6 9	1,26,084	0 2 8	0 5 5	282,476	0 6 4	...	...
	Malguzari ...	557,731	3,546													
	Thekadari ...	18,370	...													
	Ryotwari ...	188,408	...													
	Government Forests ...	594,886	594,886													

Raipur ...	Zamindari ...	3,148,020	3,148,020	...	3,400,666	2,365,908	8,67,095	1,584,427	0 8 9	8,04,840	0 4 0	0 5 9	1,234,515	0 10 5	1	[illegible]
	Malguzari ...	3,468,286	70,194													
	Thekadari ...	78	...													
	Ryotwari ...	2,496	...													
	Government Forests ...	884,480	884,480													
Bilaspur ...	Zamindari ...	2,860,810	2,860,810	...	1,995,067	13,72,984	5,23,825	1,164,158	0 7 2	4,62,832	0 3 9	0 5 5	800,590	0 9 3	1	12,108
	Malguzari ...	2,043,419	50,842													
	Ryotwari ...	2,490	...													
	Government Forests ...	385,058	385,058													
Sambalpur ...	Zamindari ...	1,897,049	1,897,049	...	884,925	525,058	1,57,448	796,413	0 3 2	1,26,993	0 2 4	0 3 10	327,173	0 6 3	1	14,540
	Malguzari ...	130,010	127,477													
	Thekadari ...	882,280	...													
	Ryotwari ...	112	...													
	Government Forests ...	252,029	252,029													
Total of each class of tenure,	Zamindari ...	13,643,152	13,643,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malguzari ...	27,961,782	2,102,084													
	Thekadari ...	1,043,465	...													
	Ryotwari ...	595,493	...													
	Government Forests ...	12,085,252	12,085,252													
	GRAND TOTAL ...	55,329,144	27,830,488	...	27,498,656	16,034,297	69,24,561	10,784,294	0 10 3	65,28,751	0 3 10	0 6 6	8,546,362	0 12 3	18	[illegible]

I-E. 3.—Fiscal.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government in the Central Provinces during the Agricultural year 1892-93 *ending* 31*st May* 1893.

Nature of Tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	(*a*) Individuals under law of primogeniture ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	.	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Village communities ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to 5,000 revenue.	(*a*) Individuals under law of primogeniture .	5	873	2	10,94,850	2,18,970	10,571
	(*b*) Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	9	581	14	6,35,474	70,608	13,663
	(*c*) Village communities ...	..	.	...	...	...	...
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	(*a*) Individuals under law of primogeniture .	48	4,898	36	90,82,275	1,89,214	1,707
	(*b*) Individuals and families under ordinary law ..	24,322	18,496	57,892	2,10,53,299	866	227
	(*c*) Village communities ...	8	5	62	4,484	560	211
4. Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	(*a*) Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	27	883	25	19,10,845	70,772	28
	(*b*) Individuals and families under ordinary law ..	8,930	8,345	23,591	59,45,874	666	44
	(*c*) Village communities ..	..	...	...	...	...	...
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately.		82,888	1,501	23,944	12,62,811	15	7
6 Holders of wholly or partly revenue free tenures.	In perpetuity.	2,360	1,266	4,702	14,07,123	596	48
	For life or lives.	4,276	531	4,993	6,35,992	149	10
7. Land owners who have redeemed the revenue.		298	1	355	6,354	21	1
8. Purchasers of waste lands.		205	244	260	2,02,969	990	8
9. Others.		2	4	3	1,542	771	87
	Total ...	1,23,378	37,628	1,15,879	4,32,43,892	350	56

Register of Transfers of Landed property in the Central Provinces during 1892-93.

District and Class of Tenure.			Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1			2	3	4	5
			No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor	Proprietors	Revenue paying	50	291	8,218	42,846
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	27	...	458
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		78	45	566	258
Damoh	Proprietors	Revenue paying	12	146	3,548	1,00,001
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	6	...	50
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		3	15	14	519
Jubbulpore	Proprietors	Revenue paying	19	78	2,053	10,320
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	3	5	10	35
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		...	7	...	226
Mandla	Proprietors	Revenue paying	4	48	641	27,239
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		...	...	...	...
Seoni	Proprietors	Revenue paying	9	24	3,723	8,067
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		4	23	122	594
Narsinghpur	Proprietors	Revenue paying	47	66	21,862	26,760
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	Proprietors	Revenue paying	16	65	10,150	38,458
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	2	1	13	9
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		15	263	749	4,567
Nimar	Proprietors	Revenue paying	22	514	1,204	30,693
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	3	15	1,752	353
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		...	111	...	1,268
Betul	Proprietors	Revenue paying	8	88	1,542	21,892
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	Proprietors	Revenue paying	11	73	4,451	19,884
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	1	...	5
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		...	...	...	1,646
Wardha	Proprietors	Revenue paying	20	66	3,897	8,225
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	2	...	107	...
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		13	18	221	203
Nagpur	Proprietors	Revenue paying	21	162	6,725	24,163
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	1	3	647	359
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		9	156	145	2,917
Chanda	Proprietors	Revenue paying	15	55	3,175	14,915
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	2	...	187
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		...	...	...	...
Bhandara	Proprietors	Revenue paying	50	105	16,686	27,760
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		...	...	...	...
Balaghat	Proprietors	Revenue paying	7	30	3,688	9,876
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		...	...	...	...
Raipur	Proprietors	Revenue paying	53	18	26,899	11,071
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		1	30	3	516
Bilaspur	Proprietors	Revenue paying	25	47	7,496	18,447
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	2	...	971	...
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		5	518	191	2,641
Sambalpur	Proprietors	Revenue paying	...	8	...	4,475
		Wholly or partially revenue-free	1	2	780	1,184
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer		...	...	...	...

I.-E 5—Fiscal.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collection during the year	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
I.—From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	72,26,850	72,22,493	72,24,013	71,94,743	...	...	(a)29,270	...	...	(a) (1) In train of liquidation ... Rs. 28,728 (2) Doubtful ... ... (3) Irrecoverable ... ... (4) Nominal ... 542 Total ... 29,270
II.—Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ...	...	...	...	...						
III.—Settled estates taken off revenue roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...						
IV.—Collection from Government estates ...	...	...	...	...	7,44,303	...	...	...	...	
V.—Income from sale of Government estates	...	...	...	...						
VI.—Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above	1,94,126	1,85,438	2,91,935	2,77,392	...	...	14,542	...	...	
Total ...	74,21,006	74,07,931	75,15,948	74,72,135	7,44,303	67,27,832	43,812	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

II-A.—LEGISLATIVE.

Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative authority of the Central Provinces for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year.

Nil.

II-B.— JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 1.—(Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1892 with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Province.			Area	Population	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts	Number of Sub Districts	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts	Total charges of the Courts.
								Judges of Chief Court of Provinces	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.			
													Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous		
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
																	Rs.	Rs.
Central Provinces.	Territory subject to the High Court ..	Civil and Revenue ...	84,445	10,774,891	4	18	50	1	6	18	53	124	100,819	9,614	7,267	515	13,50,157	15,74,240
		Criminal ..									51	268	26,306	1,523	3,482	217		
	Ditto not subject to the High Court ...	Civil and Revenue ..	...	...	...	..	...	...		...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Criminal ..	...	...				..	...	...		...	..		...	..	...	...
	Total ...		84,445	10,774,891	4	18	50	1	6	18	56	329	127,125	11,137	10,749	732	13,50,157	15,74,240

NOTE.—Number of European and Native Judicial Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction.

The Civil Courts are those described in Act XVI of 1865. On the Criminal side District Officers are included with 1st Class Magistrates

CIVIL

Naib-Tahsildars.		Munsiffs.		Judges of Small Cause Courts.		Registrars of Small Cause Courts.		Courts of	Tahsildar.				Assistant Commissioners						Civil Judges.	
									1st Class		2nd Class		1st Class.		2nd Class		3rd Class.			
Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.		Euro.	Natives	Euro.	Natives	Euro	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.
0	45	0	21	2	2	0	2		0	43	0	9	6	10	3	7	6	9	0	12

Deputy Commissioners		Commissioners		Judicial Assistants to Commissioners.		Judicial Commissioner.	
Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.
18	0	4	0	2	0	1	0

CRIMINAL.

High Court Judges.		Sessions Judges.		Additional Sessions Judges		Magistrates.	1st Class		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Cantonment Magistrates.	
Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.		Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.
1	0	4	0	2	0		29	30	3	93	6	132	4	0

* The total columns 7 to 11 show the actual number of individuals as required. As same Officer has in some (but not in all) cases both Civil and Criminal powers, the figure totals of columns 10 and 11 are higher than totals.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(Criminal).

Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Central Provinces in the year 1892.

Description of offences	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy Chapter VII	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquility do. VIII	125	92	97	839	399	392	...	48	
Do. by or relating to public servants do. IX	93	85	90	223	57	163	...	3	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants do. X	369	366	371	592	189	364	4	35	
False evidence and offences against public justice do. XI	391	369	374	498	180	291	7	20	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps do. XII	82	81	82	97	39	56	...	2	
Do. relating to weights and measures do. XIII	78	77	77	132	40	87	...	5	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals do. XIV	224	223	224	299	79	217	1	11	
Do. relating to religion do. XV	21	17	17	41	25	7	...	9	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	313	306	318	431	158	223	3	50	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births	22	20	21	23	9	11	...	1*	* In the Lunatic Asylum.
Hurt	3,238	2,756	2,792	5,521	3,532	1,949	6	313	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	157	118	121	299	204	81	...	14	
Criminal force and assault	5,585	4,345	4,417	9,018	6,130	2,397	22	469	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor	39	32	32	51	30	21	...	...	
Rape	50	45	45	48	32	15	...	1	
Unnatural offences	12	12	12	12	5	7	...	...	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	5,925	5,668	5,721	7,981	1,701	6,113	19	148	
Extortion	82	66	68	131	72	36	..	23	
Robbery and dacoity	118	99	101	251	82	132	23	14	
Criminal misappropriation of property	117	109	109	138	34	103	...	1	
Criminal breach of trust	319	272	275	326	121	194	...	11	
Receiving stolen property	263	261	264	368	93	269	...	6	
Cheating	178	123	123	168	98	59	1	10	
Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	...	
Mischief	140	118	119	173	79	86	...	8	
Criminal trespass	3,492	3,074	3,116	5,459	2,267	2,982	24	186	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	36	33	32	54	24	19	...	11	
Criminals breach of contracts of service do. XIX	6	4	4	7	4	3	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage do. XX	445	311	314	408	299	67	4	38	
Defamaion do. XXI	481	303	309	571	416	96	...	59	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance do. XXII	512	388	390	772	534	129	...	109	
Offence under special and local laws ...	7,228	7,161	8,167	9,494	1,832	7,506	8	148	
Total ...	30,145	26,967	27,206	44,730	18,756	24,070	122	1,783	

II-B—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No 3—(Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Central Provinces during the year 1892.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Pending at close of the year. Persons.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C, and Section 485	10	13	5	8	.....	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, to prevent breach of the peace ...	82	200	75	122	3	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	228	267	61	* 185	15	* 6 Juvenile accused who were ordered to be detained in the Reformatory School have been excluded from this.
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	333	439	152	203	84	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	14	30	19	4	7	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250	289	299	1	298	....	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 323 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8. Contempts of Courts under Chapter XXXV	12	17	4	13	..	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	366	396	236	126	34	
10. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII ..	130	171	53	106	12	
11. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Cattle Trespass Act ...	181	350	280	55	15	
Total ...	1,645	2,182	886	1,120	170	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4—(Criminal).

Statement showing the general results of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1892.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted							
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.	Committed or referred.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village officers	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Special Magistrates under Section 14 ..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	3,828	3	2,058	1,641	...	68	108	2,095	17·2	7,593	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ..	29,123	51	10,609	14,761	1,930	631	1,141	17,393	13·4	73,243	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Benches of Magistrates	9,989	15	5,489	3,937	64	55	429	5,719	18·1	13,414	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Section 349, C. P. Code*	711	3	92	602	...	4	10	530	5·5	19	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,786	49	502	645	313	229	*49	1,099	11·9	6,720	* Includes one person in Lunatic Asylum.
Courts of Session	297	1	80	155	...	...	58	157	68·0	1,536	
Superior Courts	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Total ...	45,023	119	18,688	21,139	2,307	983	1,785	26,463	14·9	1,02,506	

* These figures having been included in the totals for Subordinate Magistrates, are not taken into the general total at foot of the Statement.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5—(Criminal).

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year 1892.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to										Detail of punishments.															
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace; or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in reformatory schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village officers	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14 ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	354	15	...	1,159	112	1	1	1,055	134	18	6	...	...	10,375	8,732	1,158	16	327	26	...	...	31	48	37	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	..	...	..	5,787	136	209	8,547	2,090	179	100	7,298	1,914	97	27	1	...	96,878	88,945	5,241	202	4,583	1,134	4	...	144	1,220	783	14
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	...	...	..	166	7	...	3,828	...	...	...	3,702	151	2	...	...	..	14,865	14,619	1,813	24	149	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code* ..	...	...	..	122	11	..	29	414	...	...	30	1	...	..	...	...	139	96	...	15	63	29	26	...	28	234	158	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	..	..	566	23	19	182	172	43	53	122	80	14	9	1	..	8,037	8,068	987	17	244	170	158	...	39	100	49	
Courts of Session	31	54	...	91	..	..	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	..	...	..	230	230	...	...	3	16	57	15	...	1	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	54	...	6,964	181	228	13,716	2,375	225	154	12,178	2,280	131	42	2	...	1,30,385	1,20,594	9,199	259	5,306	1,346	219	15	214	1,379	869	15

*NOTE.—These figures having been included in the total for Subordinate Magistrates, are not taken into the general total at foot of the Statement.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A—(Criminal).

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.	No. of stripes awarded.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864).													
1. Theft as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	14	...	148	...	427	3	526	12	352	10	170	11	1,673
1. Theft as defined in Section 380 „	3	..	28	1	111	4	132	1	77	1	72	5	435
1. Theft as defined in Section 381 „	1	...	3	..	28	...	49	1	42	...	19	...	143
1. Theft as defined in Section 382 „	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion as defined in Section 388 „	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion as defined in Section 389 „	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 „	...	...	1	...	2	...	11	...	7	...	...	...	21
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 412 „	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Mischief by fire ...Section 436 „	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443 „	...	...	3	...	7	...	12	...	1	...	5	...	28
6. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „	1	...	8	...	38	...	52	1	22	1	4	5	132
7. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „	...	...	6	3	22	...	24	...	14	..	14	...	83
8. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „	...	...	16	...	32	..	50	2	63	2	59	4	226
9. Offences under Section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10. „ „ „ 130, Act IX, 1890.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11. Prisons Act, 26 of 1870, Section 47	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	14	...	19
Section 376, I. P. C. ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	...	213	4	668	7	860	17	580	14	357	25	2,764

NOTE.—Include juveniles punished under any of these heads.

II-B.— JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A—(Criminal.)

PART II.

Showing whippings in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(In addition to other punishments) (Sections 3 and 4).								
A.—SECTION								
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C. ..	...	1	4	18	14	14	51	
1. Theft, as defined in Section 380 „ .	...	...	2	5	3	8	18	
1. Theft, as defined in Section 381 „ ...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	
1. Theft, as defined in Section 382 „ ..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 389 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 „ ...	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 412 „ ..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 „ ...	...	.	...	...	...	1	1	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „ ...		...	...	1	...	...	1	
6. House-breaking as defined in Section 445 „ .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „ ...	...	...	...	5	1	1	7	
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III of 1880 „ ...		.		...	1	...	1	
B.—SECTION 4								
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 194 „ .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 195 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377 „ ...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354 „ ...	.	...	...	. .	...	...	...	
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375 „ . .	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377 „ ..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390 „ ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 463 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 466 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 467 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 468 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 469 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
16. Offences under Section 454 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Total ...	...	1	9	31	20	31	92	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

PART III.

Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offences.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rioting ... Sec. 147, I. P. C	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
... „ 193 „	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it. ... „ 317 „	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
... „ 249 „	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Attempt to commit suicide .. „ 309 „	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing hurt ... „ 323 „	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto grievous hurt . „ 304 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 324 „	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 352 „	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force or assault ... „ 354 „	..	...	...	..	1	...	3	...	.	...	...	...	4
Offences under Section ... „ 326 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dishonest misappropriation of property ... „ 403 „	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
... „ 406 „	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape ... „ 376 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Ditto ... „ 381 „	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Unnatural offence ... „ 377 „	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft as defined in ... „ 379 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 380 „	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 511 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 454 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 457 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by fire with intent to destory a house ... „ 436 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
... „ 429 „	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ditto ... „ 497 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass ... „ 441 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Section 44, Act IV of 1879 ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
House trespass ... „ 448 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Act V of 1861	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	2
Offences under Section 47, Act XXVI of 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Act 1879, Section 126 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	6	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	13

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded* ...	2,869	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	7,242	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded. (Total of headings 1 and 2).	10,111	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	28·3	

* Total of column 14, Parts I and III, and of column 8, Part II.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6—(Criminal).

Statement showing the result of Appeals and Revision in Criminal cases in the Central Provinces in the year 1892.

Tribunal.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings squashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,280	.	509	898	.	284	521	2	11	2	53	14·1	* Excludes 26 from total.
To Courts of Session	1,443	...	671	400	..	138	184	..	* 43	.	33	15·3	
Superior Courts — { By persons convicted	278	...	97	119	...	19	35	...	.	..	9	16·6	
Superior Courts — { By Government from judgment of acquittal ...	1												
Total ..	4,002	...	1,277	1,417	...	441	740	2	54	2	95	14·7	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	260	...	78	107	..	..	3	2	43	24	3	11·7	
By Court of Session	63	...	37	19	...	1	.	...	2	4	...	23·4	
By Superior Courts	815	...	290	309	49	46	62	40	7	...	12	10·8	185 cases involving 316 persons were called for by the High Court on review of returns.
Total ...	1,138	...	405	435	49	47	65	42	52	28	15	12·0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,140	...	1,682	1,852	49	488	805	44	106	30	110	14·2	

II-B.— JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 7—(Civil).

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1892.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.										Suits between landlord and tenant.						Title and other suits.																		
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money lent and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Moveable property or the value thereof.	Damages.	Suits for ejectment.	Suits for recovery of possession.	Suits for arrears of rent.	Suits for recovery of a penalty for the levy of anything in excess of rent by a landlord.	Suits for recovering penalty from a landlord for refusing a receipt or giving a defective receipt	All other suits between landlord and tenant not included above	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowment.	Suits to set aside judgments, contract or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partitions.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills' Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																			
I.—Civil Courts.																																			
Unpaid Tribunals ..	56	21	14	4	12	..	...	...	1	4	..	...	1	..	..	...	40	1	15	103	...	...	..	2	..	8	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	2	284
Village Courts ...	...	.	...	..	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	..	.	.	..	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals.	33,805	14,747	3,849	631	4,023	606	772	394	4,047	2,430	..	1	9,178	...	...	3	1	1,445	37	3	709	2	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts ...	5,259	1,305	837	61	3,019	197	31	185	170	154	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	76,683
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ..	1,707	463	311	60	31	16	26	39	176	307	1,161	1,611	163	...	..	1	11	4,004	335	335	1,991	43	25	...	106	8	229	14	.	1	1	...	3	...	58	11,218
Chief Courts of Districts ...	13	1	1	...	...	...	1	..	7	5	1	1	...	...	...	..	10	4	..	18	1	1	...	3	..	...	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	9	13,236
Total ...	40,840	16,537	5,012	756	7,085	819	830	618	4,401	2,900	1,162	1,613	9,342	...	..	4	12	5,499	377	353	2,821	46	26	...	111	8	237	14	...	2	1	...	3	...	69	77
II.—Revenue Courts.																																			101,498
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																			
Presidency Small Cause Courts. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	40,840	16,537	5,012	756	7,085	819	830	618	4,401	2,900	1,162	1,613	9,342	...	..	4	12	5,499	377	353	2,821	46	26	...	111	8	237	14	...	2	1	...	3	...	69	101,498

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8—(Civil.)

Statements showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces, in the year 1892.

Value of Suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.										Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	8	43	36	174	...	...	...	...	...	48,762	
Village Courts	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	15,830	40,678	12,698	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	32,71,792	
Small Cause Courts	3,330	5,197	1,502	1,109	80	...	...	...	...	5,31,065	
District Court other than Chief Courts of Districts	1,751	3,130	1,649	4,395	1,257	768	66	48	172	64,23,694	
Chief Courts of Districts	2	3	4	7	1	44	9	6	1	5,18,348	
Total ...	20,921	49,051	15,889	13,185	1,338	812	75	54	173	1,07,93,661	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	20,921	49,051	15,889	13,185	1,338	812	75	54	173	1,07,93,661	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9.—(Civil).

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces, in the year 1892.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*	Dismissed *ex-parte*	For plaintiff.	For defendant	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	373	...	56	23	51	43	8	...	...	111	10	71	4	76·0	48·1	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	83,545	...	16,749	7,817	15,143	14,417	694	22	7	15,937	5,284	7,474	291	56·9	37·5	
Small Cause Courts	11,993	...	1,486	1,109	2,484	3,663	101	4	...	1,853	593	699	25	31·1	24·2	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... -	15,888	1	2,533	916	1,405	1,245	215	19	3	4,600	2,162	2,811	701	105·5	63·7	
Chief Courts of Districts	90	...	5	6	14	1	...	1	...	31	18	15	1	100·6	50·8	
Total ...	1,11,889	1	20,829	9,871	19,097	19,399	1,018	46	10	22,532	8,072	11,070	1,022	65·7	38·2	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,11,889	1	20,829	9,871	19,097	19,399	1,018	46	10	22,532	8,072	11,070	1,022	65·7	38·2	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces, in the year 1892.

PART II—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	No of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year	Average duration of cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*	For plaintiff	For defendant	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals ...	35		5	..	1	2	..			16	9	2	..	33·5	12·4	
Village Courts ..	.	...	.	..	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ..	7,105	...	1,861	182	676	684	365	29	15	1,759	1,115	479	4	35·5	26 9	
Small Cause Courts	466	..	190	7	16	94	33	2	...	63	43	18	...	29 4	13·8	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	2,515	2	813	36	197	271	87	2	7	507	330	254	10	45 8	33·6	
Chief Courts of Districts	258	..	67	2	36	44	20	1	..	61	15	12		30 9	19·9	
Total ...	10,379	2	2,936	227	926	1,095	445	34	22	2,406	1,521	765	14	37·5	27·5	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	**10,379**	**2**	**2,936**	**227**	**926**	**1,095**	**445**	**34**	**22**	**2,406**	**1,521**	**765**	**14**	**37·5**	**27·5**	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1892.

PART I.—APPEALS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ...	5,488	..	...	309	434	25	38	19	1,908	656	812	200	1,087	311	71·9	54
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ..	2,051	...	...	151	375	10	17	9	771	188	283	77	170	19	42·8	12
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	469	...	..	14	10	1	...	1	173	66	31	24	149	52	134·6	13
Total ..	8,008	...	...	474	819	36	55	29	2,852	910	1,126	301	1,406	382	66·7	79
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	.	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	.	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Total ...	.	...	...	...	..	..		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appeals from Appellate do. Civil ...	1,063	...	...	39	129	2	4	4	308	36	101	42	398	198	175·9	8
Appeals from Appellate do. Revenue ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,063	...	...	39	129	2	4	4	308	36	101	42	398	198	175·9	8
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,071	...	...	513	948	38	59	33	3,160	946	1,227	343	1,804	580	76·6	87

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1892.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.—JUDICIAL.)

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	Heard *ex-parte*				Contested				Pending.	Of those pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed	Modified	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District	425	..	34	35	56	3	5	15	83	17	47	44	83	27	52·4	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	82	...	9	4	11	3	1	2	23	..	18	4	7	3	37·1	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ..	41	.	1	1	5	...	...		17	..	5	3	9	...	94·9	...
Total ...	548		44	40	72	6	6	17	126	17	70	51	99	30	52·9	...
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	.	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	..	.	.	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province ... { Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Appeals from appellate do. ...	83	...	2	4	14	.	1	...	30	...	10	5	17	60	141·3	...
Total ...	83	...	2	4	14	...	1	...	30	...	10	5	17	60	141·3	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	631	...	46	44	86	6	7	17	156	17	80	56	116	90	64·2	...

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11—(Civil).

Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1892.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year	Amounts realized		Number of applications.										
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of processes	Without the issue of processes.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as in the preceding columns.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid Tribunals ...	215	11	32	55	81	36	1	4,135	...	...	..	8	6	8	6	21	...	23	...	...	...
Village Courts ..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	68,311	1,614	12,493	11,235	34,550	8,419	534	6,74,873	9,073	74	488	2,987	4,827	2,693	708	3,598	38	374	...	...	13
Small Cause Courts ...	10,473	806	1,460	2,482	4,868	857	44	75,319	3,777	7	91	356	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	11,829	596	3,486	2,195	3,938	1,614	286	4,58,357	21,376	15	23	422	587	526	430	723	88	2,154	7	..	8
Chief Courts of Districts ...	102	8	25	22	32	15	4	63,800	2	...	1	9	8	2	4	5	3	13	...	...	1
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	90,930	3,035	17,496	15,989	43,469	10,941	869	12,76,487	34,228	96	603	3,782	5,774	3,229	1,148	4,347	129	2,564	7	...	22
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	90,930	3,035	17,496	15,989	43,469	10,941	869	12,76,487	34,228	96	603	3,782	5,774	3,229	1,148	4,347	129	2,564	7	...	22

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12—(Civil.)

Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX. Act XIV of 1882 in the Central Provinces in the year 1892.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceeding were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amounts of insolvency assets realized and disbursed		Remarks.
			Granted.		Rejected.										
	Total number of hearings.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn &c.	A receiver being appointed	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359, not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of District ...	121	47	8	35	12	..	.	19	7	2	10,873	3,552	3,989	3,250	
Chief Courts of District ...	9	1	2	2	1	...	...	3	1	1	721	3,976	17,471	17,056	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ..	130	48	10	37	13	..	..	22	8	3	11,594	7,528	21,460	20,306	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13—(Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1892.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed; distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury trial.					Assessors trials.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from.		
						Wholly	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307 C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.													
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	Two Assessors in each. The prescribed qualifications are education and good character.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session.	Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assessors...		...	146	...	...	...	...	...	104	15	22	
High Courts, Original Criminal Jurisdiction	Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
	Total ...		...	146	...	..	..	...	..	104	15	22	

II-B. JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the general result of the trial of European

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases									
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates.						By Courts of Session.			
	Remaining at the close of the previous year	On complaint, Section 191 (a) Criminal Procedure Code	On police report, Section 19 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu* Section 191 (c) of the Code	On transfer from another Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 451 (*b*) of the Code	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under Section 451 (*b*) of the Code	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 (*b*) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	.	.	..	.	...	.	..	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	..	..	..	..	...	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...
Ditto against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	..	..	..	..	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
Ditto by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	...	..	..	..	...	.	.	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	..	.	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII		..		..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births	..	.	..	.	...	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Hurt	..	1	1	.	...	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	..	..	..	...	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	...	.	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
Rape	...	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offence	..	.	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	..	..	1	..	...	.	..	1	..	1	..	..	...	..	1	..	..	...	...	...
Extortion	..	..	..	..	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	.	1	2	..	.	3	..	3	..	1	2	..	...	..	3	...	..	...	...	...
Receiving of stolen property	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...
Cheating	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Mischief	..	..	...	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
Criminal trespass	..	..	1	..	...	1	..	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws	...	1	...	..	...	1	..	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	..	4	5	..	...	9	..	9	...	1	4	...	..	...	9	..	...	..	...	...

No. 14—(Criminal).

British subjects in the Central Provinces in the year 1892.

were disposed of.							Number of Cases.						Subsidiary Table.	
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.											
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5 number who applied under Section 2, Act 111 of 1884, for transfer or recommittal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
													Of the total number of persons shown in	Of cases shown in column 30.
													Column 16.	Column 21.	Columns 21 and 24.	Disposed of by Magistrates.	Disposed of by Sessions Judges.
													Number who claimed to be tried by mixed jury, Section 451 A (1) of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors Section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury Section 451 (1) of the Code.	Being European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.
													Number who did not so claim.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who did not so claim.	Other than European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
													1	4	6	8	10
													2	5	7	9	11

II-C.—Prisons

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial Number.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Nagpur ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	920	51	971	826	59	885	1,746	110	1,856
			Under-trial ..	19	1	20	441	37	478	460	38	498
			Civil ...	1	..	1	13	...	13	14	...	14
2	Jubbulpore ..	Do. ...	Convicts ...	1,110	73	1,183	1,028	134	1,162	2,138	207	2,345
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	425	35	460	442	35	477
			Civil ...	..	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15
3	Raipur ...	Do. ...	Convicts .	779	36	815	749	72	821	1,528	108	1,636
			Under-trial ...	46	...	46	593	39	632	639	39	678
			Civil ..	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
4	Saugor ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ..	167	23	190	555	115	670	722	138	860
			Under-trial ...	16	..	16	368	31	399	384	31	415
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
5	Bhandara ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	74	9	83	332	41	373	406	50	456
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	280	18	298	286	18	304
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
6	Chanda ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	100	8	108	230	36	266	330	44	374
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	145	11	156	155	11	166
			Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
7	Wardha ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	55	2	57	174	24	198	229	26	255
			Under-trial ...	13	2	15	243	14	257	256	16	272
			Civil ...	1	...	1	36	1	37	37	1	38
8	Balaghat ...	Do. ...	Convicts ..	59	10	69	143	13	156	202	23	225
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	202	14	216	207	14	221
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
9	Sironcha ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	24	5	29	31	5	36
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	26	3	29	29	3	32
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	69	9	78	221	45	266	290	54	344
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	179	20	199	188	20	208
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
11	Seoni ...	Do. ..	Convicts ...	112	7	119	245	23	268	357	30	387
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	200	15	215	207	15	222
			Civil ...	1	...	1	17	...	17	18	...	18
12	Mandla ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	65	5	70	189	12	201	254	17	271
			Under-trial ...	1	1	2	276	6	282	277	7	284
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
13	Chhindwara ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	84	7	91	249	34	283	333	41	374
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	160	19	179	163	19	182
			Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
14	Betul ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	70	6	76	174	32	206	244	38	282
			Under-trial ..	1	...	1	150	13	163	151	13	164
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
15	Hoshangabad ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	133	9	142	462	52	514	595	61	656
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	305	18	323	316	18	334
			Civil ..	..	...	...	18	..	18	18	...	18
16	Narsinghpur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	85	21	106	393	69	462	478	90	568
			Under-trial ..	19	1	20	429	49	478	448	50	498
			Civil ...	..	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
17	Nimar ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	82	5	87	194	8	202	276	13	289
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	193	16	209	197	16	213
			Civil ...	2	...	2	22	..	22	24	...	24
18	Sambalpur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	148	17	165	518	65	583	666	82	748
			Under-trial ...	15	1	16	503	36	539	518	37	555
			Civil ..	..	...	...	3	..	3	3	...	3
19	Bilaspur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	128	8	136	458	48	506	586	56	642
			Under-trial ...	14	1	15	557	46	603	571	47	618
			Civil ...	1	...	1	4	1	5	5	1	6
		Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	4 247	306	4,553	7,164	887	8,051	11,411	1,193	12,604
			Under-trial ...	219	7	226	5,675	440	6,115	5,894	447	6,341
			Civil ...	6	..	6	162	2	164	168	2	170

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1892.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
763	63	826	983	47	1,030	970·54	46·59	1,017·13			
451	38	489	9	...	9	20·86	1·44	22 30			
14	...	14	...	..	...	0·89	...	0 89	992 29	48·03	1,040·32
1,085	140	1,225	1,053	67	1,120	1,043·92	64·48	1,108·40			
486	35	471	6	...	6	13·11	1 09	14·20			
13	...	13	2	..	2	1·07	...	1 07	1,058·10	65·57	1,123·67
804	76	880	724	32	756	738·03	36·44	774 47			
623	33	656	16	6	22	28·44	2 06	30·50			
4	...	4	1	..	1	0·27	...	0·27	766·74	38·50	805·24
590	121	711	132	17	149	174 29	25·89	200·18			
372	31	403	12	...	12	15·86	0·54	16 40			
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	190·15	26·43	216 58
341	45	386	65	5	70	76·63	8 65	85·28			
280	18	278	26	..	26	10 46	1·37	11·83			
1	...	1	1	...	1	0 23		0 23	87·32	10·02	97 34
256	36	292	74	8	82	96 88	13·12	110·00			
153	11	164	2	...	2	8·05	1·66	9·71			
6	...	6	2	...	2	0·45	...	0·45	105·38	14·78	120·16
180	16	196	49	10	59	51·98	4·12	56 10			
229	16	245	27	...	27	12·06	0 56	12 62			
35	1	36	2	...	2	1·43	0·02	1·45	65·47	4·70	70·17
148	19	167	54	4	58	51·89	6·42	58·31			
198	13	211	9	1	10	4·49	0·48	4·97			
1	...	1	...	...	..	0·08	...	0 08	56·46	6·90	63·36
28	3	31	3	2	5	5·24	0·54	5·78			
29	3	32	...	...	...	2 61	0 04	2 65			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·85	0·58	8·43
224	44	268	66	10	76	70·75	8·56	79·31			
180	20	200	8	...	8	4·27	0 24	4·51			
6	...	6	...	...	...	1 08	..	1 08	76·10	8·80	84·90
253	26	279	104	4	108	120·73	7·90	128·63			
207	15	222	...	.	...	5·61	0·58	6 19			
17	...	17	1	..	1	1·66	...	1·66	128·00	8·48	136·48
178	16	194	76	1	77	57·13	3 62	60·75			
276	6	282	1	1	2	9 61	0 06	9 67			
1	...	1	...	..	...	0·11	...	0·11	66·85	3·68	70·53
270	37	307	63	4	67	90·03	7·21	97·24			
160	18	178	3	1	4	7 47	0·79	8·26			
7	...	7	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25	97·75	8·00	105·75
196	30	226	48	8	56	64·51	6·01	70 52			
146	13	159	5	...	5	3 69	0·48	4 17			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0 05	...	0 05	68·25	6·49	74·74
460	46	506	135	15	150	160·18	12·70	172 88			
295	17	312	21	1	22	13·50	0·45	13·95			
14	...	14	4	...	4	1·32	...	1·32	175·00	13·15	188·15
424	79	503	54	11	65	88·33	11·64	99·97			
485	48	483	13	2	15	18·63	2·12	20 75			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·16	107·12	13·76	120·88
228	10	238	48	3	51	63·49	2·50	65 99			
191	16	207	6	...	6	6·76	0·25	7 01			
20	...	20	4	...	4	1·95	...	1·95	72·20	2·75	74·95
515	63	578	151	19	170	156·58	14·68	171·26			
481	34	515	37	3	40	20 77	1·30	22·07			
2	...	2	1	...	1	0·28	...	0·28	177·63	15·98	193·61
525	46	571	61	10	71	107·24	9·46	116 70			
527	46	573	44	1	45	33·23	1 54	34·77			
5	1	6	...	...	...	0·47	0·16	0 63	140·94	11·16	152·10
7,468	916	8,384	3,943	277	4,220	4,188·37	290·53	4,478 90			
5,649	431	6,080	245	16	261	239·48	17 05	256·53			
150	2	152	18	...	18	11·75	0 18	11·93	4,439·60	307·76	4,747·36

Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails and

1	2	3		4		5		6										7			8			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received by transfer.										Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.			
								A.						B.							A.		B.	
								To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails.										
								From jails in the Province		From Subsidiary jails to district jails in the Province		From jails outside the Province.		From jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M	F	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M .	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ..	920	51	467	42	1,387	93	350	14			..		9	3	..	...	1,746	110	1,856	81	1	17	1
2	Jubbulpore .	1,110	73	605	94	1,715	167	379	38			9		35	2	..	.	2,138	207	2,345	74	2	30	2
3	Raipur ...	779	36	490	62	1,269	98	255	9	.				4	1	.		1,528	108	1,636	8	...	11	...
	Total ...	2,809	160	1,562	198	4,371	358	984	61	.		9	..	48	6		.	5,412	425	5,837	163	3	58	3
4	Saugor ...	167	23	546	115	713	138	4				.	..			5	..	722	138	860	115	15	10	...
5	Bhandara ...	74	9	324	41	398	50	8	...	..			...	...		..	.	406	50	456	91	3	4	1
6	Chanda . .	100	8	199	36	299	44	10	...	21		.	...	...	.	...	...	330	44	374	63	4	4	1
7	Wardha ..	55	2	166	24	221	26	8	...	.				...	..	..	...	229	26	255	53	..	...	...
8	Balaghat ...	59	10	137	13	196	23	6	..			.	..	...		..	...	202	23	225	13	...	...	...
9	Sironcha ...	7	...	24	5	31	5	...	..	..				..	.	...	..	31	5	36	13	...	...	...
10	Damoh ...	69	9	214	45	283	54	7	...	...	...			...	.	...	...	290	54	344	14	1	1	...
11	Seoni ...	112	7	242	22	354	29	3	1	..	...	.		..	..	..	...	357	30	387	15	..	...	...
12	Mandla ...	65	5	163	12	228	17	26	...	..	..	.	.	...	.	...	...	254	17	271	18	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara ...	84	7	217	33	301	40	32	1	...	..	.	..	..	.	...	...	333	41	374	35	6	2	1
14	Betul ...	70	6	167	32	237	38	7	...	.	..	.		...	...	..	...	244	38	282	34	...	..	...
15	Hoshangabad ...	133	9	... 454	51	587	60	8	1	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	595	61	656	87	...	1	...
16	Narsinghpur ...	85	21	374	69	459	90	19	...	..	..	.		...	...	..	...	478	90	568	116	23	2	1
17	Nimar ...	82	5	192	8	274	13	2	...	...	.		.	...	...	...	...	276	13	289	54	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur . .	148	17	510	65	658	82	8	...		..	..	.	..	...	..	...	666	82	748	79	3	1	...
19	Bilaspur ...	128	8	452	48	580	56	6	...	.	...	.	.	...	...	...	..	586	56	642	205	7	4	..
	Total .	1,438	146	4,381	619	5,819	765	154	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	5	..	5,999	768	6,767	1,005	62	29	4
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,247	306	5,943	817	10,190	1,123	1,138	64	21	..	9	..	48	6	5	..	11,411	1,193	12,604	1,168	65	87	7

Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1892.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16			Serial Number.
Released during the year.										Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.			
A.		B.		C.		D.																			
						By order of Government.																			
						a.		b.																	
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M	F.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
69	1	472	55	98	4	..	...	...	..	..	...	2		2		2	.	20	1	983	47	970·51	46 59	1,017·13	1
49	4	755	119	116	11	...		.	...	..		1			...	3		27	2	1,053	67	1,043·92	64·48	1,108·40	2
17	1	616	74	117	1	..		..	..	..	.	.		2				33	.	724	32	738 03	36·44	774·47	3
135	6	1,843	248	361	16	..				.	.	3	.	4		5	.	80	3	2,760	146	2,752 49	147·51	2,900 00	
18	1	422	100	7	4	3		..	...		.	.			...	3		12	1	132	17	174·29	25 89	200·18	4
33	4	200	36	8	1	..	..	1	...	...		...	.			1	.	3	.	65	5	76·63	8·65	85 28	5
9	..	171	30	8	1	..	..	.	...			...		.				1		74	8	96 88	13 12	110·00	6
21	3	98	13	6		.	.	..	...	..	...	...	.	1				1		49	10	51 98	4 12	56·10	7
9	...	122	18	3	1	.	...	..	.			..	.	.				1		51	4	51 89	6 42	58 31	8
1		14	3	...	...	...	..		...	.	.	...		.				.		3	2	5 24	0 54	5·78	9
15	...	184	43	3	.	.			...			.		1		...		6		66	10	70 75	8 56	79·31	10
11	2	215	23	5	1	...			...	.	.		.	.		3		4	...	104	4	120 73	7·90	128 63	11
10	1	144	14	2	1	..	...	...		.	..	...		..		1		3	...	76	1	57 13	3·62	60·75	12
7	2	214	26	8	1	.	...	...	..	.	..	...	..	2	...	1	.	1	1	63	4	90·03	7 21	97·24	13
14	...	139	30	8	...	...	...	...	..		..	...	..	..	.	.		1		48	8	64·5	6·01	70·52	14
25	...	331	44	13	1	1	..	. .	.	.	.	...	...	.		.	..	2	1	135	15	160·18	12 70	172·88	15
37	..	255	54	7	..	..	..	..	. .	.	.	....	1	2		2	.	3	..	54	11	88·33	11·64	99·97	16
3	...	167	10	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	.	1		1	..	48	3	63 49	2 50	65 99	17
23	3	350	53	7	2	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	.	1		3	...	51	2	151	19	156 58	14·68	171·26	18
31	1	258	34	5	...		..	..	..	.	...	...	.	..	1			22	3	16	10	107·24	9 46	116 70	19
287	17	3,284	531	91	13	4	...	1	. .	..	..	...	..	1	8	1	15	112	8	1,183	131	1,435·88	143 02	1,578·90	
402	28	5,127	779	452	29	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	12	1	20	192	11	3,943	277	4,188 37	290 53	4,478·90	

Showing Religion, Age and previous Occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails

Serial Number.	Jails.	3 Religion. A. Christians. A. Europeans. M.	A. Europeans. F.	A. Eurasians. M.	A. Eurasians. F.	A. Natives M.	A. Natives F.	B. Mahomedans. M.	B. Mahomedans. F.	C. Hindus and Sikhs. M.	C. Hindus and Sikhs. F.	D. Buddhists and Jains. M.	D. Buddhists and Jains. F.	E. All other classes. M.	E. All other classes. F.	4 Age. A. Under 16. M.	A. Under 16. F.	B. 16 to 40. M.	B. 16 to 40. F.
1	Nagpur ...	2	...	1	...	3	...	79	5	342	30	..	...	40	7	8	2	402	34
2	Jubbulpore ...	..	...	...	...	4	1	102	10	403	59	2	...	94	24	16	12	472	67
3	Raipur ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	3	405	49	...	.	72	10	4	4	423	57
	Total ...	2	...	1	...	8	1	193	18	1,150	138	2		206	41	28	18	1,297	158
4	Saugor ..	1	...	..	.	1	...	55	3	382	94	2	..	105	18	17	7	448	92
5	Bhandara .	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	257	36	...	...	41	3	6	1	281	36
6	Chanda ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	146	21	1	...	34	15	5	4	166	28
7	Wardha ..	...	...	...	...	1	..	22	1	124	16	...	...	19	7	1	...	136	21
8	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	104	8	...	...	25	4	2	2	99	8
9	Sironcha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5
10	Damoh ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	15	1	144	32	3	..	52	12	3	6	182	32
11	Seoni ...	..	...	1	..	...	...	28	1	106	11	3	...	104	10	8	1	198	17
12	Mandla ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	11	2	42	3	2	...	108	7	1	...	146	10
13	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	19	...	95	22	...	...	103	11	1	1	167	22
14	Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	94	20	...	..	48	12	...	1	137	24
15	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	61	6	285	32	1	...	107	13	1	3	396	40
16	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	4	288	56	12	...	44	9	4	...	297	55
17	Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	1	115	6	...	...	38	...	...	...	164	8
18	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	447	59	...	...	45	5	7	2	449	59
19	Bilaspur ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	22	...	160	8	...	...	267	40	2	2	244	38
	TOTAL ...	2	...	1	...	5	1	399	23	2,810	429	24	..	1,140	166	58	30	3,531	495
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4	...	2	..	13	2	592	41	3,960	567	26	...	1,346	207	86	48	4,828	653

N. B.—Details of Religions included in Column 3 E.—Gond, Purdhan, Bhils, Khond, Nut, Gandas, Binwar, Bhumia, Mang, Parsi, Rajbhar, Aghori, Porka, Badak, Baldar, Chamars, Nat-Beria,

and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1892.

5														6			7
Previous occupation.																	
C.		D.		Males.							Females.						
40 to 60.		Above 60.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	Total.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.	
53	6	4	...	31	...	35	120	51	57	173	20	4	17	1	467	42	509	1
102	13	15	2	10	1	92	185	51	67	199	57	13	23	1	605	94	699	2
56	1	7	...	9	...	52	381	7	13	28	42	1	19	...	490	62	552	3
211	20	26	2	50	1	179	686	109	137	400	119	18	59	2	1,562	198	1,760	
73	13	8	3	19	...	73	296	...	54	104	100	4	2	9	546	115	661	4
36	4	1	...	20	1	20	143	26	66	48	32	...	7	2	324	41	365	5
28	4	...	...	9	...	7	65	10	57	51	23	7	6	...	199	36	235	6
21	3	8	...	2	...	17	59	6	5	77	14	1	9	...	166	24	190	7
34	3	2	...	10	...	8	75	16	14	14	9	...	4	...	137	13	150	8
3	...	...	...	1	...	3	14	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	24	5	29	9
24	6	5	1	9	...	5	83	6	13	98	30	4	11	...	214	45	259	10
33	4	3	...	9	1	7	85	6	13	121	15	...	7	...	242	22	264	11
13	2	3	...	4	...	8	95	13	7	36	7	..	5	...	163	12	175	12
47	10	2	...	17	...	4	133	...	28	35	24	3	6	...	217	33	250	13
23	7	7	...	12	...	19	60	3	20	53	14	5	13	...	167	32	199	14
55	8	2	...	42	1	53	156	39	42	121	36	2	10	3	454	51	505	15
70	14	3	...	10	...	24	140	19	41	140	46	1	22	...	374	69	443	16
23	...	5	...	22	...	2	75	15	8	70	6	...	2	...	192	8	200	17
53	4	1	...	12	1	143	145	42	146	21	51	3	11	...	510	65	575	18
189	7	17	1	16	...	13	350	30	8	35	31	2	14	1	452	48	500	19
725	89	67	5	214	4	406	1,974	231	322	1,030	443	32	129	15	4,381	619	5,000	
936	109	93	7	264	5	585	2,660	340	659	1,430	562	50	188	17	5,943	817	6,760	

rku, Byga, Kanjar, Behelia, Domar, Lonia, Bharia, Bhanjaras, Sours, Kole, Kolhabhuti.
hals, Kykari, Labhan, Panka, Kutia, Mehtar, Balahi and Kotwar.

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1892

1	2	3	4									
			Numbers according to									
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months		Above three months and not exceeding six months		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur	A	8	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	70	16	112	9	129	6	50	2	28	1
		C	...	.	...		5	...	7	...	15	...
		D	...	..	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...
	*Total admissions		78	21	114	10	136	6	57	2	43	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892		11	1	21	3	65	2	111	8	161	3
2	Jubbulpore ...	A	7	4	1	1	...	...			...	...
		B	68	26	160	37	182	18	60	3	39	2
		C	.	.		..	5		11	1	16	...
		D	...	..	...	...	5	...	3		6	...
	*Total admissions ...		75	30	161	38	192	18	74	4	61	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 .		4	3	19	5	87	15	131	8	195	7
3	Raipur ..	A	8	3	1	1	.	.	1		..	...
		B	72	15	106	17	171	10	63	10	25	2
		C		..	2		3	...	2		3	1
		D	...	...	1		1	.	.	.	2	...
	*Total admissions .		80	18	110	18	175	10	66	10	30	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		16	2	9	..	223	6	113	8	200	7
	Grand Total admissions.		233	69	385	66	503	34	197	16	134	6
	Grand total remaining on 31st December 1892 .		31	6	49	8	375	23	355	24	556	17
4	Saugor ..	A	12	3	3	1	2	. .	...	.	...	...
		B	106	37	129	44	117	16	60	11	8	...
		C	. .	...	...	. .	...	...	11	.	15	...
		D	.	...	..	. .			...	...	.	...
	*Total admissions		118	40	132	45	119	16	71	11	23	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 . .		9	3	21	6	41	4	34	1	11	...
5	Bhandara ...	A	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
		B	45	7	60	12	90	10	59	4	16	1
		C	...	...	..	...	1	...	4	. .	6	...
		D	...	..	.	..	1	.	1	...	...	...
	*Total admissions ...		45	9	61	13	93	11	64	4	22	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 .		6	...	13	1	24	3	14	1	4	...
6	Chanda ...	A	3	2	1	...	2	..		...	...	...
		B	12	..	38	7	73	17	16	2	17	5
		C	..	...	...	..	4	...	7	...	6	...
		D	...	...	.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
7	*Total admissions ...		15	2	39	7	80	17	24	2	24	5
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		1	..	6	1	38	3	13	1	7	2

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced.
* Classes A, B, C, D.

and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

												5		
length of sentence.														
F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
						A.		B.						
						For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	6	16
17	2	14	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	426	36	462
1	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	.	...	...	28	...	28
1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	..	3	...	3
19	2	14	...	1	...	2	...	..	...	3	...	467	42	509
232	13	163	12	22	...	139	4	58	1	.	...	983	47	1,030
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	5	13
6	2	11	...	...	...	3	.	..	...	4	...	533	88	621
17	...		...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	49	1	50
1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	15	...	15
24	2	11	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	4	...	605	94	699
243	17	185	9	37	...	84	3	66	...	2	...	1,053	67	1,120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
10	1	8	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	464	56	520
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	11	2	13
...	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	5	...	5
11	2	9	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	490	62	552
72	4	50	2	30	1	10	1	1	1	...	...	724	32	756
54	6	34	...	1	...	13	1	...	...	8	...	1,562	198	1,760
547	34	398	23	89	1	233	8	125	2	2	...	2,760	146	2,906
..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	20	4	24
18	2	10	1	...	...	6	...		...	...	...	484	111	595
12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	2	14	1	...	...	6		...	..	3	...	546	115	661
6	3	10	...		...	..		...	...	..	...	132	17	149
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
26	1	4	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	1	1	307	37	344
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	..	...	2	...	2
28	1	4	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	1	1	324	41	365
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	65	5	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
3	2	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	163	34	197
5	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	25	...	25
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
10	2	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	199	36	235
7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	8	82

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	4									
			Numbers according to									
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	Wardha ...	A	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	16	6	37	6	34	3	33	3	11	2
		C	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	7	...
		D	...	..	..	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
	* Total admissions ...		19	7	37	7	39	3	37	3	19	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ..		3	.	2	3	13	1	18	3	5	2
8	Balaghat ...	A	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	16	1	38	6	44	2	9	1	13	1
		C	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	* Total admissions ...		17	2	39	7	45	2	11	1	19	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		...	...	14	1	14	2	12	...	10	...
9	Sironcha ...	A	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	...	1	1	2	15	2	.	...	1	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
		D	...	...	...		...	...	1	..	1	...
	* Total admissions ...		1	1	1	2	15	2	4	...	3	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		...	..	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...
10	Damoh ...	A	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	46	19	62	11	53	4	21	5	8	1
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
		D	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
	* Total admissions ...		52	24	63	11	55	4	24	5	12	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		4	2	12	2	17	*2	16	3	12	1
11	Seoni ...	A	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	24	2	73	9	57	6	26	3	12	...
		C	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	15	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	* Total admissions ...		30	2	73	10	62	6	32	3	27	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		...	...	4	1	25	...	23	2	36	..
12	Mandla ...	A	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		B	35	1	26	7	42	4	26	...	9	...
		C	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	..	2	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	* Total admissions ...		36	1	29	7	46	4	31	...	11	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		5	...	11	1	40	...	9	...	7	...
13	Chhindwara ...	A	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	35	5	53	14	70	7	16	4	11	1
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...
		D	1	..	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
	* Total admissions ...		43	6	55	14	77	7	19	4	12	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		3	...	8	1	24	2	11	...	6	...

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
* Classes A. B. C. D.

5														
length of sentence.														
F.		G.		H.		I.				J		Total.		
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
						A.		B.						
						For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
9	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	21	161
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	1	6
13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	166	24	190
5	1	3	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	49	10	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	11	134
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	3
3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	137	13	150
1	1	3	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	54	4	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	24	5	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	197	40	237
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	. .	...	...	...	3	...	3
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
6	...	1	...	..	..	1	. .	...	...	...	...	214	45	259
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	66	10	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
6	...	4	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	4	...	206	21	227
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	30	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	242	22	264
11	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	104	4	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	4
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	145	12	157
3	...	...	. .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	163	12	175
4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	1	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
4	...	1	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	1	...	193	32	225
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
7	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	217	33	250
10	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	4	67

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	4									
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to									
			A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	Betul ...	A.	10	2	11	..	1	1	..	...	...	...
		B.	27	16	50	8	30	3	17	...	6	...
		C.	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	1	3	...
		D.	..	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	* Total admissions ...		37	18	61	8	34	4	20	1	9	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		1	...	7	2	14	3	12	1	10	1
15	Hoshangabad ...	A.	6	1	6	...	4	...	4	...	2	...
		B.	35	16	117	15	150	8	53	9	27	...
		C.	..	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	5	1
		D.	...	...	2		...	...	...	...	...	..
	* Total admissions .		41	17	130	15	155	8	58	9	34	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		3	1	14	6	49	2	34	3	23	1
16	Narsinghpur ...	A.	7	1	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B.	41	11	100	26	97	14	58	6	20	1
		C.	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
		D.	1	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
	* Total admissions ...		52	12	107	32	101	14	60	6	21	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ..		1	.	9	4	20	3	18	3	3	...
17	Nimar ...	A.	5	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B.	21	..	33	5	46	1	10	...	19	...
		C.	..	...	.	...	11	...	7	..	12	...
		D.	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	* Total admissions ..		26	...	36	7	57	1	17	...	31	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		...	...	2	2	18	1	21	...	4	...
18	Sambalpur ...	A.	1	3	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
		B.	110	20	101	21	116	12	69	2	53	3
		C.	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	1	5	...
		D.	7	..	1	...	6	...	2	...	1	...
	* Total admissions ...		118	23	106	23	122	12	73	3	59	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		6	4	18	5	43	6	48	3	20	1
19	Bilaspur ...	A.	...	3	..	2	5	...	3	...	...	...
		B.	28	11	52	16	253	14	28	...	17	1
		C.	...	...	...	...	11	...	10	...	3	...
		D.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	* Total admissions ..		28	14	52	18	270	14	42	...	20	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 .		1	1	4	4	37	4	7	...	2	1
Total District Jails.	* Total admissions ...		678	178	1,021	226	1,400	125	587	52	346	17
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		43	11	139	40	418	38	290	21	161	9
Grand Total	* Total admissions ...		911	247	1,406	292	1,903	159	784	68	480	23
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...		74	17	188	48	793	61	645	45	717	26

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
* Classes A. B. C. D.

3—(Judicial) – Concluded).

												5		
length of sentence.														
F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportion beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
						A. For life.		B. For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	22	3	25
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	133	28	161
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	167	32	199
2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	48	8	56
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	24
16	...	11	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	413	48	461
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	16
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
21	1	11	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	454	51	505
6	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	15	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
22	1	7	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	352	62	414
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
22	1	7	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	374	69	443
7	..	2	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	54	11	65
...	...	...	...	....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
12	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	148	6	154
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	192	8	200
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	3	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	5	12
17	1	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	478	59	537
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
20	1	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	510	65	575
9	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	151	19	170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
20	1	13	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	415	43	458
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
23	1	13	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	..	452	48	500
8	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	61	10	71
224	10	72	3	5	...	29	5	...	...	19	3	4,381	619	5,000
85	8	43	1	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	1,183	131	1,314
278	16	106	3	6	...	42	6	...	...	27	3	5,943	817	6,760
632	42	441	24	90	1	236	10	125	2	2	1	3,943	277	4,220

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

II-C.—Prsons 4—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1892, who had been previously convicted.

Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Number admitted during the year.			4 Number previously convicted.									5 Ratio per cent of column 4 D. to column 3.			6 Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)						7 Serial Number.
					A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total						A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.			
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	
1	Nagpur ...	467	42	509	24	2	17	1	23	1	64	4	68	13·70	9 52	15·36	8	2	10	2	...	2	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	605	94	699	85	5	43	1	23	1	151	7	158	24·96	7 45	22 60	16	12	28	2	...	2	2
3	Raipur ...	490	62	552	45	10	17	4	5	1	67	15	82	13·67	24 19	14 85	4	4	8	2	...	2	3
	Total ...	1,562	198	1,760	154	17	77	6	51	3	282	26	308	18 05	13 13	17 50	28	18	46	6	...	6	
4	Saugor ..	546	115	661	60	10	28	3	18	1	106	14	120	19 41	12·17	18·15	17	7	24	4	...	4	4
5	Bhandara ...	324	41	365	36	3	8	...	12	...	56	3	59	17 29	7 32	16·16	6	1	7	1	...	1	5
6	Chanda ...	199	36	235	29	2	8	1	1	1	38	4	42	19·10	11 11	17·87	5	4	9	3	...	3	6
7	Wardha ...	166	24	190	29	...	5	1	3	1	37	2	39	22 28	8 33	20·52	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
8	Balaghat ...	137	13	150	18	1	6	...	8	...	32	1	33	23 35	7 69	22 00	2	2	4	...	...	...	8
9	Sironcha ...	24	5	29	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	8·33	20 00	10·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh ...	214	45	259	13	5	4	...	4	..	21	5	26	9 81	11·11	10 04	3	6	9	...	...	...	10
11	Seoni ...	242	22	264	35	2	15	...	4	1	54	3	57	22 31	13·63	21 59	8	1	9	1	...	1	11
12	Mandla ...	163	12	175	11	...	8	...	7	...	26	...	26	15 95	...	14 85	1	...	1	...	..	...	12
13	Chhindwara ...	217	33	250	30	3	1	1	3	...	34	4	38	15·57	12·12	15·20	1	1	2	1	...	1	13
14	Betul ...	167	32	199	26	2	8	2	8	...	42	4	46	25·15	12·50	23·12	...	1	1	...	...	...	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	454	51	505	28	...	10	...	6	...	44	...	44	9 69	...	8·71	1	3	4	...	...	...	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	374	69	443	49	2	19	1	18	2	86	5	91	22 99	7·25	20·54	4	...	4	1	...	1	16
17	Nimar ...	192	8	200	17	1	3	...	4	...	24	1	25	12·50	12·50	12·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Sambalpur ...	510	65	575	77	3	26	...	21	1	124	4	128	24·31	6 15	22 26	7	2	9	1	...	1	18
19	Bilaspur ...	452	48	500	6	...	2	...	26	...	34	...	34	7·52	...	6·80	2	2	4	1	...	1	19
	Total ...	4,881	619	5,000	466	35	151	9	143	7	760	51	811	17·35	8·24	16·22	58	30	88	13	...	13	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,443	817	6,760	620	52	228	15	194	10	1,042	77	1,119	17·53	9 42	16·55	86	48	134	19	...	19	

II-C.—Prisons 6—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

Showing the offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5					6	7						8						9	10	11	12	13
				Offences dealt with by Superintendents.						Punishments inflicted.																
										By Superintendents.																
										Minor.						Major.										
				a	b	c	d.	e		a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Relating to work.	Relating to prohibited articles.	Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.	All other breaches of Jail rules.	Total.	By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link-fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of Column 7 *f* to Column 3.	Ratio of Column 8 *f* to Column 3.	Ratio of Column 9 to Column 3.	Ratio of Column 8 *d* to Column 3.
1	Nagpur	1,017·13	73	2,108	168	1	719	2,996	73	624	677	216	2	398	1,917	...	590	...	92	397	1,079	3,069	188·47	106·08	301·73	2·99
2	Jubbulpore	1,108 40	6	169	127	25	150	471	3	49	39	25	1	68	182	...	205	...	22	62	289	474	16·42	26·07	42·76	4·64
3	Raipur	774·47	1	420	28	1	188	637	1	162	15	17	1	402	597	...	2	...	1	27	40	638	77 08	5 16	82·37	1·72
	Total ...	2,900·00	77	2,697	323	27	1,057	4,104	77	835	731	258	4	868	2,696	...	797	...	125	486	1,408	4,181	92 97	48·55	144·17	2·99
4	Saugor	200·18	...	50	11	...	10	71	...	26	21	12	...	4	63	...	6	...	2	...	8	71	31·47	3 99	35·47	2·82
5	Bhandara	85 23	...	51	7	...	31	89	..	64	9	7	...	5	85	...	...	...	4	...	4	89	99·67	4·69	104·36	4·49
6	Chanda	110 00	...	34	2	2	28	66	...	19	10	...	...	...	29	30	2	...	5	...	37	66	26 36	33 63	60 00	7·57
7	Wardha	56 10	...	117	...	...	12	129	...	74	41	...	...	2	117	9	1	...	2	...	12	129	208·55	21·39	229 94	1·55
8	Balaghat	58·31	2	47	...	...	14	61	2	42	3	...	...	...	45	12	2	...	2	...	16	63	77 17	27·44	108·04	3·17
9	Sironcha	5·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	79·31	...	31	4	...	21	56	...	24	11	...	...	..	35	7	3	...	9	2	21	56	44·13	26·48	70·61	16·07
11	Seoni	128·63	1	7	6	8	5	26	1	7	1	14	...	1	23	...	...	...	3	...	3	27	17·88	2·33	20·99	11·11
12	Mandla	60·75	...	38	3	2	23	66	...	29	13	4	...	13	59	1	...	...	6	...	7	66	97·11	11·52	108·64	9·09
13	Chhindwara	97·24	2	37	2	5	4	48	2	26	12	8	...	2	48	...	...	..	...	...	...	50	49·36	...	51·48	...
14	Betul	70·52	2	42	3	3	58	106	2	32	1	6	..	31	70	1	23	...	8	4	36	108	99·26	51 04	153·14	7·49
15	Hoshangabad	172 88	...	82	1	...	22	105	...	54	28	13	...	9	104	...	...	...	1	...	1	105	60·16	0·58	60·74	0·35
16	Narsinghpur	99 97	1	64	2	...	16	82	1	45	27	...	...	4	76	...	4	...	2	...	6	83	76·01	6·00	83·02	2·41
17	Nimar	65 99	1	77	1	1	11	90	1	46	22	7	...	...	75	...	15	...	...	...	15	91	113·65	22·73	137·89	...
18	Sambalpur	171·26	...	20	7	...	25	52	...	...	27	1	...	9	37	...	9	...	4	2	15	52	21·60	8·77	30·36	7·60
19	Bilaspur	116·70	...	27	1	...	11	39	...	22	7	8	...	...	37	...	...	...	2	...	2	39	31·70	1·71	33·41	5·13
	Total ...	1,578 90	9	724	50	21	291	1,086	9	510	233	80	...	80	903	60	62	...	50	8	183	1,095	57·19	11 55	69·29	4 56
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,478·90	86	3,421	373	48	1,348	5,190	86	1,345	964	338	4	948	3,599	60	862	...	175	494	1,591	5,276	80·35	35·52	117·49	3·31

II-C.—Prisons 7—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

Showing the state of education of the Convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces for the year 1892.

1	2	3	4						5		6		7		8						9						10
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.	Of those in column 3 there were.						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail.						Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail.						Serial Number.
			Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		
		M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Nagpur	467	421	42	27	..	19	..	970·54	46·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
2	Jubbulpore	605	529	94	14	...	62	..	1,043 92	64·48	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	Raipur	490	477	62	10	..	3	..	738 03	36·44	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	1,562	1,427	198	51	...	84	..	2,752 49	147·51	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	
4	Saugor	546	498	114	31	1	17	...	174·29	25·89	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	4
5	Bhandara	324	301	41	18	..	5	..	76 63	8·65	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Chanda	199	185	36	6	..	8	..	96 88	13·12	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	6
7	Wardha	166	147	24	13	...	6	..	51·98	4·12	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	7
8	Balaghat	137	125	13	4	..	8	..	51·89	6·42	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8
9	Sirouchа	24	22	5	2	..	...	..	5 24	0·54	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh	214	193	45	8	...	13	..	70 75	8·56	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	10
11	Seoni	242	229	22	11	...	2	..	120·73	7·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	11
12	Mandla	163	142	12	5	...	16	..	57·13	3 62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12
13	Chhindwara	217	202	33	13	..	2	..	90 03	7·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	13
14	Betul	167	143	32	10	...	14	...	64·51	6·01	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14
15	Hoshangabad	454	429	51	15	..	10	..	160·18	12 70	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	15
16	Narsinghpur	374	314	69	56	..	4	.	88 33	11 64	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	16
17	Nimar	192	161	8	9	...	22	..	63 49	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	17
18	Sambalpur	510	504	65	4	..	2	...	156·58	14·68	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	18
19	Bilaspur	452	434	48	15	...	3	..	107 24	9 46	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Total ...	4,381	4,029	618	220	1	132	...	1,435·88	143·02	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,943	5,456	816	271	1	216	...	4,188·37	290·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	

II-C.—Prisons 10.—Financial.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1892, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11	12
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of prisoners.				Rations. A. Total cost.	Rations. B. Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.	Establishment. A. Total cost.	Establishment. B. Cost per head of average strength.	Police Guard. A. Total cost.	Police Guard. B. Cost per head of average strength.	Hospital charges. A. Total cost.	Hospital charges. B. Cost per head of average strength.	Hospital charges. C. Cost per head of average number sick.	Clothing. A. Total cost.	Clothing. B. Cost per head of average strength.	Contingencies. A. Total cost.	Contingencies. B. Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial Number.
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Nagpur ...	1,017·13	22·30	0·89	1,040·32	37,884	36 7 1	29,549	28 6 5	...	.	2,686	2 9 3	46 6 4	5,948	5 13 6	5,935	5 15 3	82,002	78 13 2	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	1,108·40	14·20	1·07	1,123·67	34,620	30 13 5	13,363	11 14 3	...	..	1,629	1 7 2	90 4 9	3,444	3 1 8	6,746	6 0 0	59,802	53 3 6	2
3	Raipur ...	774·47	30·50	0·27	805·24	21,964	27 4 6	13,234	16 6 11	..	...	870	1 1 3	57 13 6	3,647	4 11 4	3,190	3 15 4	42,905	53 4 6	3
	Total ..	2,900·00	67·00	2·23	2,969·23	94,468	31 13 5	56,146	18 14 7	...	...	5,185	1 11 11	56 15 11	13,039	4 7 11	15,871	5 5 6	1,84,709	62 3 4	
4	Saugor ...	200 18	16·40		216 58	5,712	26 5 11	4,052	18 11 4	..	...	315	1 7 3	59 14 2	1,138	5 10 11	1,614	7 7 3	12,831	59 3 10	4
5	Bhandara .	85 28	11 83	0·23	97 34	1,712	17 10 1	3,068	31 8 3	...	...	119	1 3 6	150 10 1	504	5 14 6	659	6 12 3	6,062	62 4 5	5
6	Chanda ...	110 00	9·71	0 45	120·16	2,990	25 0 0	3,257	27 1 8	...	...	97	0 12 11	26 4 7	955	8 10 11	1,061	8 13 3	8,303	69 9 7	6
7	Wardha ...	55 10	12·02	1·45	70 17	2,151	31 4 9	2,409	34 5 4	...	...	33	0 7 6	14 11 8	420	7 7 9	497	7 1 4	5,510	78 8 4	7
8	Balaghat ..	58·31	4·97	0 08	63 36	1,147	18 2 0	2,546	40 2 11	...	...	68	1 1 2	44 7 1	288	4 15 0	425	6 11 3	4,474	70 9 2	8
9	Sironcha ...	5·78	2 65	...	8·43	327	38 12 8	816	96 12 8	..	...	9	1 1 1	100 0 0	71	12 4 6	189	22 6 8	1,412	167 7 11	9
10	Damoh ...	79.31	4·51	1·08	84·90	2,079	24 12 10	2,780	32 11 11	...	...	93	1 1 6	60 6 3	212	2 10 9	638	7 8 2	5,802	68 5 5	10
11	Seoni ..	128·65	6·19	1 66	136·48	1,958	14 8 4	3,031	22 3 4	...	...	221	1 9 10	42 6 8	1,056	8 3 4	429	3 2 3	6,695	49 0 10	11
12	Mandla ...	60·75	9·67	0·11	70·53	1,345	19 1 7	2,293	32 8 2	..	...	46	0 10 5	15 11 2	393	6 7 6	366	5 3 0	4,443	62 15 10	12
13	Chhindwara ...	97·21	8·26	0 25	105·75	1,481	14 0 7	2,229	21 1 3	...	...	2	0 3 0	35 11 5	261	2 10 11	673	6 5 9	4,664	44 1 8	13
14	Betul ...	70·52	4·17	0 05	74·74	2,430	32 8 6	3,0 9	40 4 2	...	...	86	1 2 5	50 9 5	192	2 11 6	485	6 7 9	6,202	82 15 8	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	172·88	13·95	1·32	188·15	5,949	31 13 5	4,32	23 0 0	...	...	95	0 8 1	9 12 6	317	1 13 4	837	4 7 2	11,526	61 4 2	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	99·97	20·75	0·16	120·88	3,396	28 2 1	3,344	27 10 7	...	...	100	0 13 2	41 2 5	544	5 7 1	619	5 1 11	8,003	66 3 3	16
17	Nimar ...	65 99	7·01	1·95	74·95	1,541	21 1 9	2,513	33 8 5	...	...	43	0 9 2	35 3 11	489	7 6 7	681	9 1 4	5,267	70 4 4	17
18	Sambalpur ...	171·26	22·07	0·28	193·61	3,205	16 9 3	4,226	21 13 3	...	...	266	1 5 11	32 15 5	1,135	6 10 0	595	3 1 2	9,427	48 11 1	18
19	Bilaspur ...	116·70	34·77	0 63	152·10	2,024	13 5 9	2,989	19 10 5	...	...	198	1 4 9	25 6 8	832	7 2 0	835	5 7 10	6,878	45 3 6	19
	Total ...	1,578·90	189 53	9·70	1,778·13	39,450	22 4 11	46,890	26 5 11	...	...	1,809	—1 0 3	33 0 6	8,807	5 9 2	10,603	5 15 5	1,07,559	60 7 10	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,478·90	256·53	11·93	4,747·36	1,33,918	28 4 6	1,03,036	21 11 3	...	...	6,994	1 7 7	47 15 10	21,846	4 14 0	26,474	5 9 2	2,92,268	61 9 0	

Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and

1	2	3	4	5
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11 Statement X).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XIII).
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Nagpur ...	82,002 0	78 13	60,314 13
2	Jubbulpore ...	59,802 0	53 3	.....
3	Raipur ...	42,905 0	53 4	.....
		1,84,709 0	62 3	.....
4	Saugor ...	12,831 0	59 3	2,611 0
5	Bhandara ...	6,062 0	62 4	590 5
6	Chanda ...	8,363 0	69 9	1,691 9
7	Wardha ...	5,510 0	78 8	952 1
8	Balaghat ...	4,474 0	70 9	970 3
9	Sironcha ...	1,412 0	167 8	.....
10	Damoh ...	5,802 0	68 5	388 15
11	Seoni ...	6,695 0	49 0	4,389 11
12	Mandla ...	4,443 0	62 15	287 6
13	Chhindwara ..	4,664 0	44 1	3,197 5
14	Betul ...	6,202 0	82 15	945 7
15	Hoshangabad ...	11,526 0	61 4	1,357 11
16	Narsinghpur ...	8,003 0	66 3	363 4
17	Nimar ...	5,267 0	70 4	1,338 0
18	Sambalpur ...	9,427 0	48 11	3,963 10
19	Bilaspur ...	6,878 0	45 3	477 15
	Total ..	1,07,559 0	60 7	23,824 6
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,92,268 0	61 9	.....

Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1892.

6	7	8	9	
Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 *minus* column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 *minus* column 6).	Remarks.	Serial Number.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
57 15	21,687 3	20 14		1
.....	59,802 0	35 3		2
.....	42,905 0	53 4		3
.....	1,84,709 0	62 3		
12 1	10,220 0	47 2		4
7 1	5,371 11	55 3		5
15 11	6,471 7	53 14		6
13 9	4,557 15	64 15		7
15 5	3,503 13	55 4		8
.....	1,412 0	167 8		9
4 9	5,413 1	63 12		10
33 2	2,305 5	16 14		11
4 1	4,155 10	58 14		12
30 3	1,466 11	13 14		13
13 10	5,256 9	70 5		14
7 3	10,168 5	54 1		15
3 0	7,639 12	63 3		16
17 13	3,929 0	52 7		17
20 7	5,463 6	28 4		18
3 2	6,400 1	42 1		19
13 6	83,734 10	47 1	Loss at Jubbulpore Rs. a. p. 98,620-3-0 „ Raipur 3,543-1-0	
.....	2,92,268 0	61 9		

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails and

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and Civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	895	75	970	970·54	46·59	1,017·13
		Under-trial	22	...	22	20 86	1·44	22·30
		Civil	18	...	18	0·89	...	0·89
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	1,124	100	1,224	1,043·92	64·48	1,108·40
		Under-trial	16	...	16	13·11	1·09	14·20
		Civil	16	...	16	1·07	...	1·07
3	Raipur	Convicts	732	45	777	738 03	36·44	774·47
		Under-trial	29	...	29	28·44	2·06	30·50
		Civil	13	..	13	0·27	...	0·27
	Total	Convicts	2,751	220	2,971	2,752·49	147·51	2,900·00
		Under-trial	67	...	67	62 41	4·59	67·00
		Civil	47	...	47	2·23	...	2·23
4	Saugor	Convicts	173	32	205	174·29	25·89	200·18
		Under-trial	18	..	18	15 86	0·54	16·40
		Civil	...	...		...	..	...
5	Bhandara	Convicts	66	26	92	76·63	8·65	85·28
		Under-trial	11	...	11	10·46	1 37	11·83
		Civil	3	.	3	0·23	...	0·23
6	Chanda	Convicts	105	13	118	96·88	13·12	110·00
		Under-trial	15	..	15	8·05	1·66	9·71
		Civil	5	..	5	0·45	...	0·45
7	Wardha	Convicts	60	8	68	51·98	4·12	56·10
		Under-trial	8	...	8	12 06	0·56	12 62
		Civil	6	...	6	1·43	0 02	1·45
8	Balaghat	Convicts	56	6	62	51·89	6·42	58·31
		Under-trial	7	...	7	4·49	0·48	4·97
		Civil	.		..	0 08	...	0·08
9	Sironcha	Convicts	34	6	40	5·24	0·54	5·78
		Under-trial	11	.	11	2 61	0·04	2·65
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	Convicts	61	16	77	70·75	8·56	79·31
		Under-trial	10	...	10	4 27	0 24	4·51
		Civil	2	..	2	1·08	...	1·08
11	Seoni	Convicts	112	16	128	120 73	7·90	128·63
		Under-trial	16	..	16	5·61	0·58	6·19
		Civil	4	...	4	1·66	...	1·66
12	Mandla	Convicts	54	8	62	57·13	3·62	60·75
		Under-trial	8	...	8	9 61	0·06	9·67
		Civil	4	4	8	0·11	...	0·11
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	101	11	112	90·03	7·21	97·24
		Under-trial	19	..	19	7·47	0·79	8·26
		Civil	4	.	4	0·25	..	0·25
14	Betul	Convicts	102	12	114	64·51	6·01	70·52
		Under-trial	15	...	15	3·69	0·48	4·17
		Civil	3	...	3	0·05	...	0·05
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	145	17	162	160·18	12·70	172·88
		Under-trial	20	..	20	13·50	0·45	13·95
		Civil	5	...	5	1·32	.	1·32
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	67	13	80	88·33	11·64	99·97
		Under-trial	18	...	18	18·63	2·12	20·75
		Civil	2	...	2	0·16	...	0·16
17	Nimar	Convicts	80	15	95	63·40	2·50	65·90
		Under-trial	18	...	18	6·76	0·25	7·01
		Civil	2	....	2	1·95	...	1·95
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	152	28	180	156·58	14·68	171·26
		Under-trial	11	...	11	20·77	1·30	22·07
		Civil	5	...	5	0·28	...	0·28
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	74	18	92	107·24	9 46	116·70
		Under-trial	15	. .	15	83·23	1 54	84·77
		Civil	4	...	4	0·47	0·16	0·63
	TOTAL	Convicts	1,442	245	1,687	1,435·88	143·02	1,578·90
		Under-trial	220	...	220	177·07	12·46	189·53
		Civil	49	4	53	9·52	0·18	9·70
	GRAND TOTAL	Convicts	4,193	465	4,658	4,188·37	290·53	4,478·90
		Under-trial	287	...	287	239 48	17 05	256·53
		Civil	96	4	100	11·75	0·18	11·93

Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1892.

5			6			7			8			9			Serial Number.
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,004	52	1,056	1,656	47	1,703	56·02	1·47	57·49	20	1	21	...	..	...	1
30	2	32	5	...	5	0 24	...	0·24	1	...	1	1	...	1	
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
1,109	73	1,182	431	32	463	16·78	1·21	17·99	27	2	29	...	...	...	2
27	1	28	...	1	1	...	0·05	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
811	38	849	628	37	665	14 11	1·13	15 24	33	...	33	3	...	3	3
41	2	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,924	163	3,087	2,715	116	2,831	86·91	3 81	90·72	80	3	83	3	...	3	
98	5	103	5	1	6	0·24	0·05	0·29	1	...	1	1	...	1	
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
237	39	276	111	15	126	4 54	0·46	5 00	12	1	13	1	...	1	4
32	2	34	8	1	9	0·24	0·01	0·25	1	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
92	12	104	20	...	20	0·72	...	0·72	3	...	3	...	...	...	5
15	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	1	...	1	0·07	...	0 07	...	...	...	...	...	...	
135	14	149	138	8	146	3·49	0·13	3·62	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
20	4	24	5	...	5	0·05	...	0 05	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
90	11	71	99	2	101	2·20	0·03	2·23	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
30	3	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
62	7	69	59	7	66	1·44	0·14	1·58	1	...	1	...	...	...	8
15	1	16	2	...	2	0 02	...	0 02	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
8	1	9	4	...	4	0·10	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
87	17	104	28	3	31	1·46	0·04	1 50	6	...	6	...	...	...	10
23	3	26	1	...	1	0·02	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
140	12	152	138	3	141	5·04	0·15	5 19	4	...	4	...	...	...	11
18	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
78	3	81	100	3	103	3·09	0·07	3·16	3	...	3	...	...	...	12
45	2	47	1	...	1	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
110	15	125	12	1	13	0·52	0·04	0·56	1	1	2	...	...	...	13
29	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
86	6	92	38	8	46	1·34	0 22	1·56	1	...	1	...	...	...	14
15	1	16	4	...	4	0·14	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
202	14	216	222	3	225	9·20	0·10	9·30	2	1	3	...	...	...	15
8	1	9	9	...	9	0·26	...	0 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
122	23	145	68	6	74	2·07	0·14	2·21	3	...	3	1	...	1	16
43	8	51	7	...	7	0 22	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
89	1	90	64	...	64	1·96	...	1·96	1	...	1	...	...	...	17
12	5	17	1	...	1	0·01	...	0·01	1	...	1	...	...	...	
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
193	24	217	212	13	225	7 40	0 31	7 71	51	2	53	2	...	2	18
43	5	48	6	3	9	0 16	0·18	0·34	3	...	3	1	...	1	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
164	8	172	189	15	204	5·75	0·76	7·51	23	3	26	...	...	1	19
77	1	78	9	...	9	0·26	...	0·26	2	...	2	...	...	...	
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,875	208	2,083	1,498	87	1,585	51·22	2·59	53·81	113	8	121	4	1	5	
433	45	478	57	4	61	1·49	0·19	1·68	7	...	7	1	...	1	
29	2	31	1	...	1	0·07	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,799	371	5,170	4,213	203	4,416	138·13	6·40	144·53	193	11	204	7	1	8	
531	50	581	62	5	67	1·73	0 24	1·97	8	...	8	2	...	2	
38	2	40	1	...	1	0·07	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Serial Number.	Jails.		10			11			A.		
			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	5	...	5	...	...	...	1,706 27	1,008·80	1,674·32
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	239 69	...	224·22
		Civil	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	6	...	6	...	...	...	412 86	496 27	417·72
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917·43	70·42
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Raipur	Convicts	1	...	1	11	...	11	850 91	1,015 37	858·65
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	12	...	12	11	...	11	986 37	786·39	976 26
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	80·11	217·86	89·55
		Civil	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sangor	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...	636 87	578·98	629·43
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	504 41	1,851·85	548·78
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
5	Bhandara	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	260 99	...	234·52
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,347·52	...	4,347·82
6	Chanda	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,424 44	609·76	1,327 27
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	621·12	...	514 93
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Wardha	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,904·58	485·44	1,800·35
		Under-trial	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Balaghat	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,137 02	1,090·34	1,131·88
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	445·43	...	402·41
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sironcha	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,532·56	...	1,509·43
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...	395·76	350·47	390·87
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	234·19	...	221·73
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Seoni	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,143·04	379 74	1,096·16
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mandla	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750 39	828·73	1,695·47
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 06	...	103·41
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	133·29	138·69	133·69
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Betul	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	589·06	1,331·11	652·29
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084·01	...	959·23
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	2	1	3	...	...	...	1,385·94	236·22	1,301·48
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	666·66	...	645·16
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	769·84	515 46	740·22
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	375 74	...	337·85
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Nimar	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,008 03	...	969·84
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	147·92	...	142·65
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	25	...	25	18	2	20	1,353·94	885·55	1,313·79
		Under-trial	1	...	1	1	...	1	288·87	2,307·69	407·79
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	8	...	8	12	2	14	1,762·40	1,585·61	1,748·07
		Under-trial	1	...	1	...	...	...	270·84	...	258·84
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total	Convicts	46	1	47	30	4	34	1,043·26	608·31	1,003·86
		Under-trial	2	...	2	1	...	1	321·91	321·02	321·84
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	105·04	...	103·09
	Grand Total...	Convicts	58	1	59	41	4	45	1,005·88	698 72	985·96
		Under-trial	2	...	2	1	...	1	258·89	293·25	261·17
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·11	...	83·82

12

Ratio per *mille* of average strength.

B.			C.			D.			E.			Serial Number.
Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
57·72	31·55	56 52	...	...	...	20 61	21·46	20·65	20·61	21·46	20·65	1
11·51	...	10 76	...	...	..	47 94	...	44·84	47·94	...	44·84	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
16·07	18·77	16·23	...	...	...	25 86	31·02	26·16	25·86	31·02	26·16	2
..	45·87	3 52	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19·12	31·01	19·68	14·90	...	14·20	29·81	...	28·41	44·71	...	42·61	3
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	
31·57	25 83	31·28	3·63	...	3·79	25 07	20 34	24·83	28 70	20·34	28·62	
3·84	10 89	4·33	...	..	...	16 02	...	11 92	16·02	...	14·92	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
26·05	17·76	24 97	...	...	...	68 85	38·62	64 94	68·85	38·62	64·94	4
15·13	18·52	15·24	...	..	..	63 05	..	60 97	63·05	...	60 97	
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	
9·39	...	8 44	...	...	...	39·15	...	35·18	39·15	...	35·18	5
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	
304·35	...	304·35	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	
36·02	9·91	32·91	...	...	...	10·32	..	9·09	10·32	...	9·09	6
6·21	...	5·15	..	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	
42·32	7·20	39 ;5		...	...	19·24	...	17 83	19·24	..	17·83	7
..	..	..	...	.	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27·75	21·81	27 10	...	...	...	19·27	...	17·15	19·27	...	17·15	8
4·45	...	4 02	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38·31	...	37 74	...	..	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	9
...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20·63	4·67	18·91	..	...	...	84·80	..	75·65	84·80	...	75·65	10
4·68	..	4·43	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41·75	18·98	40·35	...	...	...	33·13	...	31·09	33 13	..	31·09	11
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	
54·09	19·34	52·02	...	...	...	52 51	...	49·38	52·51	...	49·38	12
1·04	...	1·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	
5·78	5·55	5·76	...	...	..	11·10	138·70	20·56	11·10	138·70	20 56	13
...	...	...	.	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	
..	...	..	...	...	...		..	...	...	..	...	
20·77	36·60	22·12	..	...		15·50	...	14·18	15·50	...	14·18	14
37·94	..	33·57	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	.	.	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	
57·44	7·87	53·79	..	...	...	12·49	78·74	17 35	12·49	78·74	17·35	15
19·20	...	18·64	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
23·43	12·03	22·11	...	...	...	33·96	...	30·01	33·96	.	30·01	16
11·81	...	10·60	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...		...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
30·87	...	29·70	...	...	.	15·75	...	15·15	15·75	.	15·15	17
1·48	...	1·43	...	...	...	147·92	...	142 65	147 92	..	142·65	
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
47·26	21·12	45·02	114·96	136·24	116·78	210 75	. .	192 69	325·71	136 24	309·47	18
7·70	138·47	15·90	48·15	...	45·31	96·29	..	90 62	144·44	...	135·93	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
62·94	80·34	64·35	111 89	211·41	119·96	102·57	105·71	102·83	214·47	317·12	222·79	19
7·82	...	7·48	...	...	...	60·19	..	57·52	60·19	...	57·52	
...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
35·67	18·11	34·08	20·89	27·97	21·53	57·80	27·97	55·10	78·70	55·94	76·64	
8·42	15·25	8·86	5·66	...	5·28	39 53	...	36·94	39·53	...	36·94	
7·35	...	7 22	...	...	..	. .	.	...	...	...	...	
32·98	22·03	32·27	9·79	13·77	10·05	36 29	24·09	35·50	46·08	37·86	45 56	
7·22	14·08	7·68	4·18	...	3·90	29·28	...	27 29	33·42	...	31·19	
5·95	...	5·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

PART I.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of Cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7, decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7, ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police, to cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—Offences against	*the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy .	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes. .	82	1	...	...	77	50	07·
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ..	11	...	...	..	9	5	63·
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	119	1	5	...	90	84	95·
6	148 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	72	...	...	1	66	39	62·
7	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ...	35	...	...	1	31	24	100·
		Total ...	319	2	5	2	273	202	88·
	Class II.	*– Serious offences against the person.*							
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	...		...	...	...	...	...
9		„ dacoits ..	.	...	...	1	1	..	...
10		„ robbers ...	26	...	1	4	23	13	100·
11		„ poison ..	17	...	...	1	13	3	100·
12		Other murders ..	101	...	4	29	82	53	98·
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	29	...	1	2	23	18	100·
14	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ...	20	...	..	3	19	15	100·
15	376 ...	Rape ...	58	3	2	3	46	19	91·
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	20	..	...	...	11	6	75·
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	26	..	...	...	21	13	100·
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide ..	144	1	...	3	132	100	96·
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	329	1	8	10	281	204	97·
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	10	..	..	2	8	5	100·
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property, or confession, or deterring public servant . .	16	...	...	...	15	11	68·
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	262	4	1	11	197	125	91·
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction . .	28	..	...	1	25	10	75·
25	340 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purpose of extortion ...	15	...	...	..	11	3	40·
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant, or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine ...	230	3	2	6	193	126	80·
29	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	7	...	...	1	7	5	100·
		Total ...	1,338	12	19	77	1,108	729	91·
	Class III.—Serious offences	*against Person and Property or against property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	27	...	...	2	9	9	107·
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	100·
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	5	...	...	...	3	3	100·
		by other means ...	18	...	1	2	16	13	100·
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery .. in a dwelling house ...	34	...	1	1	7	4	94·
		on the high-way between sunset and sunrise ...	30	...	1	...	17	12	100·
		other robberies ...	47	...	...	..	29	22	96·
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	207	10	3	3	58	36	88·
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	111	4	...	1	80	54	87·
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	5,097	1,043	69	40	1,787	1,443	76·
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	73	1	...	1	59	37	81·
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually ...	7	...	...	...	4	4	100·
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5,657	1,058	75	50	2,070	1,641	72·

lice 1.

for the year 1892.

ce.

Percentage of cases ending in conviction, to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in cols. 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in col. 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to olice cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.
	See note.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	a. Ending in conviction.	b. Ending in acquittal or discharge.	c. Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				a. When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	b. When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.					
11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18A.		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
65·	80	...	...	50	26	...	62·	66·	1	...	...	...	..	94	1	95	...	4	4·	91
55·	7	...	...	1	3	...	14	25·	...	...	...	...	..	9	6	15	1	..	...	13
93	118	...	...	83	5	4	70·	94·	1	...	...	...	1	122	4	127	10	...	...	116
59	45	...	...	28	11	3	62	72	2	...	...	9	...	398	183	590	2	8	2·	580
77·	35	..	...	24	7	2	68	77·	..	.	...	1	...	40	...	41	...	...	...	41
74·	285	...	...	186	52	9	65	78·	4	...	...	10	1	663	194	868	13	12	2·	840
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	8	...	20	5	...	...	15
56·	27	...	...	13	10	3	48·	56·	...	...	...	7	...	37	...	44	...	5	13·	39
23·	17	...	...	3	10	4	17·	23	1	...	...	1	...	26	...	27	1	2	7·	24
64·	103	...	...	53	27	29	51·	66·	4	...	...	47	...	165	5	217	2	28	17·	186
78·	30	...	...	18	5	4	60·	78	1	...	...	8	...	33	...	41	1	1	3·	39
79·	20	...	...	15	4	3	75	79·	1	...	...	3	...	39	6	48	1	2	5·	45
41·	54	...	...	18	27	1	33·	40·	9	...	...	3	..	49	3	55	...	6	12·	49
54·	14	1	...	6	5	...	40·	54	3	...	...	...	...	13	..	13	...	3	23·	10
62·	26	...	...	13	8	...	50	62	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	1	4·	22
76·	139	...	...	98	32	2	70·	75·	3	...	...	3	..	137	2	142	4	2	1·	136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72·	327	...	...	200	75	19	61·	72·	10	...	...	23	...	495	17	535	...	5	1·	530
62·	10	...	...	5	3	1	50·	62·	1	...	...	2	...	10	...	12	...	2	20·	10
78·	11	...	...	8	2	1	80·	89·	1	.	..	..	...	36	10	46	...	..	...	46
68·	239	...	1	120	65	12	50·	65	5	...	...	12	...	309	24	345	1	8	2·	334
40·	21	...	...	8	10	2	38·	44·	2	..	..	3	...	32	14	49	...	3	9·	46
27·	6	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	12	20	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65·	185	...	...	111	45	8	60·	71·	4	...	...	26	...	306	58	390	...	13	4·	377
71·	7	...	...	5	2	...	71·	71·	.	..	...	1	...	9	...	10	...	1	11·	9
66·	1,237	1	1	694	333	91	66·	67·	46	...	...	151	..	1,735	151	2,037	15	82	4·	1,937
100·	29	...	...	9	...	1	31·	100	1	...	...	9	...	139	...	148	30	29	21·	86
100·	1	...	...	1	...	...	100·	100	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	3	...	...	8
100·	5	...	...	3	...	..	60·	100	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4
81·	19	...	...	13	3	2	68·	81·	...	...	...	5	...	25	...	30	...	...	...	30
57·	33	...	...	4	1	...	12·	80·	5	...	...	4	...	7	9	20	...	8	42·	17
70·	31	...	.	12	3	...	39·	80·	5	..	...	...	...	31	7	38	3	3	9·	32
78·	45	...	...	22	6	1	40·	78·	11	...	...	...	2	43	2	47	...	4	9·	43
62·	186	...	...	30	17	2	16·	64	6	...	..	3	...	65	34	102	...	6	9	96
67·	97	...	...	40	22	2	50·	69·	1	...	1	1	...	94	12	107	1	2	2	104
81·	3,959	...	...	1,441	336	51	36·	81·	85	...	...	68	2	2,708	19	2,797	46	68	2·	2,679
62·	59	...	...	31	16	2	52·	66·	...	...	...	1	...	99	26	126	...	2	2·	124
100·	7	...	...	4	...	...	57·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81·	4,465	...	...	1,619	404	61	36·	80·	114	...	1	91	4	3,234	109	3,438	83	117	3·	3,229

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Per			
			Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	28	29	30	31
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c	..	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...
		Total .		..	...	...
		Class I —Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, Safety and Justice				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ..	37	...	53	1
4	212 to 216 ..	Harbouring an offender	5	2	5	...
5	224 to 226 ...	ther offences against public justice	13	...	98	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	284	..	281	...
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant, or soldier . ..	8	...	30	...
		Total ...	347	2	467	1
		Class II — Serious offences against the Person.				
8	302, 303, 396	Murders by thugs	..	...	...	...
9		Murders „ dacoits	...	12	...	3
10		Murders „ robbers ..	7	12	2	14
11		Murders „ poison	1	16	...	3
12		Other murders	23	35	...	63
13	307	Attempts at murder	7	5	13	9
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	16	...	16	10
15	376 ..	Rape	26	1	18	3
16	377 ..	Unnatural offences	4	...	6	...
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	6	2	13	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	32	...	101	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	175	4	314	4
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	...	6	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	16	...	27	...
23	324 . .	Hurt by dangerous weapon	145	...	172	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	27	...	16	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	13	...	3	...
26	372, 373 .	Selling letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant, or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	123	...	229	...
29	304-A., 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	4	..	5	...
		Total ..	628	87	941	109
		Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.				
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	24	8	43	4
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	8	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	4	...
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means	7	...	20	1
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... in a dwelling house	10	...	7	...
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	17	...	15	...
		Robbery ... other robberies	11	...	31	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	44	1	47	...
35	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	37	...	66	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	571	14	1,992	13
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	57	...	61	...
38	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually ...	...	...	5	...
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	778	23	2,299	17

...Ine I.—(Continued).

...for the year 1892.—(Contd.)

...ases—(Concld.)								Property.						
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases, to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases, to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered, to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered, to value of property lost.	Remarks.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
				In custody of Police.	On bail.									
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	57	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	12	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
96	85	85	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
223	56	56	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	75	73	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
404	62	62	2	3	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	100	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	43	41	...	...	...	...	4	25	17	68	3,132	1,488	47	
3	12	12	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60	37	33	2	1	...	28	36	5	3	60	121	85	70	
21	65	54	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	60	...	...	
22	58	56	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	37	39	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	46	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	61	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
99	74	74	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
310	62	60	4	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	60	60	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	57	35	61	
23	65	65	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
157	51	50	...	1	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	44	44	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
198	64	62	...	...	..	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
975	56	54	7	2	1	120	45	32	21	65	3,370	1,608	47	
47	43	54	...	3	...	...	7	24	17	71	30,120	5,734	19	
3	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	60	164	92	56	
21	84	70	...	...	...	1	1	18	13	72	1,728	616	35	
7	100	87	...	...	...	...	...	27	6	22	1,135	125	11	
15	53	60	...	...	...	...	...	23	14	61	3,179	511	16	
33	72	75	...	...	...	1	...	43	21	49	1,256	330	26	
39	60	63	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
62	66	67	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,996	75	75	...	2	2	90	...	3,751	1,943	52	3,05,214	77,655	25.	
48	46	47	...	...	..	6	...	1	...	...	24	...	...	
5	62	100	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible]	72	73	...	8	2	103	8	3,892	2,017	52	3,42,829	85,063	25	

PART I.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7, decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7, ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police, to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction, to cases decided.	Ca Inves- Suo motu.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*									
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	107	4	2	1	96	38	53·	39·	58
41	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	10	...	...	...	9	4	50	44·	5
42	374	Compulsory labour ...	3	...	...	..	3	3	100·	100·	3
		Total .	120	4	2	1	108	45	54·	41·	66
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*									
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	308	132	...	2	146	104	53·	71·	165
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	996	22	47	26	802	680	102	85·	1,066
45	406 to 408	Theft { ordinary ...	10,261	2,771	164	81	4,695	3,844	70·	82·	7,359
46	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust ...	261	6	7	5	211	144	79·	68	213
47	447, 448	Receiving stolen property ...	261	...	...	7	259	202	99·	78·	258
48	461, 462	Criminal or house-trespass ...	729	39	...	6	663	291	32·	44·	234
		Breaking closed receptacle ...	63	60	1	...	3	2	6	66·	4
		Total ...	12,879	3,030	219	127	6,779	5,267	71·	77·	9,299
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*									
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	9	...	...	1	9	5	66·	55·	6
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874 ...	Vagrancy and bad character									
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ...	Offences against Gambling Act ...	270	...	...	8	253	185	98·	73·	266
52		" Excise Laws ...	42	...	1	3	44	39	97·	88·	42
53		" Opium Act ...	537	1	4	9	525	453	89·	86·	479
54		" Railway Laws ...	422	...	...	9	406	351	98·	86·	414
55		" Salts and Custom Laws ...	17	...	...	2	17	14	82·	82·	14
56		" Arms Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws ..	Public and Local nuisances ...	200	1	1	1	186	167	95·	90·	192
		Total ..	2,349	...	5	56	2,346	2,156	99·	92·	2,335
		Total ..	3,846	2	11	89	3,786	3,870	97·	89·	3,748
58	Other special and local laws, cognizable by Police ..	Detail. Forest Act VII of 1878 ...	90	...	...	...	84	76	31·	90·	28
		Post office Act XIV of 1866 ...	6	...	...	...	6	5	66·	83·	4
		Section 54 Act X of 1882 ...	20	...	...	1	...	...	100·	...	20
		Section 55 Act X of 1882 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100·	...	1
		Ferries Act XVII of 1878 ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	100·	100·	2
		Criminal Tribes Act XXVII of 1871 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100·	..	1
		Cantonment Act III of 1880 ...	3	...	...	...	3	2	100	66·	3
		Total ...	123	...	...	1	95	85	48	89·	59
		GRAND TOTAL ...	24,282	4,108	331	347	14,219	11,339	78	79·	19,182

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

dice 1.—(Continued.)

for the year 1892.—(Contd.)

ses.																						
												Persons.										
tigated by Police.		Number of cases in cols. 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in col. 7					Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.															
By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction, to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction, to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.		
13	14	15			16	17	18	18A				19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
...	...	26	21	...	45	52	3	...	...			6	...	125	103	234	...	6	5	228		
...	...	2	2	...	40	50	...	...	...			..	..	4	7	11	...	...	...	11		
...	...	3	...	...	100	100	.	...	...			...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3		
...	...	31	26	...	47	54	3	...	...			6	..	132	110	248	...	6	4	242		
...	...	101	42	8	61	70	5	...	..			2		160	3	165	...	4	2	161		
...	...	694	118	31	65	85	10	...		2		34	12	1,286	19	1,351	64	23	2	1,260		
2	...	3,807	802	143	51	82	132	...	..			108	..	6,532	186	6,826	33	142	2	6,627		
...	...	125	37	7	58	77	3	...	...			7	3	188	61	259	2	5	2	252		
...	...	197	57	6	76	77	4	...	...			7	...	340	7	354	1	5	1	347		
...	...	148	61	5	63	71	..	...	..			11	..	341	1,148	1,500	8	5	1	1,487		
...	...	2	1	1	50	66	...	...	...			...	.	8	...	8	...	...	...	8		
2	...	5,074	1,118	201	54	82	154	...		2		169	15	8,855	1,424	10,463	108	184	2	10,142		
...	...	2	4	...	33	33	...	...	...			1	...	18	3	22	...	1	5	21		
...	...	181	68	11	68	72	...	...	...			8	...	269	4	281	4	18	6	258		
...	...	38	5	...	90	88	...	...	...			20	...	304	2	326	...	2	1	324		
2	...	404	62	11	84	86	1	...	...			9	...	605	73	687	...	10	1	677		
...	...	346	52	14	83	87	...	...	...			10	...	522	13	545	2	8	1	535		
...	...	11	3	...	78	78	...	...	...			2	...	18	6	26	...	...	...	26		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		
...	...	159	19	9	83	89	2	...	...			1	..	204	12	217	1	5	2	210		
...	...	2,141	186	23	91	92	1	...	...			60	..	2,555	22	2,637	3	17	1	2,593		
2	...	3,282	399	68	87	89	4	...	...			111	...	4,495	135	4,741	10	61	1	4,644		
...	...	17	5	4	60	77	...	..	...			...	...	41	124	165	...	1	2	164		
...	...	4	...	...	100	100	...	...	...			...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	6		
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...			1	...	29	...	30	3	23	70	2		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	1	...	1	..	1	100	...		
...	...	2	...	...	100	100	...	...	...			...	...	3	...	3	...	..	...	3		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	.	1	...	1	...	1	100	...		
...	...	2	1	...	66	66	...	...	...			...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3		
...	...	25	6	6	42	80	...	...	...			1	...	82	126	209	3	26	31	178		
5	1	10,911	2,338	436	57	82	325	...		3		539	20	19,196	2,249	22,004	232	488	2	21,211		

PART I.—Return of cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	28	29	30	31
		CLASS IV.— *Minor Offences against the Person*				
40	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	155	.	73	...
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt, or endangering life ..	7	..	4	...
42	374 .	Compulsory labour ...	...	..	3	...
		Total ..	162	...	80	...
		CLASS V.— *Minor Offences against property.*				
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking	44	...	108	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... (of cattle ..	216	...	1,003	3
		Theft ... (ordinary ...	1,862	6	5,055	8
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ..	85	..	158	1
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ..	83	1	255	...
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	951	...	531	...
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	...	3	...
		Total ...	2,743	7	7,113	12
		CLASS VI.— *Other Offences not specified above.*				
49	296 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ...	16	..	5	...
50	Chapter VIII, (*B.*) C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874 ...	Vagrancy and bad character ...	56	6	185	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act, specified ...	Offences against Gambling Act ...	89	...	242	...
52		,, Excise Laws ...	110	...	553	...
53		,, Opium Act ...	104	1	409	...
54		,, Railway Laws ...	4	...	22	...
55		,, Salt and Custom Laws.	...	...	...	...
56		,, Arms Act ...	21	...	180	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	251	...	2,321	...
		Total ...	644	7	3,917	...
58	Other special and local laws, cognizable by Police ... Detail ...	Forest Act, VII of 1878 ..	12	...	148	...
		Post Office Act, XIV of 1866 ...	1	...	5	...
		Section 54 Act, X of 1882 ...	...	...	...	...
		Section 55 Act, X of 1882 ...	...	...	...	...
		Forries Act, XVII of 1878 ...	...	...	3	...
		Criminal Tribes Act, XXVII of 1871 ...	...	...	...	...
		Cantonment Act, III of 1880 ...	1	...	2	...
		Total ...	14	...	158	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	5,816	136	14,975	12

lice 1.—(Continued.)

for the year 1892.—(Concluded.)

sons.—(Contd.)								Property.						
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31, who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases, to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases, to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered, to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
				In custody of Police.	On bail.									
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
59	47·	47·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	50·	50·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64	48·	48·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
105	65·	66·	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
996	81·	80·	1	4	...	37	...	971	954	98·	25,520	23,828	93·	
5,006	77·	77·	2	23	1	193	1	9,922	5,443	55·	1,74,816	65,052	37·	
134	72·	70·	...	...	...	8	...	191	123	64·	11,134	5,201	46·	
249	73·	73·	..	...	1	8	...	31	40	129·	1,789	1,922	110·	
230	69·	68·	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	37·	37·	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,723	77·	77·	3	27	2	263	1	11,115	6,560	59·	2,13,209	96,003	45·	
2	11·	11·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
181	68	71·	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
240	79·	74·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
498	81·	81·	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
400	77·	76·	1	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	89·	80·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
168	88·	88·	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,295	90·	89·	...	2	22	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,795	84·	84·	2	3	23	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	66·	67·	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	100·	4	4	100·	
4	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100·	485	485	100·	
...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	66·	66·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	46·	69·	1	1	...	6	...	2	2	100·	489	489	100·	
14,277	78·	79·	15	44	28	587	54	15,041	8,600	57·	5,89,897	1,83,163	33·	

II-D.—Police 1.—(Concluded.)

Part II.—Return of Non-cognizable crime for the year 1892.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 & 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High, or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High, or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115 ... Abetment of offence not committed 117 ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. 118, 119 ... Concealing design to commit offence		·2 ·8	 1	... ...	 1	... ...	 1	 1	 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	 1	... ...	... ...	
		Total	1·	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public tranquillity.*															
2	121, to 130, 505	... Offences against the State	...	9	...	9	...	9	10	10	..	5	...	5	..	...	
3	137	... Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215 221, 228	. Offences against public justice	249	300	1	301	16	298	441	444	2	13	1	270	1	6	2 died.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	... Offences by public servants	48	54	...	54	2	51	102	101	6	36	...	58	...	1	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	... False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and dispossession of property	102	112	4	116	9	113	12	128	20	31	...	74	...	3	
7	465 to 477	... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	13	17	...	17	1	17	3	2	...	9	...	14	2	..	
8	264 to 267	... Offences relating to weights and measures	49	59	...	59	1	59	10	10	1	17	...	67	...	...	
9	482 to 489	. Making or using false trade-marks	4	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	26	28	...	28	3	29	18	131	1	68	...	111	...	...	
		Total	492	580	5	585	32	576	99	1,002	8	302	1	602	3	10	2
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	... Causing miscarriage	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
12	370	... Buying or disposing of slaves	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	3	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Property.*															
13	384 to 389	...Extortion	51	41	...	41	5	40	74	77	17	43	...	17	...	...	
		Total	51	41	...	41	5	40	74	77	17	43	..	17	...	...	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	345	...Wrongful confinement	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	...Criminal force	4,049	3,498	2	3,500	18	3,421	5,938	5,80[illegible]	681	3,301	...	1,770	6	42	2 died.
16	334	...Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	14	12	...	12	4	7	17	2[illegible]	4	7	...	12	...	...	
17	323	...Voluntarily causing hurt	1,743	1,752	13	1,765	83	1,670	3,522	3,561	810	1,591	...	1,150	1	6	
		Total	5,806	5,262	15	5,277	105	5,098	9,477	9,389	1,495	4,905	...	2,932	7	48	2

	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																
18	417 to 420	...Cheating	...	102	108	1	109	3	95	133	130	18	60	...	52	...	...		
19	403, 404	...Criminal misappropriation of property	...	82	83	1	84	39	59	95	114	18	14	...	82	...	...		
20	409	...Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers &c.	...	37	27	3	30	4	29	37	37	7	14	1	15	...	...		
21	426, 427, 443	...Mischief (simple)	...	168	147	1	148	16	132	283	291	26	158	...	107	...	...		
		Total	...	389	365	6	371	62	315	548	57[illegible]	69	246	1	256	...	...		
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																		
22	298	...Offences against religion	...	5	14	...	14	...	13	20	20	...	12	...	8	...	...		
23	490 to 492	...Criminal breach of contract of service	...	25	4	...	4	...	3	6	6	3	1	..	2	...	...		
24	493 to 498	...Offences relating to marriage	...	246	212	...	212	1	198	253	245	52	145	10	34	...		2	
25	500 to 502	...Defamation	...	280	259	5	264	7	240	397	378	92	209	...	68	...		6	
26	504, 506 to 510	...Intimidation and insult	...	286	296	...	296	1	390	599	521	61	348	...	104	...		8	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	...Public local nuisances	..	43	57	1	58	1	58	73	73	13	21	...	49	...	...		
28	291-A	...Keeping a lottery office	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...		
29	Offences under Chapter VIII A., C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.		18	23	18	41	20	41	93	93	11	30	...	49	...		3	
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...Public nuisances	...	38	154	...	154	...	154	158	158	...	27	...	131	...	...		
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	...Disputes as to immoveable property	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	...Maintenance of wives and children	...	111	85	...	85	...	75	77	77	52	7	...	14	...		4	
		Total	...	1,074	1,106	24	1,130	30	1,181	1,678	1,568	284	790	10	461	...		23	
	Special Laws*—*offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																		
	(Detail.)																		
	Section 407 Act, XLV of 1860	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...		
	Police Act, V of 1861	...	...	8	4	1	5	1	5	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...		
	Post Office Act, XIV of 1866	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...		
	Gambling Act, III of 1867	...	...	6	5	...	5	4	5	26	26	...	..	...	22	...	...		
	Prisons Act, XXVI of 1870	...	...	42	83	...	83	...	85	94	91	1	10	...	88	...	...		
	Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871	...	...	194	209	3	212	3	209	605	600	31	311	...	258	...		3	
	Municipal Act, XI of 1873	...	..	1,627	1,740	16	1,756	10	1,760	1,849	1,843	31	185	...	1,620	...		7	
	Section 24 Act I of 1877	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	20	20		8	...	12	...	...		
	Registration Act, III of 1877	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	4	17	9	1	8	...	...	...	...		
	Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...		
	Forest Act, VII of 1878	...	..	162	93	1	94	...	93	248	243	9	89	...	152	...	...		2 died.
	Northern Indian Ferries Act, XVII of 1878		...	3	5	...	5	...	5	6	6	1	...	...	5	...	...		
	Stamp Act, I of 1879	...	..	46	71	5	76	...	76	92	91	2	19	...	70	...	...		
	Railway Act, IV of 1879	...	...	22	18	...	18	6	18	28	28	...	2	...	26	...	...		
	Cantonment Act, III of 1880	...	...	33	16	...	16	...	16	16	16	1	2	...	13	...	...		
	Excise Act, XXII of 1881	...	...	9	3	...	3	...	3	6	7	...	4	...	3	...	...		
	Section 107 Act XIV of 1882	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...		
	Cruelty to animals Act, II of 1890	...	..	6	1	1	2	...	2	4	4	3	...	...	1	...	...		
	Land Revenue Act	...		28	29	...	29	...	29	37	37	2	14	...	21	...	...		
	Indian Companies Act	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
		Total	...	2,172	2,293	27	2,320	24	2,320	3,067	3,040	82	645	...	2,305	...		10	2 died.
		GRAND TOTAL	...	9,989	9,649	77	9,726	258	9,532	15,846	15,651	2,020	6,929	12	6,574	1[illegible]		91	6

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for

Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.						
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee ... (By strangulation) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggee ... (By poison) ...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land	13	5	2	16	375	20	16	13	3	...	354
Dacoity on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs—											
(a) with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) without murder—	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...
Other professional crimes, *viz.*:—											
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft	7	1	1	7	...	6	6	6	...	...	...

Note.—Columns XIII to XVII will include ALL persons arrested or brought to trial during the year for these offences; though

criminal purposes and other professional crimes, for the year 1892.

Comparative Return.															Remarks.
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
	13			14			15			16			17		18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
104	77	20	95	63	16	61	40	13	15,472	470	1,882	2,940	285	198	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	2	36	...	6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	70	6	1	70	6	1	67	6	...	868	125	90	2,198	90	

such persons be not included in columns II and III, the difference should be explained in column of Remarks.

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment

Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.									
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables	Total.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11
Office of Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...
Saugor	..	3	2	80	11	560	...	665	5	31
Damoh	...	1	2	57	5	260	...	325	...	...
Jubbulpore	...	2	2	112	16	614	..	746	...	...
Mandla	...	1	2	59	6	247	....	315	...	...
Seoni	...	1	2	59	9	225	..	287	...	...
Nimar	...	2	2	64	1	304	...	373	...	...
Narsinghpur	...	1	2	56	3	260	.	322	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	1	2	86	4	423	...	516	...	...
Betul	...	1	2	57	8	260	...	328	...	...
Chhindwara	...	1	2	47	3	230	...	283	...	...
Nagpur	...	3	2	126	25	662	...	818	15	82
Wardha	..	1	2	63	5	298	...	369	...	...
Chanda	...	1	2	82	1	438	...	524	...	...
Bhandara	...	1	2	60	1	275	...	339	...	...
Balaghat	...	1	2	44	1	191	...	239	...	...
Raipur	...	1	2	104	1	572	...	680	...	...
Bilaspur	...	2	2	78	1	379	...	462	...	...
Sambalpur	...	1	2	81	1	392	...	477	...	...
									...	...
Travelling allowance of Subordinate Police Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of Arms and Accoutrements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	1	26	36	1,315	102	6,590	...	8,070	20	113
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ...	...	...	3	17	...	165	...	185	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police	...	...	1	16	...	(b) 169	...	186	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ..	1	(a) 26	(a) 40	1,348	102	6,924	...	8,441	20	113

(a). Five appointments of Inspectors kept vacant pending reduction of 5 appointments of Assistant Superintendent B. Division.

(b). Includes 21 Chowkidars at Rs. 7, and 11 Do. at Rs. 6.

lice 3.

of the Police of the Central Provinces, for the year 1892.

Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers [Col. 11) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents [Col. III (2)]	Cost of Police.										
		Other expenses of Column III.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers [Cols. IV and V (5).]	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI, VII and VIII).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. XII, XIV and XV.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses, other than included in Cols. XII to XVIII.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments (3)				Mounted Constables	Foot and Water Constables.				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
38,709	3,000	..	...	...	...	...			4,324	46,033	46,033	...
...	15,600	3,000	...	31,009	50,535	1,848			18,393	1,20,444	1,16,242	4,202
...	6,000	900	...	17,868	22,065	840			6,440	54,113	54,113	...
...	12,000	1,200	..	37,500	53,040	2,688			14,086	1,20,514	1,20,514	...
...	6,000	900	...	18,216	21,126	1,008			5,710	52,960	52,960	...
...	6,000	900	...	17,280	19,437	1,512			6,483	51,612	51,612	...
...	11,400	1,000	...	23,436	25,653	168			10,505	72,162	72,162	...
...	9,600	900	...	19,200	21,879	504			7,864	59,947	59,947	...
..	7,200	1,300	...	28,512	35,736	672	Rs. a. p. 21 12 0	Rs. a. p. 6 15 4	11,813	85,233	85,233	...
..	6,000	900	...	18,720	22,344	1,344			6,246	55,554	55,554	...
...	6,000	900	...	16,152	19,299	504			7,181	50,036	50,036	...
...	18,600	1,200	...	44,064	64,908	4,200			19,941	1,52,913	1,40,070	12,843
...	7,200	900	...	20,544	25,389	840			7,403	62,276	62,276	...
...	12,000	1,100	...	25,776	36,897	168			10,404	86,345	86,345	...
...	6,000	900	..	21,012	22,893	168			7,724	58,697	58,697	...
...	7,200	900	...	14,508	16,065	168			5,743	44,584	44,584	...
...	7,200	1,200	...	33,912	47,517	168			12,752	1,02,749	1,02,749	...
...	10,200	1,000	...	26,724	31,665	168			8,387	78,144	78,144	...
...	8,400	900	...	23,976	33,141	168			8,034	74,619	74,619	...
						17,136			1,79,433			
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,836	...		...	10,836	10,836	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		9,000	9,000	9,000	...
38,709	1,65,600	20,000	...	4,38,408	5,69,649	27,972	...		1,88,433	14,48,771	14,31,726	17,045
...	...	...	.	11,304	15,840	...	...	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0	5,952	33,096	9,929	23,167
...	...	...	...	5,820	(c) 15,708	...	...		5,408	26,936	8,081	18,855
38,709	1,65,600	20,000	...	4,55,532	6,01,197	27,972	...	...	1,99,793	15,08,803	14,49,736	59,067

(c). Includes Rs. 2,556 pay of Chowkidars.

Districts	Distribution of force.—(Concld.)									
	In District.								On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonment.
	Guards at Central, District, or Subsidiary Jails.		On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.		Total.			
	Officers	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Office of Inspector-General of Police ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	...	...	79	444	3	40	82	484	96	36
Damoh ..	...	...	45	192	12	57	57	249	18	...
Jubbulpore	...	...	69	289	26	195	95	484	134	31
Mandla ..		...	44	180	16	69	60	249	5	...
Seoni	...	...	32	153	19	67	51	220	15	...
Nimar .	...	..	38	166	18	73	56	239	76	...
Narsinghpur	..	...	41	169	14	67	55	236	80	...
Hoshangabad ..	...	...	65	290	18	96	83	386	46	...
Betul	..	..	42	174	16	84	58	258	11	...
Chhindwara	...	...	37	176	10	45	47	221	14	...
Nagpur	.	6	62	258	26	236	88	500	231	93
Wardha	...	...	47	213	14	64	61	277	30	...
Chanda	...	...	66	319	15	98	81	417	25	...
Bhandara	..	...	45	177	13	69	58	246	34	...
Balaghat	.	..	32	131	13	57	45	188	5	...
Raipur	...	...	82	440	19	96	101	536	42	...
Bilaspur	...	...	59	281	19	90	78	371	11	..
Sambalpur	...	...	65	283	16	88	81	371	24	...
Travelling allowance of Subordinate Police Officers	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of Arms and Accoutrements ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	6	950	4,335	287	1,591	1,237	5,932	847	160
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	6	950	4,335	287	1,591	1,237	5,932	847	160

Line 3.—(Concluded.)

Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men). To area (6). Of the whole District.	To area (6). Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	To area (6). Of Towns (5).	To population (7). Of the whole District.	To population (7). Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	To population (7). Of Towns (5).	Proportion of the police on station duties (officers and men). To area. Of the whole District.	To area. Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	To area. Of Towns (5).	To population. Of the whole District.	To population. Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	To population. Of Towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force on station duties (cols. 27 and 28).
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,005	5,91,743	5·71	5·2	·2	844	712	98	7·65	7·07	·33	1,131	961	132	2,076	3·97
2,799	3,25,613	8·61	9·05	1·80	1,002	999	975	11·81	12·07	1·80	1,374	1,322	975	618	2·60
3,918	7,48,146	5·25	...	...	1,003	857	140	10·94	...	...	2,089	1,799	289	2,509	7·01
4,719	3,39,373	14·98	...	...	1,077	936	14	21·06	...	...	1,515	1,28	20	619	2·76
3,247	3,70,767	11·29	11·16	·25	1,292	1,326	798	17·55	18·9	·25	2,004	2,121	798	1,014	5·48
3,340	2,53,486	8·95	...	...	679	...	...	16·37	...	...	1,242	...	...	599	2·93
1,916	3,67,026	5·95	5·93	·6	1,139	1,074	964	9·12	7·97	·6	1,747	1,445	964	1,749	8·33
4,497	5,29,945	8·60	...	...	1,027	...	...	12·50	...	...	1,492	...	...	1,423	4·01
3,905	3,23,196	11·90	...	...	985	892	37	18·07	...	...	1,496	1,373	57	1,230	5·69
3,915	4,07,494	13·83	15·	·1	1,440	1,439	90	18·38	29·	·12	1,913	1,631	119	1,027	4·82
3,786	7,57,862	4·13	4·80	·10	828	654	...	11·83	...	...	2,368	...	...	1,854	5·79
2,401	4,00,854	6·50	...	...	1,086	900	133	9·23	...	...	1,541	1,225	181	1,723	6·62
10,785	6,97,610	20·58	20·	·02	1,331	1,210	47	28·01	26·	·03	1,812	1,566	63	998	2·59
3,922	7,42,850	11·57	10·71	2·42	2,191	1,951	905	17·66	13·91	2·42	3,346	2,534	905	987	4·44
3,146	3,83,331	13·16	13·	...	1,604	...	...	19·30	...	...	2,351	...	433	446	2·78
11,885	15,84,427	17·47	16·18	...	2,330	1,955	35	22·76	...	...	3,035	2,542	46	1,838	3·60
7,798	11,64,158	16·88	18·	·16	2,520	2,200	52	22·93	25·	·16	3,424	3,695	1,060	1,602	4·88
4,521	7,96,413	9·47	9·70	...	1,669	1,714	...	12·99	15·	...	2,288	2,054	53	2,196	6·31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,445	10,784,294	10·29	...	...	1,314	...	...	15·97	...	...	2,040	...	...	24,613	4·65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,445	10,784,294	10·29	...	...	1,314	...	...	15·97	...	...	2,040	...	...	24,613	4·65

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and general internal management of the

Districts.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishment by their own					
			Number provided with fire arms.	Number provided with swords only or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined.		Degraded.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saugor ..	102	630	441	30	700	...	5	6	3	5	8
Damoh ..	59	265	180	31	117	3	7	6	12	...	2
Jubbulpore ..	114	633	268	29	451	...	8	7	3	8	4
Mandla ..	61	253	156	3	155	1	3	10	1	4	3
Seoni ...	52	234	84	16	190	...	9	13	3	5	6
Nimar ..	71	338	222	16	176	1	7	9	1	1	4
Narsinghpur ...	60	280	171	11	328	1	1	14	5	4	4
Hoshsugabad ..	93	490	244	17	321	...	9	6	2	5	6
Betul ...	59	268	219	6	102	...	6	5	...	3	5
Chhindwara ...	49	233	140	10	272	...	7	...	...	2	6
Nagpur ...	155	876	366	54	611	1	9	24	4	9	5
Wardha ...	68	318	163	12	372	...	4	14	...		8
Chanda ...	85	444	254	14	524	1	4	18	10	8	8
Bhandara ...	65	299	193	11	161	...	4	1	3	2	2
Balaghat ...	46	192	126	8	105	...	3	...	2	1	3
Raipur ...	112	616	268	15	422	...	10	16	35	4	6
Bilaspur ...	86	439	169	16	340	1	6	20	...	1	4
Sambalpur	84	397	212	16	249	...	2	25	1		7
Total ...	1,421	7,205	3,876	315	5,596	9	104	200	85	72	91

Mounted Police ...
District Foot Police ...
Railway Police ...
Cantonment Police ...
Ferry Police ...
Extra Police ...
Temporary Police ...

Total ...

No. 4.

force in each district of the Central Provinces, for the year 1892.

Punishments.											
Departmental Officers.					Punished judicially by a Magistrate.						
Suspended.		Total.		Amount of Fines	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code.		
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
				Rs. a. p.							
...	4	11	20	115 8 0	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	9	21	40 5 9	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	15	18	93 7 9	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	2	15	9	37 8 0	...	2	...	...	...	...	
...	3	18	21	90 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	11	16	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	19	13	56 0 9	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2	9	13	26	32 10 0	...	2	...	...	6	...	
...	...	8	11	19 8 0	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	2	14	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	3	34	21	77 6 0	1	...	1	...	...	...	
...	5	23	17	26 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	7	27	29	49 3 6	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	3	9	11 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	1	10	3 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	20	54	68 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	28	14	73 4 0	...	2	...	...	...	...	
...	1	26	11	68 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	54	283	334	889 14 6	2	8	2	1	2	...	

Officers.	*Men.*
2	100
1,351	6,590
37	302
18	111
2	2
5	72
6	28
1,421	7,205

Districts.	Other offences.		Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten year's service and upwards.
			Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.				
	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money reward.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Saugor ..	...	...	147	301	94	234	...	45	67	402	254
Damoh ...	1	...	77	118	58	63	...	5	11	146	166
Jubbulpore ..	...	3	361	149	111	304	...	123	61	304	382
Mandla ...	...	1	154	3	57	47	4	206	49	165	100
Seoni ...	1	6	99	32	49	106	...	...	41	125	120
Nimar ...	...	1	197	34	68	64	3	89	43	216	150
Narsinghpur ...	...	2	68	91	60	133	...	11	10	176	154
Hoshangabad ..	1	13	329	81	92	185	2	39	52	275	253
Betul ...	...	4	46	35	58	58	1	31	27	172	120
Chhindwara ...	2	3	43	24	48	65	1	...	2	124	156
Nagpur ...	...	6	62	69	135	289	...	95	87	505	439
Wardha ...	1	...	68	19	62	37	...	29	8	206	170
Chanda ...	...	10	48	74	83	98	...	25	13	239	278
Bhandara ...	...	4	144	54	60	74	4	26	...	145	215
Balaghat ...	1	5	41	22	44	80	3	32	33	115	90
Raipur ...	1	3	88	18	94	272	13	322	132	410	158
Bilaspur ...	...	4	240	...	72	100	6	134	112	263	150
Sambalpur ...	1	5	60	49	84	301	72	96	97	236	146
Total ...	9	70	2,272	1,173	1,335	2,510	109	1,308	845	4,224	3,496

lice 4.—(Concluded.)

Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year, to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year, to total strength of Force.	Percentage of men punished departmentally, to the strength in each District.	Remarks.
On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissals, (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge, otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.				
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
30	...	15	5	...	...	11	11·86	1·50	4·23	
4	1	6	10	25	...	7	90·76	2·16	9·26	
6	...	24	8	12	1	13	50·00	1·74	4·41	
2	1	30	4	10	3	9	155·00	2·86	7·64	
9	...	12	9	20	9	3	10·03	1·05	13·03	
5	...	18	8	...	3	9	61·00	1·20	6·60	
12	...	7	2	...	...	8	47·00	2·35	9·41	
17	...	12	9	60	4	10	57·21	1·71	6·69	
8	2	11	6	8	3	8	31·05	2·44	5·81	
7	...	2	7	...	6	4	45·00	1·42	5·67	
27	...	22	10	2	42	19	49·06	1·84	5·33	
4	...	8	4	...	5	4	30·03	1·03	10·36	
17	...	9	5	...	...	9	212·00	1·70	10·58	
17	...	6	4	65	2	4	39·83	1·10	8·29	
3	...	4	3	11	1	4	99·00	1·68	4·62	
14	2	31	10	28	14	16	22·70	2·20	10·16	
4	...	7	7	3	7	9	5·30	1·71	8·00	
2	...	34	2	36	...	9	45·00	1·27	7·09	
188	6	258	118	280	100	156	60·65	1·80	7·15	

II-D.—Police 5.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of officers and men employed in the Police of the Central Provinces, for the year 1892.

Districts.	RACE.										RELIGION OR CASTE.									
											OFFICERS.									
	Europeans.				Eurasians.			Natives.					Hindus.							
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Kaiths.	Mahrattas.	Ahirs.	Hindus of all other castes.
	Military or Covenanted, Civil.	Uncovenanted.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saugor	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	95	621	4	42	26	8	...	...	8	1	...	11
Damoh	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	57	206	2	22	16	6	...	...	7	3	1	2
Jubbulpore	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	111	632	4	44	36	7	...	...	16	...	4	4
Mandla	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	59	243	2	29	8	5	...	..	4	...	3	10
Seoni	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	50	226	3	15	19	5	...	1	1	...	1	7
Nimar	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	66	312	5	28	25	10	...	1	1	...	...	2
Narsinghpur	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	58	280	4	25	14	7	...	...	5	...	2	5
Hoshangabad	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	..	88	489	4	51	15	7	...	...	9	2	1	3
Betul	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	58	258	2	24	12	11	...	...	2	2	...	7
Chhindwara	...	1	...	..	...	2	...	..	46	233	3	20	16	2	...	...	4	1	...	3
Nagpur	...	2	2	...	...	5	...	1	147	876	12	55	17	11	...	...	1	10	2	17
Wardha	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	66	316	3	20	26	5	...	1	1	7	...	6
Chanda	...	1	...	..	...	2	...	...	83	439	6	28	16	15	...	...	1	7	1	11
Bhandara	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	294	2	30	16	10	...	2	2	2	...	2
Balaghat	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	43	150	1	11	9	11	1	...	3	3	2	4
Raipur	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	104	594	5	50	19	10	...	...	2	11	1	10
Bilaspur	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	74	400	4	17	26	9	...	...	15	2	1	4
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	79	392	2	5	5	4	...	...	2	...	...	63
Total ...	...	22	15	...	...	22	...	4	1,349	7,091	68	516	351	143	1	5	84	51	19	171

II-D.—Police 5.—(Concluded.)

Districts.	RELIGION OR CASTE.—(Contd.)														
	Other Religions.		MEN.										Other Religions.		Grand total of officers and men.
					Hindus.										
	Parsees.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Kaiths.	Sikhs.	Ahirs.	Gonds.	Mahattas.	Hindus of all other castes.			
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Saugor	...	...	1	208	206	58	23	2	16	...	3	104	...	...	721
Damoh	...	.	...	104	63	26	8	...	18	1	1	45	...	...	325
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	242	188	64	...	...	34	2	9	93	...	...	747
Mandla	...	...	...	66	95	28	5	.	5	13	1	30	...	...	304
Seoni	...	...	1	56	74	22	7	1	18	2	1	44	...	...	278
Nimar	...	...	...	78	110	65	5	1	27	...	3	53	...	...	414
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	66	89	31	8	...	14	6	2	64	...	...	342
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	184	162	46	26	...	18	5	4	44	...	...	581
Betul	...	...	...	74	64	25	4	.	5	43	13	30	...	...	318
Chhindwara	...	..	...	78	63	24	...	..	11	12	23	22	...	...	282
Nagpur ... 2	..	3	222	196	90	...	..	...	59	11	48	238	...	...	1,033
Wardha	...	...	85	97	38	..	..	...	21	1	23	51	...	...	385
Chanda ... 1	..	2	166	57	49	.	.	...	7	16	11	132	...	...	525
Bhandara	...	...	114	59	35	...	...	...	9	2	10	62	...	...	360
Balaghat	...	...	..	44	33	25	...	2	5	10	15	56	...	...	235
Raipur	...	...	...	213	109	68	...	6	40	18	61	79	...	...	702
Bilaspur	...	...	2	73	157	62	16	...	11	4	13	62	...	...	478
Sambalpur	...	...	...	18	99	10	1	...	...	10	...	233	...	...	473
Total ..	3	...	9	2,091	1,912	777	103	12	318	156	241	1,472	...	...	8,503

II-E.—Registration.

Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Central Provinces, for the year 1892-93.

Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book No. I.																	
		Compulsory.									Optional.								
		Instruments of gifts, Section 17, clause (a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses (b) and (c) or Section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease, Section 17, clause (d).	All instruments of leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause (d).	Total compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of leases for one year or less (Section 18, clause (c)), and instruments of lease exempted under the provisions in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17 clause (e)).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrease and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
										Rs. a. p.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspector-General's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	7	114	1,206	963	1,975	105	38	251	4,652	9,896 0 0	827	38	19	...	3	8	895	885 0 0	27,00,370 1 9
Bhandara	6	25	197	143	487	17	16	52	940	2,093 8 0	160	15	11	...	...	...	186	180 8 0	3,25,440 8 0
Wardha	6	71	538	251	1,146	72	40	414	2,536	5,597 8 0	296	43	88	...	29	...	456	414 8 0	9,74,481 12 5
Chanda	7	29	111	94	318	12	6	80	650	1,347 14 0	112	2	3	...	...	...	117	115 8 0	2,30,129 4 1
Balaghat	3	13	44	7	73	...	2	34	173	606 12 0	11	4	...	...	...	...	15	15 0 0	1,12,811 12 0
Jubbulpore	4	81	362	205	797	57	30	217	1,777	4,019 8 0	111	10	3	2	14	...	149	153 4 0	8,98,336 3 2
Saugor	7	61	197	201	573	32	9	204	1,276	3,019 8 0	153	19	3	...	3	...	178	176 8 0	5,18,224 2 4
Narsinghpur	4	52	279	179	865	90	24	491	1,980	5,181 12 0	188	18	6	4	3	1	220	256 0 0	9,96,768 14 9
Hoshangabad	5	30	264	156	1,053	180	46	353	2,182	7,553 0 0	156	23	49	4	21	4	257	240 12 0	16,71,852 1 11
Seoni	3	17	70	37	250	23	6	110	513	1,598 4 0	20	42	26	...	...	...	158	110 0 0	2,88,657 7 9
Betul	4	19	163	66	336	16	19	56	675	1,368 12 0	77	6	1	...	1	...	85	84 8 0	2,12,739 5 0
Damoh	3	59	108	108	165	13	10	75	538	1,221 12 0	45	6	...	...	10	...	61	61 0 0	1,90,096 9 4
Mandla	3	1	33	6	41	5	...	26	110	380 8 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0 0	73,476 6 0
Chhindwara	6	21	285	138	576	36	100	84	1,240	2,872 10 0	132	16	30	...	3	2	183	169 0 0	4,72,014 15 10
Nimar	4	30	681	258	1,048	23	11	362	2,415	4,745 0 0	171	12	51	1	...	...	235	209 0 0	7,12,000 8 6
Raipur	7	39	280	145	300	37	6	125	932	3,127 8 0	99	7	94	2	2	...	195	148 12 0	6,26,973 1 5
Bilaspur	4	23	132	69	132	21	4	58	439	1,408 12 0	18	1	2	...	...	...	21	20 8 0	2,39,923 4 3
Sambalpur	3	14	59	32	115	6	4	31	261	563 10 0	21	3	...	1	...	...	25	29 0 0	91,380 5 11
Total ...	86	699	5,109	3,058	10,250	755	381	3,057	23,309	57,502 2 0	2,589	274	456	14	89	15	3,437	3,269 12 0	1,13,35,576 12 5

II-E.—Registration.—Concluded.

Districts.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.	Number of Wills registered in Book III, Section 18, clause (c).	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of Attorney authenticated.	Number of searches and applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 10, 18 and 25, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	Compulsory.	Optional.															
	Instruments of gifts of moveable property (Section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (Section 18, clause (d)).	Obligations for the payment of money [Section 18, clause (f)].	All other documents registered under [Section 18, clause (f)].	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.											
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
						Rs. a. p									Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Inspector General's Office ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,575 13 0
Nagpur	6	193	11	411	621	1,014 0 0	...	40	2	6	26	58	260	651	11,879 0 0	9,254 6 6	6,026 9 1
Bhandara	1	2	1	158	197	362 0 0	...	13	...	1	7	6	114	169	2,662 0 0	2,029 15 0	1,451 13 11
Wardha	2	9	1	195	302	447 12 0	...	33	1	4	14	55	93	449	6,527 12 0	4,596 11 6	3,210 11 4
Chanda	6	34	1	114	157	244 8 0	...	2	...	6	2	12	74	113	1,711 14 0	1,427 4 6	1,083 15 6
Balaghat	1	2	...	85	88	173 8 0	...	...	...	6	1	7	83	47	795 4 0	715 5 0	407 3 3
Jubbulpore ...	...	6	21	241	269	520 0 0	...	16	...	2	4	10	135	286	5,624 12 0	2,888 3 0	2,460 5 2
Saugor	1	11	17	152	182	292 0 0	...	33	1	8	13	13	73	225	3,556 0 0	2,198 4 6	1,776 10 6
Narsinghpur	1	2	38	247	315	522 8 0	1	13	...	3	8	20	157	306	5,986 4 0	3,240 7 6	2,097 10 8
Hoshangabad ...	2	161	21	431	615	867 8 0	...	13	...	5	5	18	122	641	8,687 4 0	4,329 4 6	2,806 0 1
Seoni	...	2	10	101	113	193 0 0	1	4	...	2	1	1	45	71	1,914 4 0	983 3 6	1,043 15 3
Betul	...	22	...	144	166	274 0 0	...	2	...	2	...	4	97	137	1,745 4 0	1,428 1 0	1,371 0 3
Damoh	2	2	5	69	81	150 8 0	...	2	...	4	6	19	45	94	1,437 4 0	1,024 2 6	982 5 5
Mandla	3	...	...	47	50	91 12 0	...	...	...	..	1	...	28	39	473 4 0	301 4 6	302 9 0
Chhindwara ...	...	22	14	157	193	337 8 0	...	9	...	12	8	3	74	219	3,397 2 0	2,208 15 6	1,746 2 3
Nimar	...	6	23	151	238	358 4 0	...	13	3	11	8	11	77	151	5,344 4 0	2,780 10 0	2,101 3 4
Raipur	3	4	6	277	290	551 12 0	...	17	...	3	1	21	167	165	3,862 0 0	2,654 9 0	1,933 0 1
Bilaspur	...	1	3	189	193	374 12 0	...	8	...	7	1	4	71	89	1,820 0 0	1,300 3 9	1,261 11 11
Sambalpur	...	1	...	48	49	93 8 0	...	6	...	1	5	3	29	42	698 2 0	646 8 0	739 1 10
TOTAL ..	28	678	196	3,217	4,119	6,873 12 0	2	231	7	83	111	294	1,749	3,894	68,121 10 0	44,007 7 9	43,413 13 10

II. F.—Military 1

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1892.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.					Total cost, including Contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number or Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns	Number of men.				Paid Camp followers and non combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer	Fighting man.	Camp follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.							
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
European. Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European. Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European. Artillery	...	494	47	...	2	2	8	46	485	3 Batteries	18	15	...	83	387	124	4,456	...	620	350	60	2,72,579
European. Infantry	...	1,994	379	...	24	24	51	242	2,056	1 Regiment & 1 Battalion.	...	62	...	160	1,834	121	4,278	...	644	297	87	8,86,800
Total	...	2,488	426	...	26	26	59	288	2,541	3 Batteries, 1 Regiment & 1 Battalion.	18	77	...	243	2,221	245	4,312	...	638	306	73	11,59,379
Native. Cavalry	..	624	52	...	2	2	4	46	624	1 Regiment	...	12	17	64	531	36	2,437	507	546	372	59	3,55,818
Native. Sappers	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native. Artillery	..	24	1	...	...	...	...	1	24	*	...	...	...	1	23	90	...	...	193	133	92	10,578
Native. Infantry	...	2,597	229	...	19	19	40	213	2,554	3 Regiments & 1 Detachment	...	35	49	237	2,235	153	6,041	884	177	114	80	5,83,365
Total	...	3,245	282	...	21	21	44	260	3,202	4 Regiments & 1 Detachment	...	47	66	302	2,787	279	5,121	786	255	163	81	9,49,761
Grand Total	...	5,733	708	...	47	47	103	548	5,743	3 Batteries, 5 Regiments, 1 Battalion & 1 Detachment	18	124	66	545	5,008	524	4,618	786	426	226	77	21,09,140

* Native Drivers (fighting men) attached to the 20th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

II. F.—Military 2.

***STATEMENT** showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year* 1892.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
European. Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European. Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European. Artillery	...	...	3	...	61	87	...	...	...	86	221	58	87	972	...
European. Infantry	...	...	2	...	329	858	235	39	...	328	32	5	13	487	232
Native ... Cavalry	...	...	3	...	48	147	...	...	...	34	268	33	5	150	50
Native ... Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native ... Artillery	...	...	1	...	17	7	...	...	...	73	288	4	5	365	...
Native ... Infantry	...	...	5	2	37	547	10	45	...	151	109	46	35	530	181

II. F.—Military 3.

STATEMENT showing religion, races and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1892.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average.			General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Age.	Height.	Weight.	
		Yrs. ms	Ft. ins.	lbs.	
According to religion.	Mahomedans ...	26 6	5 6½	138	
	Hindus	26 6½	5 7¾	145	
	Sikhs	24 11	5 7¾	139	
	Christians	25 11½	5 5½	135	
	Parsis	...	...	...	
	Others	28 0	5 7½	123	
According to countries and races.	Hindustanis	26 11½	5 8	144	
	Punjabis	26 5½	5 7¾	143	
	Afghans	27 7	5 8	143	
	Biluchis	27 0	5 7¾	141	
	From Western Himalayas ..	...	...	...	
	„ Eastern	...	...	...	
	Bengalis	26 0	5 8	160	
	From Maratha countries ..	27 1¼	5 7½	135	
	Telingas	...	...	...	
	Canarese	...	...	...	
	Tamils	...	...	...	
	Malabars	...	...	...	
	Others	24 6½	5 7½	141	
Hindus according to caste.	Brahmins	25 3	5 8	149	
	Rajputs	25 10½	5 8	145	
	Other castes	27 6¾	5 7	136	

II-G.—Marine 1.

Nil.

II-G.—Marine 2.

Nil.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

III-A.—Finance I.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1892-93.

Heads of Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges against Income.				Total charges.	Net Receipts.	Deficit.
		Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges for collecting, including cost of opium and maintaining productive works.	Assignments and Compensations, including territorial and Political Pensions payable under Treaties and engagements.	Allowance to District and Village officers and charitable grants.			
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue (Imperial share)	30,07,783	2,025	...	3,19,683	...	3,21,708	26,86,075	
Forest (do.)	6,15,428	232	4,25,506	...	...	4,25,738	1,89,690	
Tributes from Native States	2,61,400	...	...	...	...	...	2,61,400	
TOTAL TERRITORIAL ...	38,84,611	2,257	4,25,506	3,19,683	...	7,47,446	31,37,165	
Opium	2,27,979	...	...	...	...	...	2,27,979	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stamps	4,22,577	3,877	15,291	...	...	19,168	4,03,409	
Excise	20,67,063	722	31,730	...	...	32,452	20,34,611	
Assessed Taxes	2,45,307	2,362	259	...	...	2,621	2,42,686	
Registration	56,170	75	...	..	...	75	56,095	
Interest	36	...	...	...	...	...	36	
Receipts in Aid of Superannuation, &c. ...	38,164	...	...	...	...	...	38,164	
Stationery and Printing	407	...	...	...	...	...	407	
Miscellaneous	1,441	...	...	...	...	...	1,441	
TOTAL IMPERIAL ...	69,43,755	9,293	4,72,786	3,19,683	...	8,01,762	61,41,993	
PROVINCIAL.								
Land Revenue	39,42,594	675	7,45,009	4,485	...	7,50,169	31,92,425	
Stamps	12,67,731	11,632	45,873	...	...	57,505	12,10,226	
Excise	6,89,021	240	10,576	...	...	10,816	6,78,205	
Provincial Rates	2,23,077	26	...	...	...	26	2,23,051	
Assessed Taxes	2,45,307	2,362	260	...	...	2,622	2,42,685	

Forest	6,15,427	232	4,25,507	...	...	4,25,739	1,89,688
Registration	56,169	76	...	...	...	76	56,093
Interest	42,317	...	...	...	...	...	42,317
Post Office	8,289	...	...	...	...	...	8,289
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,40,361	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,361
Do. —Jails	2,66,069	...	...	...	...	...	2,66,069
Police	32,734	...	...	...	...	...	32,734
Education	69,137	...	...	...	...	...	69,137
Medical	2,925	...	...	...	...	...	2,925
Scientific and other Minor Departments	10,861	...	...	...	...	...	10,861
Receipts in Aid of Superannuation, &c.	12,055	...	...	...	...	...	12,055
Stationery and Printing	29,658	...	...	...	...	...	29,658
Miscellaneous	58,826	...	...	...	...	...	58,826
Civil Works	12,440	...	...	...	...	...	12,440
TOTAL PROVINCIAL ...	77,24,998	15,243	12,27,225	4,485	...	12,46,953	64,78,045
LOCAL.							
Provincial Rates	7,71,895	449	...	...	4,34,054	4,34,503	3,37,392
Interest	323	...	...	...	...	...	323
Police	1,74,974	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,974
Education	10,450	...	...	...	...	...	10,450
Medical	7,215	...	...	...	...	...	7,215
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	6,396	...	...	..	...	...	6,396
Receipts in Aid of Superannuation, &c.	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous	35,916	...	...	...	...	...	35,916
Civil Works	78,677	...	...	...	...	...	78,677
TOTAL LOCAL ..	10,85,854	449	...	...	4,34,054	4,34,503	6,51,351
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.							
Cantonment Funds	1,67,757	...	...	...	...	...	1,67,757
Town and Bazar Fund	3,397	...	...	...	...	...	3,397
Police Remount Funds	2,740	...	...	...	...	...	2,740
Police Butchut Fund	35	...	...	...	...	...	35
Education Fund	1,254	...	...	...	...	...	1,254
Medical and Charitable Fund	17,769	...	...	...	...	...	17,769
Museum Fund	1,740	...	...	...	...	...	1,740
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS ...	1,94,692	...	...	...	...	...	1,94,692
GROSS RECEIPTS ...	1,59,49,299	24,985	17,00,011	3,24,168	4,34,054	24,83,218	1,34,66,081

III-A.—Finance II.

Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Central Provinces for the year 1892-93.

Head of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year.	Cause of Increase or Decrease.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political Establishments ...	95,075	(a) 1,15,531	(a) The increase is due to the entire charges of the office of Civil Account and Audit having been debited to Imperial in 1892-93.
Civil Contingencies ...	82,923	(b) 18,241	(b) Includes Rs. 75,715, for the year 1891-92 and Rs. 9,822 for the year 1892-93, on account of Census Establishment and contingencies, the details for which are not maintained in this office.
Registration ...	21,491	19,943	
Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	28	...	
Interest on Other Obligations ...	2,863	959	
Police ...	2,889	...	
Miscellaneous ...	4,142	4,030	
TOTAL IMPERIAL ...	2,09,411	1,58,704	
PROVINCIAL.			
Civil and Political Establishments ...	6,65,345	(c) 7,37,272	(c) The increase is due to the charges of the office of Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner having been debited in 1891-92 for only a portion of the year, and also to the charges connected with the combined office of the Inspector-General of Stamps, Registration and Excise having been transferred to this head from 1892-93.
Civil Contingencies ...	2,10,141	2,15,932	
Judicial charges—Courts, &c. ..	7,54,152	(d) 8,12,912	(d) The increase is due to the re-organization of the Central Provinces Commission, having been fully in force in 1892-93.
Registration ...	21,492	19,943	
Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	28,205	34,517	
Post Office ...	60,544	62,240	
Law and Justice—Jails ...	5,63,798	5,44,724	
Police ...	12,98,000	(e) 13,90,416	(e) The increase is caused by the re-organization of the Police Force having been brought into force from May 1892.
Education ..	4,35,374	(f) 3,34,717	(f) The decrease is due to the transfer of certain schools to the control of the Municipalities.
Medical ...	2,65,354	(g) 2,96,863	(g) The increase is due to the expenditure on account of sanitary improvements in villages.
Superannuation, &c. ...	2,28,280	2,42,827	
Stationery and Printing ...	1,78,255	1,80,252	
Miscellaneous ...	41,930	39,255	
Civil Works ...	350	2,612	
TOTAL PROVINCIAL ...	47,51,220	49,14,512	
LOCAL.			
Administration ...	27,554	27,835	
Police ..	59,333	58,621	
Education ...	2,03,802	(h) 2,47,839	(h) The increase is due to the additional expenditure on Primary Education and on payments by results.
Medical ...	50,150	60,606	
Scientific and Other Minor Departments ...	6,149	8,341	
Superannuation, &c. ...	850	1,400	
Stationery and Printing ...	2,236	2,148	
Miscellaneous ...	7,798	6,542	
Famine Relief ..	...	416	
Civil Works ...	1,81,579	1,90,617	
TOTAL LOCAL ...	5,39,451	6,04,365	
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.			
Cantonment Funds ...	1,93,578	1,70,828	
Town and Bazar Funds ..	1,293	2,262	
Police Remount Fund ...	1,342	8,400	
Police Butchut Fund ...	25	37	
Education Fund ..	903	838	
Medical and Charitable Fund ...	...	13,217	
Museum Funds ..	2,355	1,848	
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS ...	1,99,496	1,97,430	
GRAND TOTAL ...	56,99,578	58,75,011	
SURPLUS ...	...	75,91,070	
DEFICIT ...	...	...	

III-A—Finance III.

Amount of Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries in the Central Provinces for the year 1892-93.

Receipts.	Amount.
	Rs.
Cash balance of last year ...	73,45,489
IMPERIAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I	61,41,993
PROVINCIAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I	64,78,045
LOCAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I	6,51,351
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.	
Revenues as per Statement No. I	1,94,692
Civil Deposits	37,31,694
Municipal Funds	13,14,184
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	38,57,767
Account with Native States	12,000
Departmental Accounts	1,029
PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOCAL ACCOUNT.	
Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	15,141
Loans to Land-holders and other Notabilities	27,827
Advances to Cultivators	1,15,508
Cash Remittances and Adjustments, &c.	75,80,702
Remittances by Bills ... Local	9,36,835
Remittances by Bills ... Foreign	48,92,629
Remittances by Bills ... Other Governments ..	7,40,717
Civil ... .. Service Funds	30,758
Civil ... .. Miscellaneous	8,05,986
Foreign Remittances	45,16,000
Post Office Department	48,91,449
Telegraph Department	28,558
Account between Central Provinces and Marine	.....
Military Department	1,18,121
Public Works Department ... Ordinary Branches	7,15,013
Public Works Department ... Railway Branches	41,90,064
Remittance Account between England and India	522
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,93,34,074
Disbursements ...	5,32,80,929
Cash at end of the year ..	60,53,145

Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.
IMPERIAL.	
Expenditure as per Statement No. II	[illegible],58,704
PROVINCIAL.	
Expenditure as per Statement No. II	49,14,512
LOCAL.	
Expenditure as per Statement No. II	6,04,665
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.	
Expenditure as per Statement No. II	1,97,430
Civil Deposits	39,91,595
Municipal Funds	14,99,243
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	38,88,983
Account with Native States	.....
Departmental Accounts	1,630
PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT.	
Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	1,00,000
Loans to Land-holders and other Notabilities	.....
Advances to Cultivators	2,09,806
Cash Remittances and Adjustments, &c.	75,75,920
Remittances by Bills ... Local	9,12,428
Remittances by Bills ... Foreign	47,86,869
Remittances by Bills ... Other Governments ..	49,05,765
Civil—Miscellaneous	8,61,554
Foreign Remittances	78,23,140
Post Office Department	4,39,597
Telegraph Department	1,25,682
Account between Central Provinces and Marine	.....
Military Department	29,46,804
Public Works Department ... Ordinary Branches	26,05,659
Public Works Department ... Railway Branches	47,91,[illegible]
Remittance Account between England and India	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	[illegible]

III-B—Public Works, I.

Statement showing the Expenditure in the Public Works Department, during the official year 1892-93.

Class of Works.	Total expenditure including establishment.					Establishment.
	Captial spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of water-works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works and including Barrack Department..	...	...	22	3,851	3,873	714
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings	...	..	18,042	2,956	20,998	3,881
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	102	...	102	...
Total ...	...	...	18,144	2,956	21,100	3,881
Total Imperial ...	...	...	18,166	6,807	24,973	4,595
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	7,08,121	89,709	7,97,830	1,53,216
Communications	...	...	4,06,739	5,21,288	9,28,027	1,78,220
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	..	20,089	259	20,348	3,907
Total Provincial ...	...	...	11,34,949	6,11,256	17,46,205	3,35,343
LOCAL.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	..	...	...
Communications	...	...	95,545	33,711	1,29,256	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	...	...	95,545	33,711	1,29,256	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	12,48,660	6,51,747	19,00,434	3,39,938

III-B.—Public Works, 2.—(State Railways).

Statement showing the (Capital) income and expenditure on productive works in the Central Provinces for the year **1892-93.**

Name of Railway.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1892-93.	Total income realized during 1892-93.	*Deduct* charges, 1892-93.			Net surplus.	Remarks.
			Working expenses including establishment.	Interest on Capital at 4 per cent.	Total charges.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Warora Colliery ...	15,64,344	5,51,787	5,06,502	62,375	5,68,877	*—17,090*	
Umaria Colliery ...	10,37,712	3,69,437	8,38,647	40,756	3,79,403	*—9,966*	

III-C.—Railway.

Statement showing the (Capital) income and expenditure on productive works in the Central Provinces for the year 1892-93.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profit.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total Capital expenditure.
			1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	Coolie class.	Total.									
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Warora Colliery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,51,787	5,51,787	5,06,502	45,285	(a)19	811	15,64,344
Umaria Colliery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,69,437	3,69,437	3,38,647	30,790	10	369	10,37,712

III-F.—Prices of Produce.

Wholesale prices of produce, &c., in the Central Provinces for the Agricultural year 1892-93, *ending the* 31*st March* 1893.

District.	Prices of agricultural produce per maund of 80 lbs.																						
	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or Jowar.	Cumbu or Bajra	Maize. (seed).	Gram.	Linseed	Til or Jinjili.	Sugar (Gur or Jaggery).	Cotton (cleaned.)	Jute.	Ghi (clarified butter).	Fodder.			Firewood per maund.	Salt per maund.	Iron per maund.	Plough bullocks each.	Sheep each.	Fish per seer.
														Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and Bajra.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ...	3 9 0	2 10 0	...	2 2 0	...	.	2 2 0	4 3 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	...	32 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 6	4 5 0	2 4 0	30 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 6
Damoh ...	2 11 0	2 5 0	...	1 12 0	...	...	2 1 0	4 4 0	3 14 0	4 7 0	(a)	...	32 0 0	0 4 0	(a)	0 5 6	0 4 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	44 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0
Jubbulpore ...	2 14 0	2 13 0	...	1 14 0	...	. .	2 5 0	4 9 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	18 14 0	...	31 8 0	0 5 6	0 5 6	(a)	0 5 6	4 7 0	10 0 0	17 8 0	2 8 0	0 3 0
Mandla ...	1 8 0	2 9 0	...	(a)	...	...	1 6 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	(a)	(a)	...	20 0 0	(a)	(a)	(a)	0 3 0	5 12 0	5 8 0	19 0 0	2 12 0	0 2 6
Seoni ...	3 7 0	2 5 0	...	2 7 0	...	...	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	6 3 0	21 0 0	...	35 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	(a)	0 3 6	4 6 0	5 0 0	27 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0
Narsinghpur ...	3 9 0	2 13 0	...	1 14 0	...	..	2 5 0	4 11 0	5 6 0	5 0	16 0 0	...	29 8 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 5 6	4 6 0	5 0 0	33 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
Hoshangabad ...	3 13 0	2 11 0	...	2 5 0	..	...	1 13 0	4 6 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	21 0 0	...	32 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	4 3 0	9 0 0	32 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0
Nimar ...	3 5 0	2 12 0	...	1 12 0	...	.	2 3 0	4 10 0	5 3 0	5 11 0	22 0 0	...	36 0 0	0 8 6	0 6 6	0 2 6	0 6 6	3 8 0	7 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 6
Betul ..	4 1 0	2 6 0	...	2 4 0	...		2 1 0	(a)	4 6 0	5 11 0	(a)	..	32 0 0	0 5 6	0 4 0	(a)	0 2 0	4 11 0	16 0 0	30 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0
Chhindwara ..	3 2 0	3 1 0	..	2 4 0	...	...	3 3 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	22 0 0	...	29 0 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
Wardha ...	3 14 0	2 13 0	...	2 2 0	...	...	2 11 0	4 6 0	4 12 0	8 12 0	24 0 0	...	32 0 0	0 5 6	0 2 6	1 4 0	0 5 6	3 12 0	6 10 0	50 0 0	2 0 0	0 4 0
Nagpur ..	3 4 0	2 10 0	...	2 2 0	...	...	2 14 0	5 3 0	6 5 0	8 0 0	21 10 0		40 0 0	0 10 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 13 0	8 0 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 0
Chanda ...	2 9 0	2 12 0	...	2 2 0	..	...	3 9 0	4 13 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	23 8 0	...	31 5 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	32 8 0	1 13 0	0 2 6
Bhandara ...	2 8 0	2 4 0	...	(a)	...	..	3 2 0	4 1 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	(a)	...	32 0 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	(a)	0 3 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	40 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 6
Balaghat ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	...	2 0 0	...	...	3 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	(a)	..	30 0 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 3 0	0 1 6	4 8 0	6 0 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0
Raipur ...	2 12 0	2 3 0	...	(a)	...	...	2 11 0	3 7 0	2 14 0	6 0 0	13 12 0	...	36 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	(a)	0 8 0	3 14 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	1 8 0	0 3 0
Bilaspur ...	2 5 0	2 1 0	...	(a)	...	. .	2 15 0	3 11 0	4 5 0	5 0 0	(a)	..	32 0 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	(a)	0 10 0	4 7 0	11 8 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	0 5 0
Sambalpur ...	2 6 0	2 11 0	...	(a)	..	..	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 15 0	4 7 0	20 0 0	...	35 0 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	(a)	0 5 6	4 5 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0
Average ...	3 0 0	2 9 0	...	2 1 0	...	...	2 9 0	4 2 0	4 7 0	6 1 0	19 13 0	...	32 2 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 4 6	4 6 0	7 8 0	30 1 0	2 7 0	0 3 0

III. G.—I.

Total external Railway-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending the 31st March 1893.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns)							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	To Madras	To Bombay.	To Sindh.	To Bengal.	To North-Western Provinces and Oudh	To Panjab	To Berar	To Rajputana and Central India.	To Nizam's Territory.	To Mysore	To Madras	To Bombay.	To Karrachi	To Calcutta.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and Coke	..	4,267	...	762 868	251.995		135	1.238,626	.	..	...	91,080	...	...	2,348,971	9,07,379
Cotton, Raw		3	..	39	153	.	16.166	15,883	...	..	..	657		40	32,941	5,84,466
Cotton Manufactured. (1) Twist and yarn, European ..	...	4	..	...	779	8		268	...	..	4	10.748	...	3.904	45,675	24,21,554
(2) Ditto, Indian	...	10,064	..	3,274	4.66	1	13.733	224	.	..	..	2,514	...	6,850	37,156	11,67,299
(3) Piece-goods, European ..	6	48	..	7	718	27	..	576	...	..	95	91.562	...	22,085	115,124	51,49,858
(4) Ditto, Indian ...	141	2.758	...	162	5.405	139	8,291	4,356	5	3	84	2,284	..	156	23.784	8,74,377
Total Cotton Manufactured ...	147	12,874	..	3,443	7 358	175	22.024	5,424	5	3	183	137,108	...	32,995	2.21,739	96,13,088
Dyes & Chemicals. (1) Intoxicating, other than Opium	...	..	..		155	1	...	2	..	...	.	111	..	3	272	23,261
(2) Non-Intoxicating —																
(a) Cinchona bark .	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	.	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	.
(b) Others .	..	399	...	28	1.053	34	149	536	..	..	1	13.133	...	945	16.278	2,68,964
Total Drugs and Chemicals ..	...	399	.	28	1,208	35	149	538	..	.	1	13,244	...	948	16,550	2,92,225
Dyes and Tans. (1) Indigo	1	19	..	103	1,215	131	7	23	...	...	...	156	..	7	1,662	3,54.462
(2) Myrabolams... ...	...	..	...	700	220	.	9	37,712	..	..	..	24	..	...	38,744	1,06,222
(3) Cutch	...	5	.	200	381		160	722	...	..	...	29	...	21	1,518	21,682
(4) Turmeric	24	1,383	.	1,052	1,332	..	101	67	...	..	...	2,966	...	3,319	10,544	96,819
(5) Aniline Dyes ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	12	1	...	..	...	3,955	...	..	3,968	2,72,975
(6) Others	...	473	...	242	631	10	958	639	...	...	...	5,679	...	877	9,509	1,87,621
Total Dyes and Tans ...	25	1,880	...	2.297	3,858	141	1,547	39,164	...	...	...	12,809	...	4,224	65,945	10,42,781
Grain and Pulse (1) Wheat	...	2.939	...	90	973	..	10,663	71,843	...	...	...	3	...	...	86,511	2,68,812
(2) Rice in the husk ...	...	3	.	..	40	.	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	93
(3) Rice not in the husk ...	...	220	...	943	2,709	23	478	52,858	5	.	2	104	...	29	57,371	2,03,536
(4) Juar and Bajra ...	...	36,126	...	...	633	4	549.034	10.681	...	...	...	...	...	...	597,378	15,05,934
(5) Gram and Pulse ...	...	999	...	869	19.994	808	14.595	38,977	1	.	...	47	...	1	76,291	1,92,575
(6) Others	...	524	...	68	2,073	365	130	6 588	...	...	...	11	...	60	9,819	16,892
Total Grain and Pulse ...	...	40,811	...	1,970	26,422	1,200	575,800	180,953	6	...	2	165	...	90	827,419	21,87,842

Hides and Skins	(1) Hides of Cattle—																	
	(a) Dressed or tanned	...	...	49	...	...	34	1	177	114	1	3	...	66	...	...	445	13,715
	(b) Raw ...	...	...	555	...	12	33	...	2,521	829	52	...	...	...	...	...	4,002	62,672
	(2) Skins of Sheep, &c.—																	
	(a) Dressed or tanned	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	823	...	...	...	6	...	1	831	30,058
	(b) Raw ...	...	...	67	...	4	85	3	179	1,596	...	...	...	9	...	...	1,943	41,944
	Total Hides and Skins	...	...	671	...	16	153	4	2,877	3,362	53	3	...	81	...	1	7,221	1,48,385
Horns	... ...	...	..	...	...	31	317	...	39	384	..	...	...	176	...	...	947	12,039
Jute	(1) Raw	...	...	...	...	93	2	...	...	7	..	..	...	...	...	399	501	2,367
	(2) Gunny bags and cloth	...	79	8,683	...	19,965	7,238	517	6,389	7,491	140	...	...	57,063	...	78,130	185,695	18,25,311
	Total Jute	...	79	8,683	...	20,058	7,240	517	6,389	7,498	140	...	...	57,063	...	78,529	186,196	18,27,678
Lac	(1) Stick... ...	...	...	28	...	93	1,006	9	114	995	...	...	...	1	...	26	2,272	37,024
	(2) Shell... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	17	...	...	...	...	...	84	130	4,988
	Total Lac	...	...	28	...	93	1,006	9	143	1,012	...	...	...	1	...	110	2,402	42,012
Leather Manufactured	... ...	...	...	262	...	9	884	47	9	159	...	...	23	629	...	4	2,026	3,80,924
Liquors	(1) Beer	...	...	6,383	...	5	10,894	...	34	...	6	...	...	6,266	...	850	24,438	5,27,811
	(2) Spirits ...	...	..	4	...		525	22	1	15	...	...	...	3,365	...	161	4,093	3,55,859
	(3) Wine... ...	...	...	11	...	7	28	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,511	...	294	1,851	1,28,979
	Total Liquors	...	...	6,398	...	12	11,447	22	35	15	6	...	...	11,142	...	1,305	30,382	10,12,649
Metals	(1) Copper, unwrought	...	...	8	...	...	7	...	14	1	...	...	...	895	...	...	925	27,707
	(2) Brass, Do.	...	4	12	...	..	16	...	8	17	...	...	...	13,147	...	...	13,204	3,69,718
	(3) Copper, wrought	...	...	1,080	...	...	319	11	197	268	3	2	...	1,071	...	1,673	4,614	1,55,384
	(4) Brass, Do.	...	5	1,431	...	54	7,909	327	318	739	..	...	7	649	...	153	11,652	3,95,436
	(5) Iron ...	...	22	10,218	...	56,317	22 350	577	1,032	6.159	17	3	82	138,996	3	141,946	377,722	18,68,136
	(6) Others ...	...	...	663	..	12	1,454	14	258	164	..	...	5	6,537	...	3.438	12,545	2,58,508
	Total Metals	...	31	13,412	...	56,383	32,055	929	1,817	7,408	20	5	94	161,295	3	147,210	420,662	30,74,889
Oils	(1) Kerosine ...	...	...	6,870	..	174,875	345	..	41	39	...	..	...	55,199	...	4,247	241,616	9,59,886
	(2) Castor ...	...	...	1,498		523	6.4 3	..	265	844	...	...	...	1,036	...	1	10,660	1,22,262
	(3) Cocoanut ...	...	..	1,947		95	27		3	9	...	.	...	3,699	...	1,530	7,310	1,01,328
	(4) Others ...	...	...	880		365	11,206	42	1,469	1,021	..	...	...	2.665	...	1,076	18,724	2,33,355
	Total Oils	...	..	11,195	...	175,858	18,071	42	1,778	1,913	...	...	...	62,599	...	6,854	278,310	14,16,831

XII. G.—I.—(Concld.)

IMPORTS.—(Concld.)

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns).							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Sindh	To Bengal.	To North-Western Provinces and Oudh	To Panjab.	To Berar.	To Rajputana and Central India.	To Nizam's Territory.	To Mysore.	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.	To Calcutta.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Rs.
Oilseeds ... (1) Linseed	...	..	...	165	491	...	...	4,161	..	...	...	...	...	2	4,819	22,288
(2) Rape and mustard	...	14	...	524	220	..	45	29,851	..	...	...	4	...	..	30,658	1,22,840
(3) Til or jinjili	...	321	...	57	281	..	1,798	28,266	...	...	...	..	...	.	30,726	1,50,433
(4) Poppy	...	...	...	24	326	.	68	1,503	...	..	...	2	...	..	1,923	10,864
(5) Earth-nuts	...	1,050	..	...	37	...	219	1,188	23	..	...	17	...	..	2,534	12,701
(6) Castor	..	...	...	279	3,651	...	119	6	...	..	..	...	...	..	4,055	11,739
(7) Others	...	12	...	43	76	8	...	1,774	...	..	...	2	..	..	1,915	5,686
Total Oilseeds	...	1,397	..	1,092	5,085	8	2,249	66,749	23	...	...	25	...	2	76,630	3,36,551
Opium	...	...	...	...	832	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	832	2,41,280
Paper and Paste-board ...	..	1,123	...	270	3,095	9	16	149	2	1	..	4,673	...	153	9,496	1,85,643
Provisions ... (1) Ghi	..	280	..	388	4,615	2	946	2,261	..	...	...	10	...	50	8,552	2,76,824
(2) Dried fruits and nuts	10	214	...	68	3,754	532	274	999	...	65	3	146,404	...	23,747	1,76,000	25,16,697
(3) Others	...	11,375	.	6,302	17,678	563	909	4,051	5	...	6	10,354	...	2,520	53,773	5,64,754
Total Provisions	10	11,869		6,758	26,047	1,097	2,129	7,241	5	65	9	156,778	...	26,317	238,325	33,58,275
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock. (1) Locomotive Engines and Tenders	...	..	...	7,060		..	...	1,027	...	.	..	1,196	...	.	9,283	2,52,474
(2) Carriages and Trucks	...	..	..	77,558		.	...	2,044	...	...		...	.	..	79,702	8,07,568
(3) Materials for construction—																
(a) Wooden sleepers	...	81	..	9,679	1,845	974	...	13,893	...	.	...	3,723	...	..	30,195	70,488
(b) Other sorts	...	9,648	..	52,050	19,170	443	5,859	52,474	...	..	...	4,951	...	..	144,605	5,92,807
Total Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	..	9,729	...	146,147	21,015	1,417	5,859	69,738	...		..	9,880	..	..	263,785	17,23,337
Salt ...	...	1,316,098	.	716	19,785	187	61	140,083	370	...	...	3,640		1,703	1,482,643	51,54,766
Saltpetre ... (1) Saltpetre	...	156	...	...	1,838	246	...	93	.	...	...	101	..	39	2,473	16,283
(2) Other saline substances	...	82	...	7,122	11,683	51	222	1,261	..	...	..	1,411	...	402	22,234	95,339
Total Saltpetre	...	238	..	7,122	13,521	297	222	1,354	...	..	...	1,512	..	441	24,707	1,11,622
Silk, Raw ... (1) Foreign	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	...	...	148	49,922
(2) Indian	...	1	...	393	229	1	24	4	...	...	..	...	...	11	663	2,43,502
Total Silk, raw	...	1		393	229	1	24	4	...	..	...	148	...	11	811	2,93,424
Silk piece-goods. (1) Foreign	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	3,350
(2) Indian	...	3	...	4	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	16,586
Total Silk Piece-goods	...	3	...	4	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	33	19,936

Spices.	(1) Betal-nuts	...	230	907	...	2	5,688	1	541	156	...	...	...	19,543	...	12,485	39,553	4,12,336
	(2) Pepper	...	2	1	...	25	107	...	...	3	...	...	...	1,066	...	528	1,732	31,308
	(3) Ginger	...	...	3	...	44	858	36	17	410	...	...	...	707	...	500	2,575	37,894
	(4) Chillies	...	88	948	...	16,605	1,004	...	826	3,371	...	88	...	50	...	14,858	37,838	3,32,442
	(5) Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	1	2	...	...	...	205	...	55	321	46,629
	(6) Others	...	...	658	...	37	1,079	75	903	4,240	...	...	...	5,178	...	40	12,210	2,23,922
	Total Spices	...	320	2,517	...	16,713	8,794	112	2,288	8,182	...	88	...	26,749	...	28,466	94,229	10,84,576
Stone and Lime		...	...	2,985	...	9,614	19,645	...	879	20,205	...	...	12	2,587	...	106	56,033	32,635
Sugar.	(1) Refined or crystalized, including sugar-candy	...	...	23	...	1,437	34,855	...	1,132	862	1	...	...	38,059	...	7,720	84,089	9,08,143
	(2) Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine produce	...	268	11,403	...	260,578	282,447	43	1,151	3,076	71	1,142	...	61	...	487	560,727	22,12,453
	Total Sugar	...	268	11,426	...	262,015	317,302	43	2,283	3,938	72	1,142	...	38,120	...	8,207	644,816	3,120,509
Tea.	(1) Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	52	3,305
	(2) Indian	...	54	7	...	2	62	172	1	...	...	...	...	402	...	120	820	41,226
	Total Tea	...	54	7	...	2	62	172	1	...	...	...	...	454	...	120	872	44,531
Tobacco.	(1) Unmanufactured	...	500	15,563	...	61,102	21,508	2	7,111	1,894	112	...	...	95	...	123	108,010	11,67,161
	(2) Manufactured—																	
	(*a*) Cigars	...	435	293	...	4	5	...	8	1	...	...	9	39	...	2	796	35,821
	(*b*) Other sorts	...	...	137	...	35	906	...	66	46	...	...	...	235	...	114	1,539	25,708
	Total Tobacco	...	935	15,993	...	61,141	22,419	2	7,185	1,941	112	...	9	369	...	239	110,345	11,68,690
Wool, Raw		...	...	456	...	...	4	14	184	1,047	...	6	...	313	...	...	2,024	35,678
Wool, Manufactured.	(1) Piece-goods, European	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	...	1	567	44,931
	(2) Do., Indian	...	192	82	...	2	499	245	120	411	...	2	1	515	..	8	2,077	1,13,698
	(3) Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Wool, Manufactured	...	192	82	...	2	500	245	120	411	...	2	1	1,080	...	9	2,644	1,58,629
	All other articles of merchandise	...	41	16,455	14	22,702	80,687	1,573	7,130	46,545	60	79	289	108,655	18	16,885	301,133	10,53,965
	GRAND TOTAL	...	2,102	1,491,262	14	1,557,796	901,204	8,301	659,538	1,869,926	874	1, 394	623	903,040	21	354,974	7,751,069	4,06,67,274
																	No.	Rs.
Animals	(1) Horned cattle	...	...	10	...	...	35	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	6	71	2,423
	(2) Sheep and goats	...	...	7	...	...	421	2	5	12,537	...	...	...	1	...	1	12,974	38,503
	(3) Horses, Ponies and Mules	...	...	67	...	1	505	21	17	64	6	...	...	133	...	66	880	1,06,350
	(4) Other kinds	...	2	171	...	12	80	9	39	113	2	2	...	42	...	18	490	12,592
	Total Animals	...	2	255	...	13	1,041	32	62	12,733	8	2	...	176	...	91	14,415	1,59,872

III. G –2.

Total External Railway-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending the 31st March 1893.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns).							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Sindh	To Bengal.	To North-Western Provinces and Oudh	To Panjab.	To Berar.	To Rajputana and Central India.	To Nizam's Territory.	To Mysore.	To Madras	To Bombay.	To Karachi.	To Calcutta.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	...	10,89 898	.	2,147	365	...	666.750	13.397	...	...	..	300	..	...	1,773,057	4,43,264
Cotton, raw	.	59 816	..	5.187	15,915	1,125	7,630	3,050	..		..	150.274	...	15,761	258,758	45,28,265
Cotton, manufactured (1) Twist and yarn, European.	...	..		...	98	374	.	91	...	.	...	3	...	1	567	34,020
(2) Ditto Indian	..	516	...	350	3 761	15	5,657	1,141	...	..	..	747	...	2,467	14,654	4.39.620
(3) Piece-goods, European	5	1	...	..	93	.	11	43	...	.	...	5	..	...	158	8,500
(4) Ditto Indian	2	5,590	2	657	5 099	6,157	15,430	3,183	54	82	1	1,964	2	1.375	39,598	15,87,960
Total Cotton, manufactured ..	7	6,107	2	1 007	9051	6.546	21,098	4,458	54	82	1	2,719	2	3,843	54 977	20,70,100
Drugs and Chemicals (1) Intoxicating other than opium	..	77	..	..	3,097	..	633	4.111	...	...	...	1	...	...	7,919	12,07,040
(2) Non-intoxicating (a) Cinchona bark	.	.	.	..	...	.	.		..		...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Others ..	...	424	..	...	312	2	1.099	260	1	...	...	1.710	...	18	3.736	18,680
Total Drugs and Chemicals ..	.	501			3 409	2	1 642	4 371	1	..	...	1.711	.	18	11,655	12,85,720
Dyes and Tans (1) Indigo ..	...	8	.		4	...	14	15	..	...	...	5	.	10	56	9.520
(2) Myrabolams ..	..	844	..	4	2.227	156	4,056	2 070	...	...	...	352,227	...	1.127	362,711	9,97,455
(3) Cutch .	...	389	.		745	1	255	686	10		...	11	...	..	2,197	35,152
(4) Turmeric	.	188	..	125	204	40	1.088	1,037	.	...	.	105	...		3,587	41,067
(5) Aniline dyes ..	.	...	...	...	...	..	7	3	.	..	..	5	...	...	15	1,950
(6) Others ..	...	160	.	4	1,419	.	12	363	...	...	...	1.771	..	30	3,870	38,700
Total Dyes and Tans .	..	1.589	...	133	4 599	197	5 045	4.774	10	..	.	354.124	..	1 167	372.236	11,23,844
Grain and Pulse (1) Wheat ..	81	3,785	...	3 221	34.746	..	434	18,257	2 246	...	3	5,493.431	...	105,229	5,661,433	1,69,84,299
(2) Rice in the husk ..		392	.	1.893	1.105		148	3 205	..	.	...	1.698	..	773	8,974	13,461
(3) Rice not in the husk	7,988	339 029	..	200.063	205 823	24.149	354,628	120 282	13,376	6	70	1,341,590	..	438.745	3,045,759	1,06,60,156
(4) Juar and Bajra ...	137	28,524	...	..	614	...	24,753	116.801	...	...	...	104.345	...	..	275,174	5,84,745
(5) Gram and Pulse .	5,692	153,002		18 282	3 675	2	62,756	30.941	2,521	...	...	878.776	...	130,111	1,287,059	30,56,765
(6) Others .	803	761	.	672	710	181	3.443	1,456	348	...	..	5,525	...	4,800	18,699	28,048
Total Grain and Pulse	14,701	526,103		224 822	246.733	24 332	446,162	290.942	18,491	6	73	7,825.065	...	679,658	10,297,098	3,13,27,474
Hides and Skins (1) Hides of Cattle— (a) Dressed or tanned .	434	159	...	278	1,121	3	139	24	...	...	27,550	3,083	...	8,338	41,429	10,77,154
(b) Raw ..	...	13,834	..	909	3,597	...	626	230	1		2,323	1,651	...	174	23,345	3,26,830
(2) Skins of Sheep, &c.— (a) Dressed or tanned.	...	...	...	...	7	...	11	208	...	...	333	12	...	98	669	24,084
(b) Raw ...	...	799	...	33	479	..	433	232	...	...	9,511	122	...	6	11,615	2,55,530
Total Hides and Skins ...	434	14,792	...	1,220	5,204	3	1,209	694	1	...	40,017	4,868	...	8,616	77,058	16,83,598

Horns	...	...	...	38	3	40	239	.	126	...	...	...	148	9,188	...	330	10,112	1,46,624
Jute	... (1) Raw	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	55	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	55	165
	(2) Gunny bags and Cloth	...	202	3,317	..	971	1,907	55	7,763	12,792	156	..	...	1,806	..	43	28,512	2,70,864
	Total Jute	...	202	3,317	..	971	1,907	55	7,818	12,792	156	..	...	1,906	..	43	28,567	2,71,029
Lac	... (1) Stick	...	..	399	...	40	21,475	...	112	206	9	...	...	451	.	828	23,520	3,64,560
	(2) Shell		...	37	...	...	285	..	52	11	94	...	...	51	...	...	530	15,900
	Total Lac	.	...	436	..	40	21,760	...	164	217	103	...	...	502	...	828	24,050	3,80,460
Leather, manufactured	...	...	...	57	...	163	115	31	171	71	...	..	...	84	...	...	692	55,360
Liquors	... (1) Beer	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	20	...	..	37	1,110
	(2) Spirits	.	...	9	...	.	...	..	8	9	..	...	...	20	...	...	46	2,070
	(3) Wines	...	...	...	..	.	20	...	8	129	...	...	...	18	..	...	175	10,500
	Total Liquors	...		12	...	1	22	.	27	138	...	...	...	58	...	...	258	13,680
Metals	... (1) Copper, unwrought	...	...	5	...	...	52	..	..	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	76	2,584
	(2) Brass, do.	...	..	17	...	6	118	..	1	40	...	..	...	...	...	...	182	5,460
	(3) Copper, wrought	...	7	156	...	2	117	3	153	148	10	3	...	71	...	...	670	30,820
	(4) Brass, do.	...	7	331	...	30	673	5	278	1,110	13	2	2	98	...	3	2,552	98,976
	(5) Iron	...	309	1,532	...	5,156	6,175	731	4,432	12,880	25	...	14	1,129	..	33,240	65,623	4,59,361
	(6) Others	...	...	398	...	78	786	...	365	649	1	...	...	220	...	295	2,792	33,504
	Total Metals	...	323	2,439	.	5,272	7,921	739	5,229	14,845	49	5	16	1,519	..	33,538	71,895	6,28,705
Oils	... (1) Kerosine	...	...	...	...	63	7	...	728	1,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,019	11,609
	(2) Castor	...	...	1	...	2,095	67	...	416	1,627	...	..	...	1	...	...	4,207	54,691
	(3) Cocoanut	...	...	3	...	933	...	..	6	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	16,944
	(4) Others	...	...	130	..	587	7	...	481	177	...	...	...	83	...	...	1,465	17,580
	Total Oils	...	...	134	...	3,678	81		1,631	3,142	...	...	...	84	...	...	8,750	1,00,824
Oilseeds	... (1) Linseed	...	..	6,108	...	27	45	..	461	293	...	.	...	1,173,774		277,840	1,458,548	67,45,784
	(2) Rape and Mustard	...	...	485	..	2,649	72	..	158	195	...	...	...	218,064	...	11,222	232,845	9,31,380
	(3) Til and Jinjili	..	...	2,062	.	154	1,010	.	83	298	...	...	...	615,213	...	23,596	643,168	31,35,444
	(4) Poppy	...	...	2	..	..	.	...	76	4	...	...	...	71	...	...	153	918
	(5) Earth-nuts	...	...	30		3	1,603	17	97	243	..	...	...	409	...	...	2,412	10,854
	(6) Castor	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	887	...	..	...	...	556	...	...	1,443	4,890
	(7) Others	...	...	440	...	72	4	...	1,129	19	...	...	...	6,278	...	305	8,247	24,741
	Total Oilseeds	...	...	9,137	...	2,905	2,784	17	3,643	1,052	...	...	...	2,014,365	...	312,963	2,346,816	1,06,58,811

III. G.—2.—(Concld.)

EXPORTS.—(Concld.)

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns.)							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Sindh.	To Bengal.	To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	To Panjab.	To Berar.	To Rajputana and Central India.	To Nizam's Territory.	To Mysore.	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.	To Calcutta.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and Paste-board ...	...	19	...	149	13	1	13	99	...	...	...	6	..	2	302	6,040
Provisions ... (1) Ghi	1	8,019	86	132	239	31	120	3,610	2	...	...	11,642	..	229	24,111	8,19,774
(2) Dried fruits and nuts	...	538	...	67	826	15	543	3,292	64	1	...	1,601	...	1	6,948	66,006
(3) Others	2	1,875	..	948	863	7	10,588	9,650	885	...	1	1,492	..	1,526	27,837	3,34,044
Total Provisions ...	3	10,432	86	1,147	1,928	53	11,251	16,552	951	1	1	14,735		1,756	58,896	12,19,824
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock. (1) Locomotive Engines and Tenders ...	...	...	...	...	3,594	...	...	1,694	...	...	...	...	..	..	5,288	1,05,760
(2) Carriages and Trucks ...	...	...	...	918	2,205	...	...	1,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,705	68,222
(3) Materials for construction—																
(a) Wooden sleepers ...	...	...	...	845	1,719	...	1,101	7,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,897	21,794
(b) Other sorts ...	...	664	...	30,376	11,600	36	1,809	15,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,267	3,01,335
Total Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	..	664	..	32 139	19,118	36	2 910	26.290	...	...	..	...	...	..	81,157	4,97,111
Salt ...	...	4	...	1,976	166	.	60	21.283	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,489	91,020
Saltpetre, &c. ... (1) Saltpetre	...	2	..	...	825	..	53	8	...	..	..	34	...	...	922	9,681
(2) Other saline substances ..	...	24	..	...	4	...	9	1,566	1	...	...	8	...	7	1,619	8,095
Total Saltpetre ...	...	26	...	...	829	...	62	1,574	1	..	...	42	..	7	2,541	17,776
Silk, Raw ... (1) Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
(2) Indian	...	3	...	...	11	...	26	1	...	...	...	1	...	9	51	15,300
Total Silk, Raw ...	...	3	..	..	11	...	26	1	..	...	..	1	...	9	51	15,300
Silk Piece-goods ... (1) Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Indian	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	3,900
Total Silk Piece-goods ...	...	...	...	1	...	..	4	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	3,900
Spices ... (1) Betel-nuts	...	9	...	2	81	1	94	586	...	...	...	...	...	1	774	10,062
(2) Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	192
(3) Ginger	...	234	...	...	30	...	169	71	43	...	...	559	...	...	1,106	33,180
(4) Chillies	...	518	...	...	2	9	621	1,440	...	...	...	82	...	...	2,672	23,380
(5) Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	16	3,120
(6) Others	...	535	...	23	1,890	69	1,170	424	...	...	...	5,728	...	...	9,339	1,96,780
Total Spices ...	...	1,296	...	25	2,003	79	2,055	2,525	43	...	...	6,373	...	16	14,415	2,66,714

Stone and Lime	...	...	29,076	...	110,275	109,236	5,746	33,148	20,499	7	1	...	3	...	1,23167	421,189	26,943
Sugar ... (1) Refined or crystalized, including sugar-candy	...	...	124	...	51	51	...	614	3,044	1	...	...	6	...	...	3,891	48,637
Sugar ... (2) Unrefined or molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine produce	...	...	1,513	...	2,308	202	10	2,506	18,007	...	...	...	...	...	864	25,410	1,33,402
Total Sugar	...	...	1,637	...	2,359	253	10	3,120	21,051	1	...	..	6	...	864	29,301	1,82,039
Tea ... (1) Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	450
Tea ... (2) Indian	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	550
Total Tea	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	1	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	17	1,000
Tobacco ... (1) Unmanufactured	...	...	103	...	15	142	...	477	1,667	...	...	...	165	...	...	2,569	33,397
Tobacco ... (2) Manufactured—																	
(a) Cigars	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	20	800
(b) Other sorts	...	...	8	...	1	2	1	23	16	...	...	...	31	...	...	82	1,230
Total Tobacco	..	1	112	...	16	146	1	504	1,683	...	...	...	205	...	3	26,671	35,427
Wool, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	8	...	...	...	63	...	...	168	8,520
Wool Manufactured. (1) Piece-goods, European	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	500
Wool Manufactured. (2) Ditto Indian	..	...	3	...	3	16	22	535	19	...	...	44	11	...	...	653	32,650
Wool Manufactured. (3) Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Wool manufactured	...	...	5	...	3	19	22	535	19	...	...	44	11	...	...	658	33,150
All other articles of merchandise	...	574	315,040	25	22,905	38,961	47,859	309,617	196,211	496	364	400	83,907	5	7,369	1,023,733	35,83,065
GRAND TOTAL	..	16,245	2,072,691	116	418,592	492,943	86,856	1,532,346	661,738	20,365	459	40,701	10,471,556	7	1,189,958	17,004,573	6,08,94,562
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.
Animals (1) Horned cattle	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,000
Animals (2) Sheep and goats	..	...	21,259	...	...	3	...	3	1,356	...	...	...	1	...	...	22,622	67,866
Animals (3) Horses, Ponies and Mules	...	...	41	...	21	57	4	8	39	...	...	...	16	...	1	187	46,750
Animals (4) Other kinds	...	...	98	...	7	63	7	54	101	...	...	1	61	...	8	400	10,000
Total Animals	...	...	21,405	...	28	124	11	66	1,507	...	...	1	78	...	9	23,229	1,25,616

III-H.—Coinage and Currency.

1—*Coinage.*

Nil.

III-H.—Coinage and Currency.

2—*Paper Currency.*

Nil.

III-I.—Charitable

Showing the current Income and Expenditure of Dispensaries

1	2	3																							
		Income.																							
		A.	B.										C.		D.	E.	F.			G.
			From Government.										From Local or other funds.				Subscriptions.			
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1892.	As salaries.		As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including Police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, &c.)
			Medical officers.*	Inferior Dispensary Establishment (including manual servants).†																
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sangor Main	...	1,465 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	106 0 0	1,571 0 0	...	2,735 4 9	40 0 0	...	154 8 0	312 10 6	...
2	Sangor City Branch	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	...	501 2 5	...	...	...	9 0 0	...
3	Garhakota	...	330 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	30 3 0	360 3 0	...	719 8 6	32 0 0	...	...	75 0 0	...
4	Khurai ...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 2 0	669 2 0	...	834 4 1	24 0 0	...	...	90 14 0	...
5	Sadar Bazar	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	476 2 10	...	...	...	...	130 7 6	...
6	Rehli ..	...	415 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 0	428 0 0	...	383 12 10	32 0 0	...	...	141 1 10	...
7	Deori	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	7 10 0	667 10 0	...	319 11 2	32 0 0	...	...	80 10 6	...
8	Shahgarh	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 2 0	671 2 0	427 4 4	...	10 0 0	...	...	15 0 6	...
9	Banda	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	253 3 6	...	40 0 0	...	...	71 0 0	...
	Total ..	...	6,470 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	177 1 0	6,347 1 0	1,156 10 8	5,493 11 9	230 0 0	...	154 8 0	925 10 10	...
10	Damoh Main	732 13 6	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	...	...	127 11 1	...	96 0 0	479 10 10	...
11	Hatta	82 2 10	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	513 9 0	...
12	Jaberа	4 14 0	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	396 9 11	...	...	...	...	55 15 2	...
13	Pathuria	10 6 0	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	303 1 4	...	...	...	...	63 7 4	...
	Total	840 4 4	2,280 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,280 0 0	699 11 3	...	127 11 1	...	96 0 0	1,111 10 4	...
14	Victoria Hospital	...	1,200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200 0 0	...	4,000 6 1	...	...	839 0 0	549 5 6	...
15	City Branch	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	...	388 11 7	...	...	...	...	...
16	Civil Station	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	119 11 8	...	...	...	...	...
17	Sehora	...	350 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	365 0 0	...	127 0 0	...	...	...	379 14 8	...
18	Murwara	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	332 3 6	...	...	...	114 0 0	...
19	Bijeragogarh ..	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	176 0 9	...	...	...	...	119 2 0	...
	Total ..	...	3,470 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	3,485 0 0	176 0 9	5,268 0 10	...	...	839 0 0	1,162 6 2	...
20	Mandla Main	...	832 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	832 2 10	160 0 0	490 2 0	...	...	140 8 0	425 15 11	...
21	Ramgarh(Dindori)	...	487 0 0	168 0 0	...	114 2 4	...	...	10 0 0	779 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	95 3 0	...
	Total .	...	1,319 2 10	168 0 0	...	114 2 4	...	...	10 0 0	1,611 5 2	160 0 0	490 2 0	...	...	140 8 0	521 2 11	...
22	Seoni Main	...	555 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	555 0 0	300 0 0	1,477 4 1	...	...	117 13 3	515 10 0	...
23	Lakhnadon	81 5 5	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	116 0 0	536 0 0	155 3 0	...	...	...	...	517 12 9	...
	Total ...	81 5 5	975 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	116 0 0	1,091 0 0	155 3 0	1,477 4 1	...	...	117 13 3	1,033 6 9	...
24	Narsinghpur Main	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	149 1 6	377 0 6	...	...	170 0 0	1,140 1 9	...
25	Chhindwara	108 15 1	470 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	470 0 0	...	49 8 5	...	...	...	362 7 4	...
26	Gadarwara ...	39 2 10	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	892 1 1	...
	Total	148 1 11	1,310 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,310 0 0	149 1 6	426 8 11	...	...	170 0 0	2,403 10 2	...
27	Hoshangabad Main	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	1,071 7 0	59 13 6	...	198 0 0	655 14 11	...
28	Seoni	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	420 12 0	...	260 13 5	89 12 4	...	24 8 0	363 3 4	...
29	Sonagpur	...	440 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	24 13 0	465 4 8	...	893 5 1	...	...	14 12 0	125 4 0	...
30	Harda ..	...	780 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	805 0 0	...	772 11 6	59 13 6	...	45 0 0	1,135 0 0	...
31	Pachmarhi	...	1,711 12 0	258 9 3	...	289 9 11	80 6 10	0 13 3	157 15 4	2,499 2 7	...	...	...	...	83 0 0	11 0 0	...
32	Kothi Bazar ..	...	210 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	210 0 0	...	161 11 0	74 12 11	...	...	84 0 0	...
	Total .	...	4,012 3 8	258 9 3	...	289 9 11	80 6 10	0 13 3	208 8 4	4,850 3 3	...	3,160 0 0	284 4 3	...	365 4 0	2,374 6 3	...
33	Khandwa Main	...	495 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	495 0 0	500 0 0	1,604 2 10	...	...	327 0 0	277 4 0	...
34	Burhanpur ...	162 3 8	500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	...	...	478 12 10	1,050 0 0	...	1,238 0 0	...
35	Mandhatta	...	315 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	315 0 0	776 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Pandhana ..	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	278 11 7	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	...
37	Asirgarh ..	...	300 0 0	150 0 0	...	184 14 8	...	...	90 15 8	725 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...
	Total ..	162 3 8	1,910 0 0	150 0 0	...	134 14 8	...	...	90 15 8	2,335 14 4	1,555 6 7	1,604 2 10	478 12 10	1,050 0 0	327 0 0	1,526 4 0	...
38	Badnur Main ...	449 8 3	461 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 4 0	474 13 0	217 5 6	300 7 6	...	...	122 4 6	388 7 0	...
39	Betul Branch ..	1,021 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12 0	18 12 0	...	330 0 0	...	...	24 0 0	216 4 0	...
40	Multai .	69 15 11	510 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	513 0 0	100 0 0	412 3 1	...	...	...	267 8 0	...
	Total ..	1,514 0 5	971 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	35 0 0	1,006 9 0	317 5 6	1,042 10 7	...	...	146 4 6	872 3 0	...
41	Chhindwara Main..	1,435 3 8	646 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	646 4 0	...	...	199 8 0	...	179 0 0	1,529 1 8	...
42	Lodhikheta ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	526 12 7	66 15 0	...	...	76 13 0	...
	Total ..	1,435 3 8	1,066 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,066 4 0	...	526 12 7	266 7 0	...	179 0 0	1,605 14 8	...

Institutions.

in the Central Provinces, during the year 1892.

H.	I.	J.	4													5	6	7	
			Expenditure.																
			a.					b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.					
			On Establishment.																
			Paid by Government.			Paid from local sources.													
			As salaries.			On salaries.													
From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total income.	Medical Officers.*	Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants).†		Medical Officers.*	Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants). †		On bazar medicines.	On European medicines.	On diet.	On Miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government).	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1892.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number.
				Compounders, Dressers, &c.	Menial servants.		Compounders, Dressers, &c.	Menial servants.											
Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p		
16 12 0	4 7 0	4,834 9 9	1,465 0 0	...	...	...	844 3 2	548 7 2	54 1 5	1,427 8 10	517 12 0	139 6 10	388 2 4	...	4,834 9 9	.....	0 1 4	32·49	1
...	...	1,170 2 5	660 0 0	...	...	...	96 0 0	84 0 0	6 3 9	319 12 2	.....	4 2 6	...	...	1,170 2 5	.....	...	56·41	2
...	...	1,186 11 6	330 0 0	...	...	...	156 0 0	144 0 0	39 4 1	287 10 11	58 1 5	61 5 1	110 6 0	...	1,186 11 6	.....	0 1 3	30·33	3
...	2 8 0	1,620 12 1	660 0 0	...	...	...	180 0 0	104 0 0	31 0 10	265 10 8	85 3 11	58 13 0	235 15 8	...	1,620 12 1	.....	0 1 4	41·27	4
...	...	1,266 9 10	660 0 0	...	...	...	130 0 0	48 0 0	55 10 3	339 13 0	9 0 8	24 1 11	...	...	1,266 9 10	.....	0 1 6	52·09	5
...	...	984 14 8	415 0 0	...	...	...	156 0 0	90 0 0	23 10 5	238 9 7	.....	20 3 8	41 7 0	...	984 14 8	.....	...	43 4	6
...	...	1,099 15 2	660 0 0	...	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	12 5 7	204 6 9	.....	14 8 3	64 10 7	...	1,099 15 2	.....	...	60·73	7
...	...	1,153 6 4	660 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	72 0 0	41 1 0	214 9 9	.....	13 3 3	32 8 4	...	1,153 6 4	.....	...	58·20	8
..	...	1,024 3 6	660 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	72 0 0	13 8 2	98 12 3	.....	17 0 0	42 15 1	...	1,024 3 6	....	...	64·45	9
16 12 0	6 15 0	14,341 5 3	6,170 0 0	...	...	...	1,374 3 2	1,234 7 2	276 13 6	3,396 13 11	670 2 0	352 12 6	866 1 0	...	14,341 5 3	... ..	0 1 4	44·26	
...	...	2,096 3 5	660 0 0	...	..	...	144 0 0	282 0 0	69 15 0	545 5 0	141 10 11	119 2 7	129 3 5	...	2,091 4 11	4 14 6	0 1 2	31·56	10
...	...	1,254 11 10	660 0 0	...	...	...	101 0 0	84 0 0	26 8 11	125 4 2	8 7 6	53 15 6	50 5 4	...	1,100 9 5	145 2 5	0 0 4	59·46	11
...	...	757 7 1	300 0 0	...	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	11 8 2	166 11 6	21 13 1	29 1 5	84 4 11	...	757 7 1	.....	0 0 10	39·6	12
...	...	1,036 14 8	660 0 0	...	...	...	72 0 0	84 0 0	18 2 3	166 11 8	19 0 6	14 10 3	2 6 0	...	1,036 14 8	.....	0 0 6	63·69	13
...	...	5,145 5 0	2,280 0 0	...	..	...	389 0 0	522 0 0	126 2 4	1,004 0 4	191 0 0	216 13 9	266 3 8	...	4,995 4 1	150 0 11	0 0 11	45 65	
70 0 0	52 10 0	6,711 5 7	1,200 0 0	..	...	...	360 0 0	1,266 14 8	163 15 3	1,406 4 11	1,496 12 6	559 7 4	257 14 11	...	6,711 5 7	.....	0 1 4	17·86	14
...	...	1,048 11 7	660 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	60 0 0	62 14 10	.....	.....	145 12 9	...	...	1,048 11 7	.....	...	62·9	15
...	...	539 11 8	420 0 0	...	...	...	.....	60 0 0	18 7 5	.....	.....	41 4 3	...	...	539 11 8	.....	...	77·78	16
...	...	871 14 8	350 0 0	...	...	...	.....	84 0 0	35 8 5	155 6 1	30 5 3	56 3 4	160 7 7	...	871 14 8	.....	0 1 4	41·86	17
...	...	1,166 3 6	420 0 0	...	...	..	55 0 0	96 0 0	82 2 1	141 3 10	78 3 0	42 13 1	210 13 6	..	1,166 3 6	.....	0 1 8	36·02	18
...	...	715 2 9	420 0 0	...	...	...	.....	42 0 0	36 3 1	148 6 11	.....	46 15 9	21 9 0	...	715 2 9	.....	...	58·74	19
70 0 0	52 10 0	11,053 1 9	3,470 0 0	...	...	...	575 0 0	1,608 14 8	399 3 1	1,851 5 9	1,605 4 9	892 8 6	650 13 0	...	11,053 1 9	.....	0 1 4	31·53	
...	...	2,048 12 9	832 2 10	...	...	...	108 0 0	252 0 0	47 14 1	400 0 0	135 6 3	213 13 10	59 7 9	...	2,048 12 9	.....	0 1 5	40 60	20
...	65 12 4	940 1 8	487 0 0	108 0 0	60 0 0	...	... .	.....	8 10 4	114 2 4	.....	49 14 0	17 4 0	...	844 14 8	95 3 0	...	92 1	21
...	65 12 4	2,988 14 5	1,919 2 10	108 0 0	60 0 0	...	108 0 0	252 0 0	56 8 5	514 2 4	135 6 3	263 11 10	76 11 9	...	2,893 11 5	95 3 0	0 1 5	55·67	
...	...	2,965 11 4	555 0 0	...	...	...	344 11 4	180 0 0	143 10 5	1,085 11 8	211 11 9	242 15 5	84 1 6	117 13 3	2,965 11 4	.....	0 1 4	19·49	22
8 12 0	0 12 0	1,299 13 2	420 0 0	...	...	...	162 0 0	60 0 0	45 14 5	303 2 10	181 9 8	42 0 10	53 12 0	...	1,218 7 7	81 5 5	0 1 6	44·01	23
8 12 0	0 12 0	4,265 8 6	975 0 0	...	...	...	506 11 4	240 0 0	189 8 10	1,388 14 6	343 5 5	285 0 3	137 13 6	117 13 3	4,184 3 1	81 5 5	0 1 5	26 83	
...	...	2,265 3 9	420 0 0	...	....	...	223 5 4	192 0 0	59 5 3	673 7 4	213 0 2	321 12 5	162 5 3	...	2,265 3 9	.. ...	0 1 5	18 54	24
1 8 6	...	902 7 4	470 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	96 0 0	16 2 2	186 6 2	36 9 4	67 5 8	..	...	902 7 4	.....	0 0 5	47·98	25
...	...	1,351 8 11	420 0 0	...	...	...	180 0 0	132 0 0	34 0 4	284 3 5	118 13 10	49 1 1	83 15 4	...	1,296 2 0	55 1 11	0 5 0	32·40	26
1 8 6	...	4,698 15 0	1,310 0 0	...	...	...	523 5 4	420 0 0	109 7 9	1,144 0 11	368 7 4	432 3 2	246 4 7	...	4,553 13 1	55 1 11	0 1 1	28 77	
20 0 0	40 3 9	2,474 7 2	420 0 0	...	...	...	320 13 5	312 0 0	18 2 8	525 14 4	289 4 9	442 6 11	145 13 1	...	2,474 7 2	.....	0 1 6	16 98	27
2 6 0	0 6 3	1,161 13 4	420 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	167 6 8	35 0 7	197 6 1	120 15 6	93 12 6	7 4 0	...	1,161 13 4	.....	0 1 5	36·23	28
3 14 0	3 15 9	1,506 7 6	440 7 8	...	...	...	180 0 0	179 12 0	22 12 3	214 13 6	137 14 11	171 7 8	159 3 6	...	1,506 7 6	.....	0 1 8	30·88	29
1 2 3	14 9 6	2,833 4 9	780 0 0	...	...	...	295 13 5	431 8 0	40 1 7	584 0 7	268 9 9	344 9 5	88 10 0	...	2,833 4 9	.....	0 2 9	28·41	30
...	6 0 0	2,599 2 7	1,711 12 0	108 0 0	150 9 3	...	.....	.....	3 8 3	280 9 11	80 6 10	241 15 0	13 5 4	...	2,590 2 7	.....	0 3 4	96 15	31
4 10 0	...	565 1 11	240 0 0	...	...	...	.....	72 0 0	15 5 3	200 0 0	....	28 12 8	9 0 0	...	565 1 11	.....	...	42·48	32
32 0 3	74 3 3	11,140 5 3	4,012 3 8	108 0 0	150 9 3	...	916 10 10	1,162 10 8	134 14 7	2,011 12 5	897 3 9	1,328 0 2	423 3 11	...	11,140 5 3	.....	0 1 1	43·54	
...	...	3,303 6 10	495 0 0	...	...	...	228 0 0	252 0 0	60 11 7	795 14 9	337 5 11	98 10 7	356 8 0	500 0 0	3,124 2 10	79 4 0	0 2 0	18·80	33
28 15 11	...	3,458 0 5	500 0 0	...	...	...	393 10 8	192 0 0	39 8 5	391 5 7	235 15 1	91 7 2	88 13 0	1,049 8 6	2,077 4 5	199 12 0	0 1 0	25 93	34
...	...	1,091 11 0	315 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	180 0 0	6 15 9	197 1 4	76 11 5	41 9 6	155 5 0	...	1,091 11 0	...	0 1 8	28 87	35
48 0 0	...	633 11 7	300 0 0	...	...	...	96 0 0	24 0 0	6 6 3	204 5 10	.....	2 15 6	..	...	633 11 7	...	...	47 33	36
...	...	729 14 4	300 0 0	108 0 0	42 0 0	...	.....	.....	9 6 9	184 14 8	.....	35 14 5	40 10 6	...	729 14 4	...	...	99 46	37
76 15 11	...	9,116 12 2	1,910 0 0	108 0 0	42 0 0	...	837 10 8	648 0 0	123 0 9	1,773 10 2	649 0 5	270 9 2	645 4 6	1,549 8 6	8,556 12 2	560 0 0	0 1 9	33·33	
23 8 6	...	1,976 1 3	461 9 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	180 0 0	24 3 3	588 8 2	70 6 9	89 13 0	441 9 1	...	1,976 1 3	...	0 1 2	24 04	38
1 11 6	...	1,615 3 9	.....	...	...	330 0 0	.....	86 0 0	7 15 3	163 6 0	.....	47 13 7	...	...	585 1 10	1,030 1 11	...	3·06	39
13 1 2	...	1,375 12 2	510 0 0	...	...	...	108 0 0	91 0 0	8 10 9	124 0 0	19 7 4	19 15 5	94 12 9	...	975 14 3	399 13 11	0 0 6	52·16	40
38 0 2	...	4,907 1 2	971 9 0	...	...	330 0 0	228 0 0	307 0 0	40 13 3	875 14 2	89 14 1	157 9 0	536 5 10	...	3,537 1 4	1,429 15 10	0 0 11	28·47	
0 6 0	14 1 0	4,003 8 4	646 4 0	...	...	..	180 0 0	138 0 0	68 11 4	405 0 7	144 5 4	183 12 6	281 8 0	25 0 0	2,072 9 9	1,930 14 7	0 1 7	31·54	41
...	93 10 0	1,184 2 7	420 0 0	...	...	...	84 0 0	126 2 2	18 0 0	166 0 11	18 0 10	53 8 5	231 7 3	66 15 0	1,184 2 7	...	0 1 4	37·66	42
0 6 0	107 11 0	5,187 10 11	1,066 4 0	...	...	...	264 0 0	264 2 2	86 11 4	571 1 6	162 6 2	237 4 11	512 15 3	91 15 0	3,256 12 4	1,930 14 7	0 1 7	33·68	

Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Income. A. Cash balance on 1st January 1892.	B. From Government. As salaries. Medical officers.	Inferior Dispensary Establishment (including menial servants.)†	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including Police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	C. From local or other funds. Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	D. Interest on investments.	E. Sale of securities or withdrawals of deposits.	F. Subscriptions. From Europeans.	From Natives.	G. For diet (by paying patients, &c.)	H. From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	I. Miscellaneous receipts.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
43	Wardha Main ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 15 0	436 15 0	325 0 0	301 10 9	...	...	297 0 0	694 10 0	...	4 13 9	0 3 9
44	Arvi ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	557 8 1	...	...	...	115 8 0	...	1 2 6	.....
45	Sindhi ...	...	645 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	645 0 0	218 11 8	...	...	...	...	156 4 0	...	...	.....
46	Deoli ...	..	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	279 5 0	...	...	...	70 8 0	...	0 10 3	.....
47	Hinganghat ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	..	...	...	15 0 0	435 0 0	...	367 8 9	...	...	1 0 0	121 8 0	...	4 2 0	20 0 0
	Total ...	...	2,085 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	31 15 0	2,116 15 0	543 11 8	1,506 0 7	...	...	298 0 0	1,158 6 0	...	10 12 6	20 3 9
48	Mayo Hospital ...	...	2,640 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,640 0 0	100 0 0	5,400 4 5	...	...	1,369 2 9	24 5 0	...	.....	2 9 0
49	Heudo Bansilal ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	587 2 7	279 4 10	...	...	57 0 0	...	.....	.....
50	Itwari ..	...	1,320 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,320 0 0	...	685 11 8	...	...	...	214 0 0	...	.....	.....
51	Buti ..	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	32 6 0	452 6 0	...	706 5 7	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	.....	.....
52	Civil Station ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	423 8 0	...	1,385 9 9	...	...	...	178 0 0	...	.....	.....
53	Khapa ..	...	480 0 0	...	...	...	...	..	17 4 0	497 4 0	..	495 14 11	...	...	...	149 0 0	...	.....	5 3 9
54	Umrer ..	...	540 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 4 0	546 4 0	...	803 8 9	...	...	...	114 0 0	...	.....	18 14 11
55	Mowar ...	...	660 0 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	660 0 0	...	514 13 10	...	..	...	57 0 0	...	.. ..	11 15 3
56	Katol ...	...	360 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	9 6 0	369 6 0	350 4 7	...	14 7 0	...	...	600 7 4	...	.....	.....
57	Ramtek ...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 7 0	663 7 0	...	471 4 9	...	...	...	215 0 0	...	.....	0 1 6
	Total ...	...	7,920 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	72 3 0	7,992 3 0	450 4 7	11,050 12 3	293 11 10	...	1,369 2 9	1,657 12 4	...	.....	88 12 5
58	Chanda Main ...	...	570 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	570 0 0	...	1,105 4 5	...	...	73 0 0	352 3 10	...	10 4 4	.....
59	Warora ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	1,093 4 0	...	..	...	182 4 3	...	.....	.....
60	Brahmapuri ...	...	380 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	53 14 6	433 14 6	356 14 1	...	...	...	...	151 4 6	...	.....	.....
61	Sironcha ...	227 1 4	540 0 0	240 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	..	61 12 0	901 12 0	...	...	...	...	..	114 0 0	...	.....	.....
62	Armori ...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	351 13 1	...	...	...	...	35 6 0	...	.....	.....
63	Allapilly ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
64	Mul ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	420 0 0	219 8 8	...	...	...	...	165 6 0	...	.....	.....
	Total ...	227 1 4	2,900 0 0	240 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	115 10 6	3,405 10 6	928 3 10	2,108 8 5	...	...	73 0 0	1,000 8 7	...	10 4 4	.....
65	Bhandara Main ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	1,714 9 6	79 12 8	...	90 8 0	183 4 6	...	.....	4 7 6
66	Tirora ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	803 5 4	...	.....	0 11 6
67	Sakoli ...	...	438 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	4 15 6	443 13 2	107 0 10	...	...	...	...	233 0 0	...	.....	1 2 3
68	Pauni ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	341 11 8	...	...	...	130 13 6	...	.....	80 0 0
69	Tumsar ...	...	370 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 3 0	384 3 0	...	321 7 7	...	...	...	87 0 0	...	.....	80 0 0
	Total ...	...	1,828 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	19 2 6	1,848 0 2	107 0 10	2,377 12 9	79 12 8	...	90 8 0	1,437 7 4	...	.....	66 5 3
70	Balaghat Main ...	815 0 3	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	118 0 0	535 9 7	...	... ..	0 4 0
71	Waraseoni ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	570 10 9	...	...	...	77 8 0	...	.....	6 11 6
72	Behir ...	205 2 7	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	...	179 13 8	...	...	162 4 0	...	0 13 6	.....
73	Katangi ...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	...	425 11 11	...	...	...	219 0 0	...	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,020 2 10	1,920 0 0	..	..	...	...	...	...	1,920 0 0	...	996 6 8	179 13 8	...	118 0 0	994 5 7	...	0 13 6	6 15 6
74	Raipur Main ...	...	1,800 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800 0 0	...	3,705 4 0	...	...	410 0 0	167 0 0	...	12 0 0	40 0 0
75	Drug ...	...	400 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	27 2 6	427 2 6	518 0 0	...	...	...	...	292 0 0	...	.....	13 0 0
76	Sadar Bazar ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	1,201 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
77	Dhamtari ..	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	548 0 0	...	...	...	87 0 0	...	.....	7 0 0
78	Arung ..	...	600 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	757 10 0	...	8 5 0	.....
79	Bisrampur ...	1,177 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,177 13 0	3,520 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	27 2 6	3,547 2 6	518 0 0	5,455 11 0	...	...	410 0 0	1,303 10 0	...	20 5 0	60 0 0
80	Bilaspur Main ..	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	660 0 0	...	2,170 0 0	80 0 0	...	102 0 0	121 4 0	...	27 9 9	.....
81	Mungeli ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	2,117 8 0	...	100 0 0	...	...	129 8 0	...	0 14 3	.....
82	Janjgir ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 12 6	429 12 6	2,117 8 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	.....	.....
	Total ...	...	1,380 0 0	...	...	..	...	...	9 12 6	1,389 12 6	4,235 0 0	2,170 0 0	240 0 0	...	102 0 0	255 12 0	...	28 8 0	.....
83	Sambalpur Main...	...	435 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	435 7 8	...	4,840 5 4	...	...	183 2 0	845 14 1	...	20 4 0	15 5 6
84	Bargarh ...	...	232 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	232 4 2	545 1 7	...	...	...	...	422 10 0	...	0 12 0	.....
	Total ...	...	667 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	..	667 11 10	545 1 7	4,840 5 4	...	...	183 2 0	768 8 1	...	21 0 0	15 5 6
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,626 4 7	45,705 13 0	816 9 3	...	648 10 11	60 6 10	0 13 3	928 7 0	48,270 12 3	11,996 13 9	50,084 14 7	2,190 9 4	1,050 0 0	5,179 2 6	22,113 1 0	...	336 2 2	515 10 0

Institutions.—(Concld.)

1.	4. Expenditure.													5.	6.	7.	8.
	a. On Establishment.						b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.				
	Paid by Government. As salaries.			Paid from local sources. On salaries.													
Total income.	Medical officers.*	Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants) † Compounders, Dressers, &c.	Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants) † Menial servants.	Medical Officers.*	Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants).† Compounders, Dressers, &c.	Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants).† Menial servants.	On bazar medicines.	On European medicines.	On diet.	On Miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1892.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Numbers.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
2,060 5 3	420 0 0	...	.....	...	192 0 0	264 0 0	35 2 8	594 12 10	139 15 11	94 9 10	409 12 0	.....	2,060 5 3	.....	0 2 4	21·21	43
974 2 7	300 0 0	...	.....	...	108 0 0	120 0 0	23 10 2	155 8 2	15 10 6	36 12 0	214 9 9	.....	974 2 7	.....	0 2 5	30·80	44
1,019 15 8	645 0 0	...	.....	...	96 0 0	48 0 0	17 4 3	77 8 4	.....	17 7 4	118 11 9	.....	1,019 15 8	.....	...	63·24	45
650 7 3	300 0 0	...	.....	...	96 0 0	42 0 0	15 5 3	134 4 2	.....	13 6 10	49 7 0	.....	650 7 3	.....	...	46 15	46
949 2 9	420 0 0	...	.....	...	106 0 0	84 0 0	16 3 6	151 5 8	39 14 7	44 12 9	86 14 3	.....	949 2 9	.....	0 1 7	45·81	47
5,654 1 6	2,085 0 0	...	.....	...	598 0 0	558 0 0	107 9 10	1,023 7 2	195 9 0	207 0 9	879 6 9	.....	5,654 1 6	.....	0 2 2	37·44	
9,536 5 2	2,640 0 0	...	.....	...	618 8 0	1,342 9 0	39 10 9	600 0 0	2,929 9 7	781 3 3	584 12 7	.....	9,536 5 2	.....	0 1 10	27·68	48
1,343 7 5	420 0 0	...	.....	...	260 0 0	72 0 0	30 2 9	400 0 0	.....	66 13 8	94 7 0	.....	1,343 7 5	.....	...	31·27	49
2,219 11 8	1,320 0 0	...	.....	...	221 13 10	72 0 0	28 3 9	411 3 9	.....	119 0 6	47 6 4	.....	2,219 11 8	.....	..	69·46	50
1,207 11 7	420 0 0	...	.....	...	276 0 0	72 0 0	15 12 2	360 0 0	.....	46 11 6	77 3 11	.....	1,207 11 7	.....	...	37·42	51
1,987 1 9	420 0 0	...	.....	...	144 0 0	72 0 0	6 15 3	200 0 0	.....	91 5 5	1,052 13 1	.....	1,987 1 9	.....	...	21·29	52
1,147 6 8	480 0 0	...	.....	...	288 0 0	72 0 0	14 2 10	202 8 6	.....	44 7 1	46 4 3	.....	1,147 6 8	.....	...	43·33	53
1,482 11 8	540 0 0	...	.....	...	240 0 0	132 0 0	15 9 10	300 5 0	89 0 4	83 13 6	81 15 0	.....	1,482 11 8	.....	0 2 6	,36·82	54
1,243 13 1	660 0 0	...	.....	...	245 0 0	72 0 0	14 9 3	192 7 6	.....	20 5 4	39 7 0	.....	1,243 13 1	.....	.	53·05	55
1,334 8 11	360 0 0	...	.....	...	104 5 4	84 0 0	24 0 1	413 12 3	.....	34 0 3	300 0 0	14 7 0	1,334 8 11	.....	...	27 95	56
1,349 13 3	660 0 0	...	.....	..	136 0 0	72 0 0	17 11 0	137 11 9	.....	68 4 2	258 2 4	.....	1,349 13 3	.....	...	49 11	57
22,852 11 2	7,920 0 0	...	....	...	2,533 11 2	2,062 9 0	206 13 8	3,158 0 9	3,018 9 11	1,356 0 2	2,582 7 6	14 7 0	22,852 11 2	....	0 1 10	34·99	
2,110 12 7	570 0 0	...	.....	...	217 0 6	179 12 0	44 10 6	706 12 4	56 14 3	100 10 3	235 0 9	.....	2,110 12 7	.....	0 1 5	27·00	58
1,695 8 3	420 0 0	...	.....	...	228 0 0	72 11 10	27 13 6	427 11 6	16 8 6	23 3 6	479 7 11	.....	1,695 8 3	.....	0 1 2	24·78	59
942 1 1	380 0 0	...	.....	...	84 0 0	36 0 0	9 13 0	312 13 4	.....	96 6 9	22 0 0	.....	942 1 1	.....	..	46·07	60
1,242 13 4	540 0 0	144	96 0 0	...	.....	.....	9 2 2	60 0 0	.....	102 9 0	... .	.....	951 11 2	291 2 2	..	94·75	61
1,047 3 1	660 0 0	...	.....	...	84 0 6	36 0 0	7 10 9	172 2 10	.....	43 7 3	43 14 3	.....	1,047 3 1	.....	..	63·04	62
.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	... .	...	...	63
804 14 8	420 0 0	...	.....	...	72 0 0	36 0 0	26 10 9	167 12 10	.....	51 15 3	30 7 10	.....	804 14 8	.....	...	52 17	64
7,843 5 0	2,990 0 0	144	96 0 0	...	685 0 6	360 7 10	125 12 8	1 848 4 4	73 6 9	418 4 0	810 14 9	.....	7,552 2 10	291 2 2	0 1 4	45·10	
2,492 10 2	420 0 0	...	.....	...	336 0 0	180 0 0	22 1 8	611 0 0	213 5 0	111 3 0	599 0 6	.....	2,492 10 2	.....	0 2 2	16·85	65
1,104 0 10	300 0 0	...	.....	...	96 0 0	83 1 7	26 7 11	300 0 0	31 2 2	58 4 0	194 0 0	.....	1,088 15 8	15 1 2	0 2 7	27·55	66
785 0 3	438 13 8	...	.....	...	71 0 0	23 10 0	16 12 10	200 0 0	.....	33 2 9	1 9 0	.....	785 0 3	.....	...	56 56	67
802 9 2	300 0 0	...	.....	...	120 0 0	48 0 0	29 1 8	250 0 0	.....	30 7 6	25 0 0	.....	802 9 2	.....	...	37·36	68
822 10 7	370 0 0	...	.....	...	82 0 0	48 0 0	21 5 1	250 0 0	.....	45 9 6	5 12 0	.....	822 10 7	.....	...	46 67	69
6,006 15 0	1,828 13 8	...	.....	...	705 0 0	382 11 7	115 13 2	1,611 0 0	244 7 2	278 10 9	825 5 6	.....	5,991 13 10	15 1 2	0 2 3	30·84	
2,128 13 10	660 0 0	..	.....	...	174 6 5	96 0 0	20 3 0	523 4 10	79 5 10	185 13 9	35 10 6	.....	1,774 12 4	354 1 6	0 1 3	37·18	70
954 14 3	300 0 0	...	.....	...	69 13 3	29 8 11	9 6 6	233 1 4	... ..	8 9 6	304 15 9	.....	954 14 3	.....	..	31·41	71
848 1 9	300 0 0	...	.....	...	72 0 0	24 0 0	9 2 3	220 2 1	... ..	6 12 3	88 0 0	.....	670 0 7	178 1 2	..	44·78	72
1,304 11 11	660 0 0	...	... ..	...	72 0 0	24 0 0	22 14 11	133 6 8	.....	33 2 9	359 3 7	.....	1,304 11 11	.....	...	50·57	73
5,236 9 9	1,920 0 0	...	.....	...	388 3 8	173 8 11	61 10 8	1,109 14 11	79 5 10	233 13 8	737 13 10	.....	4,704 7 1	532 2 8	0 1 3	40·82	
6,135 4 0	1,800 0 0	...	.....	346	243 8 0	360 0 0	157 0 0	1,634 12 0	740 0 0	686 0 0	168 0 0	.....	6,135 4 0	....	0 2 2	29·34	74
1,250 2 6	400 0 0	...	.....	...	72 0 0	144 0 0	53 0 0	384 0 0	49 0 0	93 2 6	55 0 0	.....	1,250 2 6	.....	0 1 2	34·16	75
1,501 7 0	300 0 0	...	.....	..	190 7 0	48 0 0	54 0 0	817 0 0	.....	35 0 0	57 0 0	.....	1,501 7 0	.....	...	19·99	76
1,062 0 0	420 0 0	...	.....	...	84 0 0	54 0 0	31 0 0	328 0 0	.....	62 0 0	83 0 0	.....	1,062 0 0	.....	...	39·55	77
1,365 15 0	600 0 0	...	.....	...	84 0 0	42 0 0	43 0 0	384 0 0	.....	53 0 0	23 0 0	.....	1,229 0 0	136 15 0	...	48·82	78
1,177 13 0	.....	...	.....	...	42 0 0	.....	.....	12 8 0	.....	.....	... ..	.....	54 8 0	1,123 5 0	...	...	79
12,492 9 0	3,520 0 0	...	.....	346	715 15 0	648 0 0	338 0 0	3,560 4 0	789 0 0	929 2 6	386 0 0	.. ...	11,232 5 6	1,260 4 0	0 2 0	31·58	
3,160 13 9	660 0 0	...	.....	...	273 10 10	167 8 0	57 2 6	896 11 11	153 7 8	462 9 5	51 6 3	.....	2,722 8 7	438 5 2	0 1 8	24·25	80
2,647 14 3	300 0 0	...	.....	...	72 0 0	6 0 0	34 7 2	262 4 11	.....	62 11 11	56 1 0	.....	793 9 0	1,854 5 3	...	37·78	81
2,612 4 6	420 0 0	...	.....	...	72 0 0	24 0 0	30 7 0	169 12 11	... ..	77 6 0	31 8 0	.....	825 1 11	1,787 2 7	...	52·12	82
8,421 0 6	1,380 0 0	...	.....	...	417 10 10	197 8 0	122 0 8	1,328 13 9	153 7 8	602 11 4	138 15 3	.....	4,341 3 6	4,079 13 0	0 1 8	32·02	
5,840 6 7	435 7 8	...	.....	...	320 0 0	237 0 0	145 11 10	1,071 11 6	416 15 8	346 15 4	2,866 8 7	.....	5,840 6 7	.....	0 2 4	7·45	
1,200 11 9	232 4 2	...	.....	...	156 0 0	96 0 0	43 9 3	260 7 0	13 5 1	315 12 3	83 6 0	.. ...	1,200 11 9	.....	0 1 4	19·32	83 84
7,041 2 4	667 11 10	...	.....	...	476 0 0	333 0 0	189 5 1	1,332 2 6	430 4 9	662 11 7	2,949 14 7	.....	7,041 2 4	.....	0 2 3	9 49	
1,48,363 6 2	45,795 13 0	468	348 9 3	676	12,242 2 6	11,375 0 0	2,810 5 7	29,503 11 5	10,096 5 8	9,119 15 7	13,672 14 2	1,773 11 9	1,37,882 5 6	10,481 0 8	0 1 7	35·47	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

IV-A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to religious denomination in the Central Provinces for the year 1892-93.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches, or Buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	(a) Natives	(b) Others.				
					Rs.	
Church of England	425	2,196	9	11	17,100	
,, of Sweden	16	5	5	1	...	
,, of Scotland	264	85	6	1	...	
Protestant Dissenter	684	265	10	7	1,502	
Roman Catholic	3,858	1,651	13	9	1,930	
Greek Church	533	89	3	2	...	
Armenian	24	386	1	1	2,215	
Syrian	148	...	...	...	...	
Jew	76	154	...	...	...	
Parsi	85	581	1	1	...	
Hindu	7,894,538	12,294	For these denominations columns 3, 4 and 5 should not be filled up.			
Muhammadan	199,135	2,884				
Budhist	498	...				
Jain	70,601	325				
Sikh	25	118				
Other Sects	2,790,692	5,729				
Total ...	10,961,085	26,762	48	33	22,747	

Institutions.—(Concld.)

J.	a.							b.	c.	d.	
	Expenditure.										
	On Establishment.										
	Paid by Government.			Paid from local sources.							
	As salaries			On salaries.							
Total income.	Medical officers.*	Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants) †		Medical Officers.*	Inferior Dispensary establishment (including menial servants).†			On bazar medicines.	On European medicines.	On diet.	On Miscellaneous charges (including ...
		Compounders, Dressers, &c.	Menial servants.		Compounders, Dressers, &c.	Menial servants.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
2,060 5 3	420 0 0	...	.....	...	192 0 0	264 0 0		35 2 8	594 12 10	139 15 11	94
974 2 7	300 0 0	...	.....	...	108 0 0	120 0 0		23 10 2	155 8 2	15 10 6	36 1
1,019 15 8	645 0 0	...	.....	...	96 0 0	48 0 0		17 4 3	77 8 4	.....	17
650 7 3	300 0 0	...	.....	...	96 0 0	42 0 0		15 5 3	134 4 2	.....	13
949 2 9	420 0 0	..	.....	...	106 0 0	84 0 0		16 3 6	151 5 8	39 14 7	44 1
5,654 1 6	2,085 0 0	...	.....	..	598 0 0	558 0 0		107 9 10	1,023 7 2	195 9 0	207
9,536 5 2	2,640 0 0	..	.....	...	618 8 0	1,312 9 0		39 10 9	600 0 0	2,929 9 7	781
1,343 7 5	420 0 0	...	.....	...	260 0 0	72 0 0		30 2 9	400 0 0	.....	66 1
2,219 11 8	1,320 0 0	.	....	...	221 13 10	72 0 0		28 3 9	411 3 9	.....	119
1,207 11 7	420 0 0	...	.....	...	276 0 0	72 0 0		15 12 2	360 0 0	... .	46 1
1,087 1 9	420 0 0	..	.....	...	144 0 0	72 0 0		6 15 3	200 0 0	.....	91
1,147 6 8	480 0 0	.	.....	...	288 0 0	72 0 0		14 2 10	202 8 6	.....	44
1,482 11 8	540 0 0	...	.....	...	240 0 0	132 0 0		15 9 10	300 5 0	89 0 4	83 1
1,243 13 1	660 0 0	...	.....	...	245 0 0	72 0 0		14 9 3	192 7 6	.....	20
1,334 8 11	360 0 0	...	.....	...	104 5 4	84 0 0		24 0 1	413 12 3	.....	34
1,349 13 3	660 0 0	...	.....	..	136 0 0	72 0 0		17 11 0	137 11 9	.....	68
22,852 11 2	7,920 0 0	...	...	...	2,533 11 2	2,062 9 0		206 13 8	3,158 0 9	3,018 9 11	1,356
2,110 12 7	570 0 0	...	.....	...	217 0 6	179 12 0		44 10 6	706 12 4	56 14 3	100 1
1,695 8 3	420 0 0	..	.....	...	228 0 0	72 11 10		27 13 6	427 11 0	16 8 6	23 3
942 1 1	380 0 0	...	.....	...	84 0 0	36 0 0		9 13 0	313 13 4	.....	96 0
1,242 13 4	540 0 0	144	96 0 0	...	.....	.....		9 2 2	60 0 0	.....	102 9
1,047 3 1	660 0 0	..	.....	...	84 0 0	36 0 0		7 10 9	172 2 10	.....	43 7
.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	... ..		...	....	.....	.....
804 14 8	420 0 0	...	.....	..	72 0 0	36 0 0		26 10 9	167 12 10	.....	51 15
7,843 5 0	2,990 0 0	144	96 0 0	...	685 0 6	360 7 10		125 12 8	1,848 4 4	73 6 9	418 4
2,492 10 2	420 0 0	...	.....	...	336 0 0	180 0 0		22 1 8	611 0 0	213 5 0	111 3
1,104 0 10	300 0 0	...	.....	...	96 0 0	83 1 7		26 7 11	300 0 0	31 2 2	58 4
785 0 2	438 13 8	...	.....	...	71 0 0	23 10 0		16 12 10	200 0 0	.....	33 2
802 9 2	300 0 0	...	.....	...	120 0 0	48 0 0		29 1 8	250 0 0	.....	30 7
822 10 7	370 0 0	...	... ..	...	82 0 0	48 0 0		21 5 1	250 0 0	.....	45 9
6,006 15 0	1,828 13 8	...	.....	...	705 0 0	382 11 7		115 13 2	1,611 0 0	244 7 2	278 10
2,128 13 10	660 0 0	...	.....	...	174 6 5	96 0 0		20 3 0	523 4 10	79 5 10	185 13
954 14 3	300 0 0	...	.....	..	69 13 3	29 8 11		9 6 6	233 1 4	... ..	8 0
848 1 9	300 0 0	...	.....	...	72 0 0	24 0 0		9 2 3	220 2 1	.....	6 12
1,304 11 11	660 0 0	...	.. ...	...	72 0 0	24 0 0		22 14 11	133 6 8	.....	33 2
5,236 9 9	1,920 0 0	...	.....	...	388 3 8	173 8 11		61 10 8	1,109 14 11	79 5 10	283 13
6,135 4 0	1,800 0 0	...	.....	346	243 8 0	360 0 0		157 0 0	1,634 12 0	740 0 0	686 0
1,250 2 6	400 0 0	...	.....	...	72 0 0	144 0 0		53 0 0	384 0 0	49 0 0	93 2
1,501 7 0	300 0 0	...	.....	..	190 7 0	48 0 0		54 0 0	817 0 0	.....	35 0
1,062 0 0	420 0 0	...	.....	...	84 0 0	54 0 0		31 0 0	328 0 0	.....	62 0
1,365 15 0	600 0 0	...	.....	...	84 0 0	42 0 0		43 0 0	384 0 0	.....	53 0
1,177 13 0	.... .	...	.....	...	42 0 0	.....		.....	12 8 0	.....	.....
12,492 9 6	3,520 0 0	...	.....	346	715 15 0	648 0 0		338 0 0	3,560 4 0	789 0 0	929 2
3,160 13 9	660 0 0	...	.....	...	273 10 10	167 8 0		57 2 6	896 11 11	153 7 8	462 9
2,647 14 3	300 0 0	...	.....	...	72 0 0	6 0 0		34 7 2	262 4 11	.....	62 11
2,612 4 6	420 0 0	...	.....	...	72 0 0	24 0 0		30 7 0	169 12 11	.....	77 6
8,421 0 6	1,380 0 0	...	.....	...	417 10 10	197 8 0		122 0 8	1,328 13 9	153 7 8	602 11
5,840 6 7	435 7 8	...	.....	...	320 0 0	237 0 0		145 11 10	1,071 11 6	416 15 8	346 15
1,200 11 9	232 4 2	...	.....	...	156 0 0	96 0 0		43 9 3	260 7 0	13 5 1	315 12
7,041 2 4	637 11 10	...	.....	...	476 0 0	333 0 0		189 5 1	1,332 2 6	430 4 9	662 11
1,48,363 6 2	45,795 13 0	468	348 9 3	676	12,242 2 6	11,375 0 0		2,810 5 7	29,503 11 5	10,096 5 3	9,119 15

IV.-B—Education 1.—The University.

Return showing the results of Prescribed Examinations in the Central Provinces during the official year 1892-93.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed Scholars.							Remarks.
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.	Others.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Arts Colleges—																						
1. Master of Arts ..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	
2. Bachelor of Arts ..	1	2	..	3	15	31	...	1	47	5	12	...	..	17	1	...	15	...	1	...	...	
3. B. Sc. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. First B. A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. First B. Sc. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. First Arts ...	1	2	...	3	29	51	...	1	81	13	32	...	1	46	1	...	42	2	...	...	1	
4. Previous Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges for Professional Training—																						
Law—																						
1. Doctor of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Bachelor of Law. ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	...	1	9	6	...	..	1	7	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	
Medicine—																						
4. First M. B. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
4. First L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Engineering—																						
3. L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. First L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of General Education—																						
Matriculation { Boys ...	5	8	1	14	121	176	26	18	341	83	110	14	18	225	7	1	203	13	...	...	1	
Matriculation { Girls ...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	..	3	...	2	..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle School Examination { Boys ...	36	20	3	59	549	278	19	102	948	304	143	6	18	471	20	1	412	35	3	...	...	
Middle School Examination { Girls ...	...	2	...	2	...	12	...	...	12	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Primary Examination { Boys ..	898	313	14	1,225	8,146	1,786	128	55	10,115	5,936	1,049	54	31	7,070	21	26	6,273	478	3	84	190	
Upper Primary Examination { Girls .	40	13	.	53	106	125	...	...	231	118	47	.	....	165	14	1	144	3		...	3	
Lower Primary Examination { Boys ...	970	417	36	1,423	9,075	2,520	150	...	11,745	7,561	1,804	130	...	9,495	47	24	8,353	656	..	73	342	
Lower Primary Examination { Girls ...	68	26	2	96	384	143	7	..	534	243	111	3	...	357	39	7	288	16	...	6	1	
Public Service Certificate Examination. { English ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Public Service Certificate Examination. { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of Special Instruction—																						
Agricultural—	1	...	...	1	61	..	...	...	61	57	..	...	...	57	...	...	51	6	...	...	...	
1. Training School Examination for Masters. { Secondary ...	1	...	...	1	15	.	..	..	15	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	.	...	...	...	
1. Training School Examination for Masters. { Primary	15	1	...	16	221	6	1	...	228	127	5	...	...	132	...	...	123	9	...	...	...	
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Secondary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Primary ...	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	7	..	...	7	...	...	...	...	
3. Examination in Engineering ...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
4. Art Examinations { Girls ...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
4. Art Examinations { Boys ...	56	7	...	63	367	153	...	26	546	61	11	...	1	73	...	...	66	4	2	...	1	

Note.—Any other special examination, such as the "Intermediate" or other examinations of the Punjab University, may be added to this list.

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.												UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of Institutions	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ARTS COLLEGES.																
University Education. — English	1	89	93	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	160	163	129
Total	1	89	93	79	...	..	...	..	...	...	...		2	160	163	129
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	5	266	295	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	326	444	365
For Boys — Middle Schools — English	10	1,459	1,673	1,093	27	2,539	2,327	1,910	4	91	88	67	22	1,589	1,561	1,228
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular.	5	546	513	351	146	17,862	17,231	12,241	8	888	832	587	31	1,966	1,878	1,318
For Girls — High Schools	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	6	117	115	100
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular.	..	...	...	...	1	82	84	62	.	..	...	..	3	132	125	85
Total	20	2,265	2,481	1,680	174	20,483	19,642	14,213	12	979	920	654	69	4,128	4,123	3,096
PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — For Boys	33	2,059	2,017	1,539	395	48,313	46,701	31,859	118	6,964	6,843	3,722	805	39,029	34,051	22,704
For Girls	7	308	300	184	65	2,799	2,410	1,318	5	178	174	88	57	2,512	2,402	1,469
Total	40	2,367	2,347	1,723	760	51,112	49,111	33,177	123	7,142	7,017	3,810	862	41,541	36,453	24,173
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
School Education, Special. — Collegiate and Secondary Class	1	8	13	12	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Masters	3	181	178	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for Mistresses	1	23	23	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Schools of Art	1	101	83	77	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Law Schools	2	88	88	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	10	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	2	50	52	44	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11	461	450	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	72	5,182	5,371	3,873	934	71,595	68,753	47,390	135	8,121	7,937	4,464	933	45,829	40,739	27,398
Private Institutions. — 1.—ADVANCED TEACHING— (a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental Classic.	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly — For boys.	...	...	.	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly — For girls.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — For boys.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — For girls.	...	...	..		..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — For boys.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Central Provinces for the official year 1892-93.

INSTITUTIONS.						Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning.			Classification of Scholars on the 31st March according to Race or Creed.							REMARKS.
MANAGEMENT.																
Unaided.																
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.	Others	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	27b	27c	27d	27e	27f	27g	28
...	...	...	...	3	249	249	203	...	4	...	230	10	5	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	249	249	203	...	4	...	230	10	5	...	...	
...	...	...	...	12	584	584	563	21	20	10	495	54	5	...	...	
2	80	84	68	65	5,758	5,758	333	5,656	161	61	4,805	687	17	...	27	
...	...	...	...	190	21,262	...	...	21,262	...	88	18,467	1,894	44	...	769	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	3	2	2	7	120	120	78	22	111	8	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	214	...	...	214	...	11	197	6	...	...	...	
3	83	86	70	278	27,938	6,462	974	27,175	292	178	23,965	2,641	66	...	796	
125	4,195	4,037	2,655	1,776	100,560	408	31	100,161	369	300	85,801	6,483	3	1,393	6,211	
8	220	182	108	142	6,017	443	...	5,574	431	218	4,817	423	4	13	111	
133	4,415	4,219	2,763	1,918	106,577	851	31	105,735	800	518	90,618	6,906	7	1,406	6,322	
...	...	...	...	1	8	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	181	...	...	181	..	...	154	22	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	23	...	...	22	1	.	...	..	
...	...	..	...	1	101	...	...	...	...	...	95	6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	88	88	...	...	...	...	82	5	1	...	.	
...	...	...	...	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	50	21	...	29	...	1	45	3	1	...	...	
..	...	...	...	11	461	127	...	233	...	1	416	37	2		5	
138	4,496	4,305	2,833	2,210	135,225	7,689	1,208	133,143	1,096	697	115,229	9,594	80	1,406	7,123	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,264 Girls in Boys' schools, 106 Boys in Girls' schools.
...	...	...	...	2,210	135,225	7,689	1,208	133,143	1,096	697	115,229	9,594	80	1,406	7,123	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

PUBLIC

UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.

Objects of Expenditure.	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by
	Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.															
University Education — English	11,886	...	...	2,671	...	3,404	17,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11,886	...	...	2,671	...	3,404	17,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.															
School Education, General — High Schools	10,385	...	3,010	6,110	...	386	19,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,398
For Boys — Middle Schools — English	14,769	242	5,783	8,901	27	439	30,217	14,078	1,893	19,578	11,763	819	1,986	50,117	1,591
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	1,655	...	312	282	35	...	2,284	7,626	45,029	10,033	9,313	816	171	72,988	2,322
For Girls — Middle Schools — English	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	...	...	...	604	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...
Total	26,809	242	9,105	15,353	58	825	52,392	21,704	46,922	30,215	21,076	1,635	2,157	1,23,709	3,989
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.															
For Boys	7,198	...	832	1,311	579	2	9,922	18,771	97,863	15,574	20,285	1,208	280	1,54,081	4,345
For Girls	1,562	...	144	..	99	...	1,805	1,025	5,586	6,294	...	52	140	13,097	414
Total	8,760	...	976	1,311	678	2	11,727	20,096	1,03,449	21,868	20,285	1,260	420	1,68,078	4,759
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.															
School Education, Special — Secondary	1,541	...	...	...	...	...	1,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Masters	24,476	...	...	...	...	...	24,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Schools for Mistresses	6,380	...	...	...	...	...	6,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art (Law Schools)	208	...	..	2,865	...	127	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	2,639	...	...	...	...	...	2,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	3,467	...	...	..	..	...	3,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing Schools	144	...	145	...	...	...	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	38,915	...	145	2,865	...	127	42,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	1,946	...	...	...	48	237	2,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	936	..	...	...	..	...	936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	2,879	2,759	24	...	...	580	6,242	...	6,670	32	...	...	...	6,702	884
Primary Schools	36	...	188	...	...	...	224	199	468	444	...	...	...	1,111	113
Special Schools other than Training Schools	618	198	...	...	...	144	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	2,367	...	1,030	...	...	...	3,397	5,379	23,342	4,282	250	2,652	1,449	37,354	3,795
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	1,150	...	214	180	42	...	1,586	700	9,463	780	100	67	17	11,127	1,791
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9,934	2,957	1,456	180	90	961	15,578	6,278	39,943	5,538	350	2,719	1,466	56,294	6,583
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	96,304	3,199	11,682	22,380	826	5,319	1,39,710	48,678	1,99,314	57,621	41,711	5,704	4,053	3,48,081	15,331

Objects of Expenditure.	Maintained by															
	Local rates or cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Aided by									
	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.																
University Education — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																
School Education, General — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys — Middle Schools — English	154	...	34	...	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	2,322	...	264	...	...	2,586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,476	...	298	...	...	2,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
For Boys	5,440	...	492	...	...	6,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	301	...	...	...	...	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,741	...	492	...	...	6,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.																
School Education, Special — Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art (Law Schools)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	6,702	...	884	...	...	7,586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	1,111	...	113	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	37,354	3,795	141	...	...	41,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	11,127	1,791	80	...	...	13,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	56,294	6,583	191	...	...	63,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	3,48,081	15,331	3,408	...	...	3,66,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Imp. 3.

Central Provinces for the official year 1892-93.

INSTITUTIONS.																			
			UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										Total Expenditure from					GRAND TOTAL.	
Native States.			Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local rates and cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		REMARKS.
4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	3,456	...	1,500	2,550	...	17,096	24,602	...	..	...	...	15,342	...	1,500	5,221	20,500	42,563	
...	...	...	3,456	...	1,500	2,550	...	17,096	24,602	...	...	...	...	15,342	...	1,500	5,221	20,500	42,563	
...	...	...	5,680	...	1,817	4,895	457	8,092	20,939	...	...	...	...	10,065	..	4,825	11,005	8,935	40,830	
...	...	2,586	11,883	..	4,478	8,474	2,739	6,209	35,783	...	...	1,720	1,720	40,730	2,195	20,839	29,232	18,497	1,30,493	
...	669	4,840	1,671	1,192	...	634	...	1,065	4,562	...	...	...	...	10,952	46,221	10,345	10,493	6,669	84,680	
...	...	...	4,098	...	420	2,433	420	2,625	9,997	379	...	100	479	4,098	...	420	2,812	3,148	10,478	
...	...	...	318	...	60	...	600	...	978	...	...	...	...	318	...	604	...	600	1,522	
...	669	7,432	23,656	1,192	6,775	16,436	4,216	19,992	72,259	379	...	1,820	2,199	72,103	48,356	46,003	53,542	37,837	257,991	
...	1,703	11,986	24,996	12,710	4,448	13,148	12,706	16,226	84,280	715	238	3,000	3,953	50,965	1,10,579	20,805	35,951	48,820	2,64,216	
...	...	710	9,212	95	1,243	4,272	4,967	11,196	31,840	600	895	...	1,495	12,999	6,542	7,681	4,872	18,064	49,850	
...	1,703	12,695	34,208	13,672	5,693	17,420	17,673	27,421	1,16,120	1,315	1,133	3,000	5,448	63,664	1,17,121	28,576	40,823	63,890	3,14,074	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	1,541	..	...	...	...	1,541	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	24,476	..	...	...	...	24,476	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	6,380	.	...	...	...	6,380	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	269	.	...	2,865	127	3,260	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	2,639	...	...	...	...	2,639	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	3,467	..	...	...	...	3,467	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	144	..	145	...	...	289	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		..		38,915	...	145	2,865	127	42,052	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	26,786	...	...	...	...	26,786	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	71,662	60	...	...	1,678	73,800	
...	...	...	419	...	...	...	...	...	419	..	.	.	...	2,367	...	...	...	285	2,652	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			...	936	...	...	...	...	936	
...	...	884	5,052	968	...	...	346	281	6,647	...		32	32	7,931	10,397	50	...	2,123	20,507	
...	...	113	605	...	...	...	...	...	605	..	.	..	..	840	408	632	...	113	2,053	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		.	...	618	198	...	...	144	960	
...	64	4,000	3,326	1,199	...	300	700	3,169	8,694		.	2,390	2,390	11,072	24,541	5,312	550	14,360	55,835	
...	43	1,954	1,156	176	...	...	58	96	1,486	.		292	292	3,006	9,639	904	350	2,456	16,445	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	10,985	...	...	...	...	10,985	
...	107	6,951	10,558	2,343	...	300	1,104	3,546	17,851	...	..	2,714	2,714	1,30,203	45,303	6,994	900	21,359	2,10,759	
...	2,479	27,078	72,092	17,207	14,005	36,706	22,993	68,055	2,31,058	1,694	1,133	7,534	10,361	3,26,287	2,10,780	83,308	1,03,351	1,43,713	8,67,439	

IV-B.—EDUCATION 4.

List of Government Colleges and Scholars of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Administration of the Central Provinces.

Name of District.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on 31st March 1893.	Average number of square miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balaghat	Hindi	3,139	383,331	62	3,484	50·6	·9	
Betul	Hindi and Marathi ..	3,824	323,196	69	3,603	48·2	1·1	
Bilaspur	Hindi	9,277	1,281,345	143	10,595	64·8	·8	
Bhandara	Marathi	3,968	742,850	149	8,811	26·6	1·2	
Chanda	Marathi and Telegu ..	10,749	697,610	122	6,360	88·1	·9	
Chhindwara	Marathi and Hindi ...	4,630	407,494	40	2,555	115·7	·6	
Damoh	Hindi	2,831	325,613	83	4,280	34·1	1·3	
Hoshangabad	Hindi and Marathi ...	4,749	548,494	118	5,995	40·2	1·1	
Jubbulpore	Hindi	3,948	748,146	181	11,141	21·8	1·5	
Mandla	Hindi	5,056	339,373	40	1,727	126·4	·5	
Nagpur	Marathi	3,843	757,862	210	13,762	18·3	1·8	
Nimar	Marathi and Hindi ...	3,357	253,486	118	6,036	28·4	2·3	
Narsinghpur	Hindi	1,916	367,026	110	6,811	17·4	1·8	
Raipur	Hindi	28,171	2,379,028	243	20,635	115·9	·8	
Sambalpur	Uriya and Hindi... ..	16,845	2,026,587	230	13,039	73 2	·6	
Saugor	Hindi	4,007	591,743	124	7,179	32·3	1·2	
Seoni	Hindi	3,198	370,767	52	3,015	61·5	·8	
Wardha	Marathi	2,428	400,854	116	6,197	20·9	1·5	
	Total ...	115,936	12,944,805	2,210	135,225	52·4	1·04	

IV-C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies for* 1892-93.

Names.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
JUBBULPORE.												
Church Mission High School Library, Jubbulpore ...	Reading Newspapers ...	.....	.....	29 4 0	29 4 0	48	...	...	48	Not Registered.	December 1890.	
Balbodhini Sabha, Sehora, Jubbulpore	Scientific and Literary .	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	...	45	50	do.	July 1884.	
Kayastha Sabha, Jubbulpore ...	Literary and Political .	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	...	...	30	do.	1874.	
Anjuman Islamia, do. ...	Do. ..	720 0 0	440 0 0	150 0 0	1,310 0 0	20	...	...	20	Registered.	September 1877.	
Mahajani Sabha, Murwara, Jubbulpore	For Sanskrit Education.	.....	60 0 0	139 3 6	199 3 6	4	...	...	4	Not Registered.	October 1884.	
Anjuman Islamia, do. do. ...	„ Urdu do. ...	41 2 8	60 0 0	48 0 0	149 2 8	6	...	...	6	do.	July 1883.	
HOSHANGABAD.												
School Reading Club, Seoni (Malwa)	Self-improvement ...	.....	.....	13 8 0	13 8 0	9	...	...	9	do.	June 1886.	
NIMAR.												
Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa	Reading Newspapers ...	.....	.....	289 12 0	289 12 0	51	...	...	51	do.	1874.	
Public Library, Burhanpur ...	Do. ...	.....	10 0 0	246 4 0	256 4 0	50	...	...	50	do.	1870.	
Balkaumudi Sabha, Khandwa ..	Discussion on various subjects ...	.....	55 12 0	.....	55 12 0	50	...	...	50	do.	1885.	
SAUGOR.												
Hit Sabha, Saugor ..	For public good ...	288 0 0	54 6 0	30 6 0	372 12 0	36	...	...	36	do.	December 1874.	
DAMOH.												
General Library, Damoh ...	Literary ...	.....	.....	91 0 0	91 0 0	300	...	...	300	do.	July 1877.	
NARSINGHPUR.												
Reading Club, Narsinghpur ...	Reading Newspapers ..	.....	.....	42 15 6	42 15 6	25	...	...	25	do.	December 1892.	

1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies for* 1892-93.—(Contd.)

Names.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions	Total.	Males.	Females	Juveniles.	Total.			
CHHINDWARA.												
Station Library, Chhindwara ...	Reading Club ...	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	30	..	...	30	Not Registered.	November 1887.	
BHANDARA.												
Public Library, Bhandara ...	Public interest .	100 0 0	.....	394 4 0	494 4 0	33	...	9	42	do.	February 1864.	
Do. do. Powni ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	16	...	40	56	do.	October 1887.	
Murlidhar Library, Powni ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	10	...	...	10	do.	July 1891.	
Sadasheo Library, Sakoli ..	Do. ...	.....	.....	38 7 0	38 7 0	16	...	...	16	do.	October 1887.	
Ganesh Library, Palandur ..	Do. ...	.....	.....	5 3 0	5 3 0	5	...	27	32	do.	August 1888.	
CHANDA.												
Sneha Wardhak Sabha, Warora ...	Social Reforms ...	.....	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	10	...	...	10	do.	October 1885.	
SEONI.												
The Victoria Library, Seoni ...	.....	.....	100 0 0	240 0 0	340 0 0	50	...	20	70	do.	January 1887.	
WARDHA.												
Native General Library, Wardha ...	Reading Club ...	50 0 0	.....	250 0 0	300 0 0	60	...	...	60	do.	September 1870	
Do. do., Hinganghat.	Do. ...	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	100 0 0	15	...	...	15	do.	May 1883.	
Do. do., Arvi ..	Do. ...	60 0 0	.....	50 0 0	110 0 0	12	...	...	12	do.	May 1873.	
Do. do., Ashti ...	Do. ..	.....	.....	34 0 0	34 0 0	20	...	...	20	do.	1st April 1886.	
NAGPUR.												
Native Library, Ramtek ...	Public reading ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	...	20	50	Registered.	1885.	
Do. Umrer ...	Public improvement ...	.....	25 0 0	60 0 0	85 0 0	1,030	...	1,215	2,245	Not Registered.	1875.	
Kamptee Sadar Bazar Reading-room ...	Reading Newspapers ...	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	20	...	...	20	do.	1890.	
Sitabaldi Reading-room ...	Do. ...	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0	160 0 0	30	...	20	50	do.	1866.	
Native General Library, Nagpur ...	To create literary activity among the people of Nagpur, and further the cause of Education in general.	.....	160 0 0	366 10 0	526 10 0	56	1	4	61	do.	1863.	

2.—*The Press.*

1	2	3	4		5
			Publication thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
Nimar	Subodh Sindhu	Lakshman Rao	Subodh Sindhu	Nil	Job work.
Do.	Arya Vaibhava	Raghunath Rao	Nil.	Do.	Do.
Hoshangabad	Mouj-e-Narbada	Mahomed Abdul Karim	Mouj-e-Narbada (Urdu)	Do.	Do.
Do.	Satya Vakta	Choudhri Gopal Prasad	Satya Vakta	Do.	Do.
Saugor	Hit Sabha Press	Hit Sabha, Saugor	Nil.	Do.	Do.
Narsinghpur	Saraswati Vilas	Nanheulal Murlidhar	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jubbulpore	Anjuman Press	Anjuman Islamia	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Imperial Press	N. Narayan Swami	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Union Press	Union Press Company	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Shubha Chintak Press	Gattay Lal	Shubha Chintak	Do.	Do.
Raipur	Vishrampur Mission Press	Revd. J. Lohr	Nil.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Balram Press Raj-Nandgaon	V. Sarangpani Mudliar	Praja Hitaishi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Shamsuddin Press	Shamsuddin	Nil.	Do.	Do.
Sambalpur	Jagannath Vallabh Press	Feudatory Chief of Bamra	Sambalpur Patriot	Do.	Do.
Chhindwara	Karumi Press	Hafiz Abdul Karim	Nil.	Do.	Do.
Seoni	Hathy Daroo Press	Cowasji Meharwanji	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nagpur	Albert Press	Mr. J. Bailey	Nagpur and Berar Times.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Victoria Press	R. B. M. B. Buti	Nil.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Nagpur Vaibhava	Rambhau Padmakar	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Vishwamhbar Dnyansagar	Hari Dadaji	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Gorakshan Press	Mr. Gopal Hari	Do.	Gorakshak	Do.
Do.	Yadyendra Press	Govind Gadi	Do.	Nirjollas	Do.
Do.	Deshsewak Press	Chintaman Ramchandra	Deshsewak	Nil	Do.
Do.	Nyaya Sudha Press	Mr. Sadasheo Rao	Nyaya Sudha	Do.	Do.
Do.	Chamber's Press	Mr. E Chambers	C. P. and Berar News, Railway Gazette	Do.	Do.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

V. A.—Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Central Provinces during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11								
							Injuries.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								
							Suicide.		Wounding and accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.									From all causes.		
Number.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa	Male.	Females.				All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.
	A.—DISTRICTS.																					
	Vindhyan Division.																					
1	Saugor ...	520,654	1,709	164	12,572	853	30	34	188	132	384	3,539	19,221	3·28	0·32	24·17	1·64	0·74	6·81	36·96	48·80
2	Damoh ...	308,059	264	19	6,669	492	19	24	112	88	243	2,216	9,903	0·86	0·06	21·65	1·60	0·79	7·19	32·15	42·52
3	Murwara ...	163,848	166	...	3,580	358	4	3	66	52	125	1,096	5,325	1·01	...	21·85	2·18	0·76	6·69	32·49	35·86
	Nerbudda Division.																					
4	Jubbulpore ...	478,930	236	...	8,843	1,493	15	18	146	74	253	4,715	15,540	0·49	...	18·46	3·12	0·53	9·85	32·45	40·17
5	Narsinghpur ...	347,991	1,005	9	7,704	598	17	26	109	35	187	1,887	11,390	2·89	0·02	22·14	1·72	0·54	5·42	32·73	41·24
6	Hoshangabad ...	480,116	1,842	20	10,825	1,155	6	14	153	76	249	2,453	16,544	3·84	0·04	22·54	2·41	0·52	5·11	34·46	37·75
7	Nimar ...	156,531	386	1	5,151	234	6	3	27	10	46	683	6,501	2·47	0·01	32·91	1·49	0·29	4·36	41·53	41·23
	Satpura Division.																					
8	Burhanpur ...	49,114	68	...	1,266	32	...	...	11	5	16	153	1,535	1·38	...	25·78	0·65	0·33	3·11	31·25	36·33
9	Mandla ...	334,316	693	18	8,629	327	7	5	136	114	262	1,131	11,060	2·07	0·05	25·81	0·98	0·78	3·38	33·08	33·10
10	Betul ...	309,417	1,030	3	3,020	342	6	12	119	46	183	4,358	8,936	3·33	0·01	9·76	1·11	0·59	14·06	28·88	33·66
11	Chhindwara ...	311,573	49	10	4,825	214	14	22	98	33	167	2,438	7,703	0·16	0·03	15·48	0·69	0·54	7·82	24·72	30·68
12	Seoni ...	356,769	1,359	28	8,526	105	5	5	118	62	190	370	10,578	3·81	0·08	23·90	0·29	0·53	1·04	29·65	29·49
13	Balaghat ...	378,193	1,562	2	8,737	433	17	23	113	29	182	1,946	12,862	4·13	0·01	23·10	1·14	0·48	5·15	34·01	30·20
	Wainganga Division.																					
14	Bhandara ...	707,059	2,689	25	16,119	175	27	43	246	65	381	3,115	22,504	3·80	0·03	22·80	0·25	0·54	4·41	31·83	30·41
15	Nagpur ...	526,092	92	7	7,101	333	22	28	150	52	252	5,554	13,399	0·17	0·01	13·50	0·63	0·48	10·56	25·35	33·21
16	Wardha ...	348,787	408	6	5,363	573	11	23	112	32	178	3,868	10,396	1·17	0·02	15·38	1·61	0·51	11·09	29·81	37·80
17	Chanda ...	526,760	120	87	8,403	572	21	25	148	70	264	5,844	15,290	0·23	0·16	15·95	1·09	0·50	11·09	29·02	34·63
	Mahanadi Division.																					
18	Raipur ...	1,209,958	16,531	141	25,446	2,679	34	16	362	99	511	11,277	56,585	13·66	0·12	21·03	2·21	0·42	9·32	46·76	31·56
19	Bilaspur ...	805,167	6,719	319	19,326	988	21	21	236	80	358	4,007	31,717	8·34	0·40	24·00	1·23	0·44	4·98	39·39	27·98
20	Sambalpur ...	370,957	1,849	65	4,431	2,521	21	23	107	37	188	6,200	15,254	4·98	0·18	11·94	6·80	0·51	16·71	41·12	31·67
	Total of Districts ...	8,689,691	38,777	924	176,536	14,477	303	368	2,757	1,191	4,619	66,850	302,183	4·46	0·11	20·32	1·66	0·53	7·69	34·77	34·27

V. B.—Showing the diseases of the In-door and Out-door patients treated in the

1	2																						
		General diseases.														Local							
		Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.											
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lung (diseases of).		
1	Saugor ...	9	93	1,080	15,368	229	287	335	65	131	606	2,821	72	58	1,054	1,026	14,228	4,494	225	67	1,115		
2	Damoh ..	...	..	793	6,064	60	37	50	...	46	65	1,305	26	23	328	574	4,591	1,319	66	21	806		
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	77	1,136	12,751	242	543	618	13	2,439	1,002	2,801	80	66	2,001	1,041	7,763	2,659	221	40	439		
4	Mandla ...	...	52	202	3,971	16	13	85	1	121	228	445	4	7	157	161	1,474	359	14	3	77		
5	Seoni ...	...	15	397	5,723	33	31	78	...	188	125	517	7	23	70	273	1,453	365	48	61	93		
6	Narsinghpur..	...	114	527	6,109	113	152	211	3	103	641	1,603	23	34	237	649	3,754	1,569	129	17	72		
7	Hoshangabad	3	308	895	12,157	139	160	385	7	191	440	1,557	24	9	807	1,168	4,741	1,892	159	30	294		
8	Nimar ...	23	185	824	13,418	221	70	428	25	1,231	690	1,477	23	50	618	759	4,078	2,072	113	10	149		
9	Betul ...	...	12	304	3,925	73	60	206	8	922	291	784	1	10	191	459	987	611	83	19	135		
10	Chhindwara...	..	...	127	2,231	22	18	52	1	55	60	288	2	7	464	317	2,511	856	33	3	24		
11	Wardha ...	2	91	387	14,594	133	142	296	3	2,586	672	1,419	4	23	146	879	4,440	1,914	141	26	74		
12	Nagpur ...	9	4	4,027	61,844	1,209	567	1,769	158	13,044	3,163	8,576	108	86	3,040	3,483	24,704	11,983	674	96	417		
13	Chanda ...	3	2	980	19,419	41	77	214	27	6,067	451	2,286	3	56	550	819	5,424	2,369	261	62	148		
14	Bhandara ...	2	186	771	14,978	80	73	318	12	12,500	444	2,026	...	16	1,583	627	4,063	2,021	209	48	560		
15	Balaghat ...	...	185	494	6,983	77	67	312	3	824	141	880	7	9	703	503	1,532	513	23	15	68		
16	Raipur ...	1	349	1,123	14,480	240	271	563	20	5,545	810	1,805	19	67	811	678	3,556	2,329	102	11	143		
17	Bilaspur ...	...	187	705	5,814	151	95	214	10	536	52	454	15	43	795	192	2,245	283	36	9	111		
18	Sambalpur ...	...	48	708	5,398	124	50	356	30	5,584	131	1,795	12	42	143	364	2,583	992	35	9	20		
	Total ...	52	1,908	15,480	2,25,230	3,203	2,713	6,490	386	52,113	10,012	32,839	430	629	13,698	13,972	94,127	38,600	2,572	547	4,354		

Dispensaries of the Central Provinces during the year 1893.

DISEASES.																	4	5		
																		OPERATIONS.		
Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases, other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poison.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each Dispensary.	Major.	Minor.	Number.
4,251	1,163	1,624	161	3,125	14	451	53	143	115	128	325	2,680	4,636	11,604	114	15	1,739	76,184	148	2,467	1
1,360	468	519	107	1,198	3	286	145	67	89	34	156	824	4,158	2,551	27	32	882	28,580	36	839	2
5,160	1,887	1,979	191	3,763	86	309	479	161	426	57	121	2,344	6,355	5,927	154	77	1,639	67,047	121	2,256	3
1,312	413	743	19	625	...	188	162	16	30	5	15	298	1,899	1,857	19	5	478	15,477	24	185	4
1,338	632	767	62	1,086	...	157	130	100	104	11	25	673	1,848	1,505	32	16	348	18,334	50	529	5
1,779	667	953	120	1,790	...	203	324	126	39	80	446	1,215	3,402	3,814	7	79	1,019	32,123	88	888	6
4,240	1,362	1,569	118	3,760	...	283	484	149	257	166	260	1,078	5,471	4,185	97	98	1,300	50,243	135	1,171	7
4,302	1,397	1,639	100	3,521	11	354	380	179	161	115	77	1,895	3,903	4,520	136	33	751	49,941	66	1,064	8
1,287	388	965	77	1,943	2	190	133	91	63	...	112	443	1,774	1,901	36	34	328	18,818	21	344	9
559	158	228	11	669	...	19	76	54	15	21	4	403	1,418	2,375	49	1	659	13,820	48	335	10
3,204	956	2,749	111	2,802	...	139	441	115	129	151	97	1,667	4,292	5,286	104	48	879	51,142	62	727	11
20,523	6,111	9,792	398	15,539	21	674	3,507	751	1,325	513	196	5,779	23,638	25,609	296	54	6,532	1,60,219	373	6,581	12
4,782	1,226	4,619	69	3,997	...	464	283	115	96	38	135	1,148	6,371	6,028	129	36	790	69,585	56	953	13
3,396	1,643	3,902	57	2,195	5	255	462	96	106	62	17	1,805	7,820	9,171	50	18	1,158	72,744	98	1,410	14
1,928	473	1,917	41	2,156	...	368	211	15	26	56	1	697	3,572	3,673	15	27	603	29,118	20	337	15
5,035	1,783	3,550	89	3,015	2	378	422	192	130	121	736	2,213	4,443	5,024	75	185	843	61,159	92	1,296	16
1,082	695	770	28	1,075	8	95	43	119	53	70	24	178	1,377	1,276	50	56	319	19,265	72	422	17
1,614	967	2,777	18	3,615	...	87	296	49	73	163	56	593	5,482	3,198	38	68	1,080	38,598	105	959	18
67,152	22,389	41,063	1,777	55,904	152	4,900	8,511	2,538	3,237	1,791	2,803	25,933	91,859	99,504	1,428	882	21,950	9,73,427	1,615	22,763	

V.—C. 1. STATEMENT showing particulars of Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1892-93.

No.	District.	Population of districts according to Census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
										Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total number of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Male.	Female.	Total.														
1	Saugor ..	591,743	147·75	12	11,062	10,457	21,519	1,793	18,554	13,428	3,633	17,916	2,965	2,573	96·56	86·78	34·62	18,036	30·48	197	0·33
2	Damoh ..	325,613	116·33	6	5,614	4,530	10,144	1,685	8,859	7,033	957	8,052	1,285	836	90·89	65·06	27·30	8,994	27·63	145	0·45
3	Jubbulpore ...	748,146	190·95	17	16,435	15,071	31,506	1,853	30,385	18,727	9,143	29,162	1,121	835	95·97	74·49	40·10	26,316	35·17	105	0·14
4	Narsinghpur ...	367,026	191·56	7	5,795	5,441	11,236	1,605	11,227	9,793	1,053	10,869	9	8	96·81	88·89	29·64	14,944	40,72	74	0·20
5	Hoshangabad ..	525,276	118·38	9	6,881	6,879	13,760	1,529	13,684	11,134	1,956	13,352	76	39	97·57	51·32	25·49	15,184	28·91	199	0·38
6	Nimar ...	253,486	75·89	6	6,596	5,669	12,265	2,022	11,488	9,923	863	11,044	777	425	96·13	54·70	45·21	11,784	46·49	23	0·09
7	Mandla ...	339,373	67·24	9	9,679	8,824	18,503	2,042	11,963	4,177	6,440	11,882	6,540	6,336	99·32	96·88	53·68	13,124	38·67	55	0·16
8	Betul ...	323,196	82·76	8	5,971	6,835	12,806	1,601	10,412	9,537	409	10,060	2,494	2,098	96·61	87·64	37·62	12,069	37·31	87	0·27
9	Chhindwara ...	339,443	113·87	8	7,430	12,377	19,807	2,476	12,923	11,770	438	12,080	6,884	5,413	98·12	78·63	53·30	20,113	59·25	39	0·12
10	Seoni ...	370,767	113·87	9	6,370	6,195	12,565	1,394	12,565	8,633	3,291	12,254			97·52	...	33·05	13,940	37·60	200	0·54
11	Balaghat ...	383,331	121·84	6	6,730	5,861	12,591	2,096	11,106	9,855	700	10,916	1,485	1,218	97·38	82·02	31·39	13,079	34·12	55	0·14
12	Bhandara .	742,850	189·41	12	12,967	12,001	24,968	2,076	24,489	18,964	4,492	23,080	479	212	96·69	44·26	32·16	22,075	29·72	407	0·55
13	Nagpur ..	757,862	200·17	14	13,032	11,893	24,925	1,754	24,800	14,083	8,759	23,307	125	111	93·98	88·80	30·90	21,501	28·37	839	1·11
14	Wardha ..	400,854	166·95	7	6,530	6,029	12,559	1,776	11,084	7,601	3,067	10,732	1,475	1,190	96·82	80·68	29·74	11,727	29·26	494	1·23
15	Chanda ...	561,099	52·02	12	11,751	10,328	22,079	1,840	16,359	10,076	3,508	15,727	5,720	5,141	96·14	89·88	37·19	17,082	30·44	408	0·73
16	Raipur ...	1,554,202	140·37	25	25,242	24,361	49,603	1,984	49,600	30,276	6,521	48,513	3	1	97·81	33·33	31·21	45,141	29·04	1,979	1·58
17	Bilaspur ..	1,128,934	147·52	22	17,742	17,815	35,557	1,611	34,519	16,036	16,265	32,819	1,038	740	95·07	71·29	29·72	32,542	28·83	1,420	1·72
18	Sambalpur ..	578,813	162·36	14	14,958	14,288	29,246	2,001	26,143	16,507	9,169	25,775	3,103	2,752	98·59	88·69	49·29	32,602	56·34	86	0·22
	TOTAL ...	10,292,104	125·63	203	190,785	184,854	375,639	1,839	340,160	227,553	80,664	328,639	35,479	29,928	96·61	84·35	34·84	350,243	34·04	6,812	·72

V.—C. 2. STATEMENT showing the cost of the Department in the Central Provinces during the year 1892-93.

No.	District.	Establishment.								Expenditure.				Paid from						Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Superintendent-General.	Superintendent of district.	Deputy Superintendent.	Native Superintendent.	Vaccinators. 1st Class.	Vaccinators. 2nd Class.	Vaccinators. 3rd Class.	Chaprasis and other servants.	Pay of Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total cost	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	District funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
										Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.
1	Saugor ...	...	1	...	1	6	2	4	2	1,880 5 8	157 4 0	74 7 9	2,112 1 5	..	153 8 0	1,500 14 2	457 11 3	...	2,112 1 5	20,489	0 1 7¾
2	Damoh ...	...	1	...	1	3	1	2	2	1,190 15 8	291 12 0	53 0 5	1,535 12 1	...	291 12 0	1,244 0 1	.. ...	...	1,535 12 1	8,888	0 2 9 1/5
3	Jubbulpore ..	...	1	...	1	5	4	8	2	2,494 3 4	206 8 0	97 8 6	2,798 3 10	...	206 8 0	2,359 11 10	232 0 0	..	2,798 3 10	29,997	0 1 5¾
4	Narsinghpur ..	...	1	...	1	4	1	2	2	1,334 10 7	143 4 0	94 1 10	1,572 0 5	...	143 4 0	1,428 12 5	... ..	...	1,572 0 5	10,877	0 2 3¾
5	Hoshangabad ...	...	1	...	1	4	1	4	2	1,651 5 10	195 12 0	53 13 0	1,900 14 10	...	195 12 0	1,705 2 10	.....	..	1,900 14 10	13,391	0 2 3 1/5
6	Nimar ..	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	2	1,217 9 7	328 0 6	33 14 9	1,579 8 10	...	279 0 0	1,300 8 10	... ..	...	1,579 8 10	11,469	0 2 2½
7	Mandla ...	...	1	...	1	4	2	3	1	1,523 0 8	278 8 0	41 4 9	1,842 13 5	..	278 8 0	1,564 5 5	.....	...	1,842 13 5	18,218	0 1 7½
8	Betul ...	...	1	...	1	5	1	2	2	1,553 9 3	152 0 0	65 6 10	1,771 0 1	...	152 0 0	1,619 0 1	.....	...	1,771 0 1	12,158	0 2 3¾
9	Chhindwara ...	...	1	...	1	6	...	2	2	1,590 0 6	255 0 0	62 15 0	1,907 15 6	...	291 0 0	1,616 15 6	.. ...	...	1,907 15 6	18,093	0 1 8 1/5
10	Seoni ...	...	1	...	1	4	3	2	2	1,681 10 3	183 0 0	55 13 10	1,920 8 1	...	183 0 0	1,557 8 1	180 0 0	...	1,920 8 1	12,25[illegible]	0 2 6
11	Balaghat ...	...	1	..	1	4	1	1	1	1,323 12 4	445 0 0	54 13 10	1,823 10 2	...	445 0 0	1,378 10 2	.. ..	...	1,823 10 2	12,034	0 2 5
12	Bhandara ..	...	1	...	1	3	6	3	2	1,965 0 0	348 12 0	126 1 9	2,439 13 9	...	348 12 0	1,891 1 9	200 0 0	...	2,439 13 9	23,892	0 1 7½
13	Nagpur ..	...	1	...	1	8	2	4	2	2,194 13 0	220 8 0	152 1 9	2,567 7 9	...	220 8 0	1,822 11 3	524 4 0	...	2,567 7 3	23,418	0 1 9
14	Wardha ...	...	1	...	1	2	1	4	2	1,093 14 5	230 14 0	79 0 3	1,394 12 8	...	230 14 0	1,163 14 8	.. ...	...	1,394 12 8	11,922	0 1 10½
15	Chanda ...	...	1	...	1	4	2	6	2	1,715 10 8	573 4 0	60 4 2	2,349 2 10	..	573 4 0	1,678 4 2	97 10 8	...	2,349 2 10	20,868	0 1 9½
16	Raipur ...	...	1	...	4	6	9	10	4	4,112 1 10	184 8 0	155 7 5	4,452 1 3	...	184 8 0	4,147 0 3	120 9 0	...	4,452 1 3	48,514	0 1 5¾
17	Bilaspur ...	...	1	...	3	8	7	7	3	3,395 0 0	... ..	134 13 3	3,529 13 3	...	.....	3,529 13 3	... .	...	3,529 13 3	33,559	0 1 8 1/6
18	Sambalpur ...	...	1	...	3	1	1	12	3	2,466 9 7	357 4 0	68 5 3	2,892 2 10	..	357 4 0	2,534 14 10	.....	...	2,892 2 10	28,527	0 1 7½
	One-third of salary of Sanitary Commissioner, C. P. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,200 0 0	...	...	7,200 0 0	...	7,200 0 0	.....	.....	...	7,200 0 0	...	...
	Expenses incurred for cultivation of animal lymph ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329 0 0	329 0 0	..	329 0 0	.....	.....	...	329 0 0	...	...
	TOTAL ...	1	18	...	25	81	45	77	38	41,584 5 8	4,551 2 6	1,783 6 4	47,918 14 6	...	12,063 6 0	34,043 5 7	1,813 2 11	...	47,918 14 6	358,567	0 2 1¼

V.—C. 3. STATEMENT showing Dispensary Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1892-93.

No.	District.	Number of dispensaries in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
						Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
							Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Saugor ...	...	...	1,115	...	856	697	78	789	259	189	92·17	72·97
2	Damoh ...	...	...	865	...	727	584	65	657	138	75	90·37	54·35
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	1,322	...	1,172	692	288	1,061	150	128	90·53	85·33
4	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	817	...	817	591	87	680	...	...	83·23	...
5	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	990	...	987	787	140	932	3	3	94·43	100·00
6	Nimar ...	..	...	277	...	257	206	23	237	20	11	92·22	55·00
7	Mandla ...	...	...	293	...	293	192	91	284	...	...	96·93	...
8	Betul ...	...	...	471	...	397	317	24	349	74	54	87·91	72·97
9	Chhindwara ...	...	...	1,886	...	1,548	1,473	18	1,499	338	234	96 83	69·23
10	Seoni ...	...	...	201	...	201	142	46	189	...	...	94·03	...
11	Balaghat ...	...	...	932	...	578	550	90	642	254	207	94·69	81·49
12	Bhandara ...	...	..	1,095	...	1,095	740	256	996	...	...	90·96	...
13	Nagpur ...	...	...	1,183	...	1,183	712	402	1,114	...	...	94·17	..
14	Wardha ...	...	...	821	...	808	445	332	779	13	12	96·41	92·31
15	Chanda ...	...	...	1,538	...	1,209	703	346	1,120	329	202	92·64	61·40
16	Raipur ...	...	...	1,013	...	1,001	656	327	985	12	11	98·40	91·67
17	Bilaspur ...	...	...	287	...	287	111	118	229	...	...	79·79	...
18	Sambalpur ...	...	...	685	...	685	299	271	578	...	...	84·38	...
	Total ...	...	...	15,791	...	14,201	9,897	3,002	13,120	1,590	1,126	92·39	70·88